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A

HIGH-SCHOOL DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

EXPLANATORY, PRONOUNCING, AND SYNONYMOUS

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING VARIOUS USEFUL TABLES.

MAINLY ABRIDGED FROM THE LATEST EDITION OF THE QUARTO DICTIONARY OF

NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.,

By WILLIAM G. WEBSTER

AND

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Illustrated with more than Three Hundred Engravings on Wood.



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PREFACE.

THE first edition of this work, which is mainly an abridgment of the AMERICAN DICTIONARY of Dr. WEBSTER, was published in 1848, under the editorial care of Dr. Webster's son, Mr. WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, who, nine years later, or in 1857, prepared a very careful revision and improvement of the same. The design, as stated by Mr. Webster in the Preface to the latter edition, was "to furnish a vocabulary of the more common words which constitute the body of our language, with many technical terms in the sciences and arts."

With the view of bringing it in all important respects into conformity with the revised edition of the American Dictionary published in 1864, the work has now been reviewed and corrected throughout by the subscriber, who has availed himself of the opportunity thus presented to introduce several new features, although he has adhered to the general plan of the previous editions. Of the additions which have been made, the most important are the Principles of Pronunciation and the Rules for Spelling, in the Introduction, and, in the Appendix, the pronouncing vocabularies of Greek and Latin Names, of Scripture Names, and of Modern Biographical Names, the pronouncing and explanatory list of Christian Names, the explanatory table of Arbitrary Signs used in Writing and Printing, and the list of Prefixes and Suffixes. Distributed throughout the Dictionary are upward of 300 wood-cuts, skillfully engraved, and designed to serve not as mere embellishments of the book, but as veritable illustrations of the words under which they are given. The vocabulary has been considerably enlarged, and now comprises an aggregate of nearly 27,000 words, all of which are in current or occasional use at the present day. To many of the words are attached numerical references to the principles of pronunciation or the rules of orthography which these words exemplify. Etymologies have now and then been introduced in the hope of attracting the attention of young students, and of stimulating in them a desire to learn more of the origin, structure, and affinities of our language.

In the hands of an accomplished teacher, this volume may be made highly useful in schools, since it furnishes material for a valuable course of exercises on words, including their orthography, pronunciation, definition, composition, syllabication, and the like.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, *March*, 1868.

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

Ā, ā, *long*, as in . . Āle, Fāte, Grāy.
Ă, ă, *short*, as in . . Ădd, Făt, Răndom.
Ē, ē, *long*, as in . . Ēve, Mēte, Sēizure.
Ĕ, ĕ, *short*, as in . . Ĕnd, Mĕt, Lĕopard.
Ī, ī, *long*, as in . . . Īce, Fīne, Thrīve.
Ĭ, ĭ, *short*, as in . . . Ĭll, Fĭn, Trĭbute.

Ō, ō, *long*, as in . . . Ōld, Nōte, Depōse.
Ŏ, ŏ, *short*, as in . . Ŏdd, Nŏt, Tŏrrid.
Ū, ū, *long*, as in . . . Ūse, Tūbe. Feūdal.
Ŭ, ŭ, *short*, as in . . Ŭs, Tŭb, Stŭdy.
Ȳ, ȳ, *long*, as in . . . Flȳ, Stȳle, Edifȳ.
Ў, ў, *short*, as in . . Nўmph, Lўric.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

Â, â, as in . . . . . Âir, Shâre, Pâir.
Ä, ä, *Italian*, as in . . Ärm, Fäther, Färˈ.
Å, å, as in . . . . Åsk, Gråss, Dånce.
Ą, ą, *broad*, as in . . Ąll, Tąlk, Hąul.
Ạ, ạ, like short *o*, as in Whạt, Wạnder.

Ê, ê, like *â*, as in . . Êre, Thêre, Hêir.
Ę, ę, like long *a*, as in Ęight, Prey, Obęy.
Ė, ė, as in . . . . Ėrmine, Vėrge.

Ĭ, ĭ, like long *e*, as in . Pĭque, Machĭne.
Ĩ, ĩ, like *e*, as in . . . Ĩrksome, Vĩrgin.

Ò, ò, like short *u*, as in Òther, Dòne, Sòn.
Ǫ, ǫ, like long *oo*, as in Prǫve, Dǫ, Mǫve.
Ọ, ọ, like short *oo*, as in Bọsom, Wọman.
Ô, ô, like broad *a*, as in Ôrder, Fôrm, Stôrk.
 O͝o, o͝o, as in . . . Mo͝on, Fo͝od, Bo͝oty.
O͝O, o͝o, as in . . . Wo͝ol, Fo͝ot, Go͝od.

Ụ, ụ, preceded by *r*, as in Rụde, Rụle, Rụmor.
U̇, u̇, like short *oo*, as in Bu̇ll, Pu̇t, Pu̇sh.
Û, û, as in . . . . Ûrge, Bûrn, Fûrl.

e, *i*, *o*, (Italic) silent, Fall*e*n, Toke*n*, Cousi*n*.

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

Oi, oi, or Oy, oy (unmarked), as in . . . . . Oil, Join, Oyster, Toy.
Ou, ou, or Ow, ow (unmarked), as in . . . . . Out, Hound, Owl, Vowel.

CONSONANTS.

Ç, ç, *soft*, like *s* sharp, as in . Çede, Acçept.
Ć, ć, *hard*, like *k*, as in . . Ćall, Ćoncur.
Ch, ch (unmarked), as in . Child, Touch.
Ch̤, ch̤, *soft*, like *sh*, as in . Ch̤aise, Mach̤ine.
Ċh, ċh, *hard*, like *k*, as in . Ċhorus, Ċcho.
Ġ, ġ, *hard*, as in . . . . Ġet, Tiġer.
Ġ, ġ, *soft*, like *j*, as in . . Ġem, Enġine.
S, s, *sharp* (unmarked), as in Same, Rest.
Ş, ş, *flat* or *vocal*, like *z*, as in Has, Amuşe.

Th, th, *sharp* (unmarked) as in Thirtieth.
Th̤, th̤, *flat* or *vocal*, as in . Thither.
Ng, ng (unmarked), as in . Singing.
N̤, n̤, as in . . . . . Anger, Ink.
X̤, x̤, like *gz*, as in . . . . Example.
Ph, ph, like *f* (unmarked), as in Seraphic.
Qu, qu, like *kw* (unmarked), as in Quantity.
Wh, wh, like *hw* (unmk'd), as in Awhile.
Zh, zh, as in . . . . Vision (vĭzh'un).

*** When one letter of an improper diphthong, or of a triphthong, is marked, it is to be taken as representing the sound of the combination, and the letter or letters which are not marked are to be regarded as silent; as in *āim*, *cl*e*an*, *cēil*, *p*e*ople*, *r*o*ute*, *sōul*, *j*o*urnal*, *tōw*, &c. The combined letters *ce*, *ci*, *sci*, *se*, *si*, or *ti*, occurring before a vowel in a syllable immediately preceded by an accented syllable, are generally equivalent to *sh*; as in *o*ce*an*, *cet*a*ceous*, *so*ci*al*, *logi*ci*an*, *suspi*ci*on*, *auspi*ci*ous*, *con*sci*ence*, *nau*se*ous*, *controver*si*al*, *dissen*si*on*, *ini*ti*al*, *ora*ti*on*, *ficti*ti*ous*, &c. Such syllables are not always respelled, as, in general, they will naturally be pronounced correctly by an English speaker. But in all exceptional, doubtful, or difficult cases, the appropriate respelling is used.

ACCENT. — The principal accent is denoted by a heavy mark; the secondary, by a lighter mark; as in Su'perintend'ent. In the division of words into syllables, these marks, besides performing their proper office, supply the place of the hyphen, except in some compound and derivative words.

PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION,

WITH EXPLANATIONS OF THE KEY.

VOWELS.

I. VOWELS IN MONOSYLLABLES AND ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

A.

§ 1. Regular long sound, marked Ā, ā, as in *āle;* heard also in *pāin, dāy, gāol, gāuge, āye, breāk, vēil, whey,* &c.

NOTE. — This sound of *a* is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight "vanish" in ē annexed to its "radical" or initial sound, as in *pay,* where the *y* may be regarded as representing the vanish. Writers are not agreed as to the nature of the radical part, some considering it to be the sound of short *e,* while others assert that it is a distinct, though very similar, element, being like the other long vowels as compared with their true corresponding short sounds, of a slightly less open quality. — See § 9.

§ 2. Regular short sound, marked Ă, ă, as in *ădd;* heard also in *plăid, băde,* &c.

NOTE. — This is a distinct element from the *long a.* With respect to its position in the scale of sounds, it is a palatal vowel, intermediate between *ä* and *ē,* the tongue being raised higher than for *ä,* and not so high as for *ĕ.*

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF A.

§ 3. Sound of *a* before *r,* in such words as *air, care, fare, bear, prayer, parent,* marked Â, â.

According to Smart, this element is our long *a* in *fate,* and owes all its peculiarity to the subsequent *r.* Such, also, is the statement of Dr. Webster and of most English orthoëpists. The sound of *r* in these words is what Smart calls a "guttural vibration," — a sound which he represents by *ur,* and Dr. Webster by *er.* In *care* we touch lightly on the *ā* sound (*the radical alone, without the vanish;* see § 1), and then pass fully and strongly into the guttural vibration (cāur or cāer), drawing the two as closely as possible into the same syllable. Another mode of identifying the sound in question is that of prolonging our short *e* before *r.* Thus, *ther* (with the *e* as in *thĕn*), drawn out into long quantity, gives us *there* (thâr); and *er* (the first syllable in ĕrror) gives us *ere* or *e'er* (âr). Thus, in the view here presented, the *initial* sound should always be that of *a* in *fate* (the *radical* without the vanish; see § 1), though the final impression upon the ear is that of an open or broad sound, in consequence of the "opening power" of the *r.*

Some, however, especially in New England, give to words of this class a slightly different sound; namely, that of our *short a* before *r,* as in *air,* pronounced *äer,* with a somewhat lengthened sound of the *ä.* This sound is rather more open than the one mentioned above, and is apt, in the mouths of our common people, to become too broad and coarse. If well executed, however, it is scarcely at all inferior to the other in smoothness and grace.

§ 4. Sound of the Italian *a,* marked Ä, ä, as in *ärm, fäther, färr;* heard also in *äh, heärth, äunt, guärd, äre,* &c.

NOTE. — The Italian *a* is the most open of all the vowel sounds, and is one of the extremes of the vowel scale, the other extremes being *ē* and *ōō.* In its formation, the mouth and throat are opened widely, and the tongue is left in its natural position of rest.

§ 5. Sound of *a* in certain words (chiefly monosyllables) ending in *ff, ft, ss, st, sk, sp,* with a few in *nce,* and *nt,* marked Ȧ, ȧ, as in *stȧff, grȧft, pȧss, lȧst, ȧsk, gȧsp, chȧnce, chȧnt,* &c.

NOTE. — This is *a shortened* or *brief form* of the Italian *a.* A majority of good speakers, both in England and America, give this sound to words of the class under consideration. Many speakers, however, particularly in London and in the Middle States, pronounce the *a* in such words with its short, flat sound (see § 2), saying *stăff, grăft, păss,* &c., — a practice which is not to be commended, though it is too general to be condemned as unsupported by good usage.

§ 6. Sound of broad *a,* marked Ą, ą, as in *gą̄l, tą̆lk, hąul, swąrm;* heard also in *sąuce, gwe, geȯrgic, fȯrk, grȯat, bȯught,* &c.

NOTE. — This sound is formed by a depression of the larynx, and a consequent retraction of the tongue, which enlarges the cavity of the mouth posteriorly.

§ 7. Short sound of broad *a,* marked Ą̆, ą̆, as in *whąt, wąnder,* &c.; heard also in *knowledge-*

NOTE. — This is the extreme short sound of broad *a*, and coincides with the sound of *o* in *not*. It differs, however, in quality as well as quantity from broad *a*, being a more open sound; that is to say, the aperture of the lips and the internal cavity of the mouth, though of the same shape in both cases, are somewhat larger for the former (*a*) than for the latter (ą), while the position of the tongue remains unaltered throughout.

There is a sound of *a*, as heard in *salt*, *although*, &c., which is intermediate between that in *awe* and that in *what*. — See § 19, NOTE.

E.

§ 8. Regular long sound, marked Ē, ē, as in *ēve*, *mēte*, &c.; heard also in *Cæsar*, *bēard*, *feet*, *lēisure*, *kēy*, *machīne*, *fiēld*, *œsophagus*, &c.

NOTE. — In the formation of this element, the tongue is raised convexly within the dome of the palate, pressing against its sides, and leaving only the smallest possible passage through which a vowel sound can be uttered.

§ 9. Regular short sound, marked Ĕ, ĕ, as in *ĕnd*, *mĕt*; heard also in *many*, *aphæresis*, *said*, *f ĕather*, *hĕifer*, *frĕend*, *asafœtida*, *bury*, *gŭess*.

NOTE. — This is not a short sound of the long *e*. It has usually been considered as the *shut* or extreme short sound of the *a* in *fate*; but most orthoëpists at the present day, while allowing it to be a nearly related sound, regard it as distinct, it being slightly more open than the radical part of ā, and lacking the vanish: both are intermediate between ā and ē, the tongue not being so much depressed as for the former, nor raised so high toward the palate as for the latter. — See § 1.

Occasional Sounds of E.

§ 10. Sound of *e* like â (as in *care*, *fair*, *bear*, &c.), marked Ê, ê, as in *êre*, *thêre*, *hêir*, *ê'er*, &c. This is the same sound with that of *a* in *care*. — See § 3.

§ 11. Sound of *e* like ā, marked Ę, ę, as in *ęh*, *ęight*, *pręy*, *vęin*, &c. — See § 1.

§ 12. Sound of *e* before *r*, verging toward the sound of *u* in *urge*, marked Ē, ē, as in *ērmine*, *vērge*, *prefēr*; heard also in *ēarnest*, *mērth*, *myrtle*, &c.

NOTE. — The vulgar universally, and many cultivated speakers both in England and America, give the *e* in such words the full sound of *u* in *urge*, as, murcy for *mercy*, turm for *term*, &c. But, in the most approved style of pronunciation, the organs are placed in a position intermediate between that requisite for sounding ŭ and that for sounding ĕ, thus making (as Smart observes) "a *compromise* between the two." In other words, this element is radically distinct from both ŭ and ĕ, being less guttural than the former and less palatal than the latter, from which it was doubtless originally evolved.

I.

§ 13. Regular long sound, marked Ī, ī, as in *īce*; heard also in *aīsle*, *hēīght*, *eǰīng*, *eǰē*, *vīe*, *gūīle*, *buǰ*, *thǰ*, *rǰe*, &c.; in *pint*, in *child*, *mīld*, *wild*; and in most monosyllables ending with *nd*, as *bind*, *find*, *kind*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound, though represented by a single character, is not a simple element, but a diphthong. It is composed of ä and ē as extremes, with the ä accented, but made so very brief that the ear with difficulty recognizes the precise character of the sound.

§ 14. Regular short sound, marked Ĭ, ĭ, as in *ĭll*; heard also in *English*, *beaufin*, *been*, *sĭeve*, *women*, *busy*, *gŭinea*, *nymph*, &c.

NOTE. — This is not a short sound of long *i*. Many have considered it as the *shut* or extreme short sound of long *e*; but it is really a distinct, though closely allied, element. In its formation, the tongue is slightly relaxed from the position assumed for producing ē; this is the only difference between the two sounds.

Occasional Sounds of I.

§ 15. Sound of *i* like long *e*, marked Ĭ, ĭ, as in *pĭque*, *machĭne*, *caprĭce*, &c. — See § 8.

NOTE. — Most of the English words in which this sound is represented by this letter are from the French.

§ 16. Sound of *i* before *r*, verging toward *u* in *urge*, marked Ĭ, ĭ, as in *ĭrksome*, *vĭrgin*, &c., identical with that of ē in *ērmine*. — See § 12.

O.

§ 17. Regular long sound, marked Ō, ō, as in *ōld*; heard also in *hautboy*, *beau*, *yeōman*, *sew*, *rōam*, *hōe*, *dōor*, *shōulder*, *grōw*, *ōwe*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound of *o* is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight "vanish" in *oo* annexed to the "radical" or initial sound, as in *below*. The radical part of the sound is a simple element, intermediate with respect to the mode of its formation, between ą and *oo*, the tongue being less depressed than for ą, and the labial aperture greater than for *oo*. It is essentially the same element as that described in the next section, but is of a slightly less open quality.

§ 18. It is exceedingly common, in some parts of the United States, to shorten the long *o* of certain words, as *bolt*, *most*, *only*, &c., by dropping the vanishing element which belongs to the vowel, and giving to the radical portion a somewhat more open quality; but this practice is wholly opposed to English usage. The provincialism here pointed out obtains, more or less widely, in respect to the following words; namely, *boat*, *bolster*, *bolt*, *bone*, *both*, *broke*, *broken*, *choke*, *cloak*, *close*, a., *coach*, *coat*, *coax*, *colt*, *colter*, *comb*, *dolt*, *folks*, *goad*, *hold*, *holm*, *holster*, *home*, *homely*, *hope*, *jolt*, *load*, *molten*, *most*, *molt*, *none*, *only*, *open*, *pole*, *polkn*, *poultice*, *poultry*, *revolt*, *road*, *rode*, *rogue*, *soap*, *sloth*, *smoke*, *sofa*, *spoke*, v., *spoken*, *stone*, *story*, *swollen* (or *swoln*), *throat*, *toad*, *upholsterer*, *upholstery*, *whole*, *wholly*, *wholesome*, *wrote*, *yoke*, *yolk*, and possibly a few others. Most persons

in New England sound the *o* in a part or all of these words without the vanish, while some among the vulgar go further, and give to a number of them almost the sound of short *u*, as *hum* for *home*, &c. They should all, however, have the full sound of the *o* as heard in accented syllables, though not in all cases with quite the same prolongation of the sound.

§ 19. Regular short sound, marked Ŏ, ŏ, as in *ŏdd*, *nŏt*; heard also in *wo͝nder*, *knŏwledge*, &c. — See § 7.

NOTE. — This is the *shut* or extreme short sound of broad *a*, and coincides with the sound of *a* in *what*. There is a medium sound of this letter which is neither so short as in *not*, nor so long as in *naught*. This medium sound is usually given to the short *o* when directly followed by *ss*, *st*, and *th*, as in *cross*, *cost*, *broth*; also, in *gone*, *cough*, *trough*, *off*, and some other words.

Occasional Sounds of O.

§ 20. Sound of *o* like short *u*, marked Ȯ, ȯ, as in *ȯther*, *dȯve*, &c.; heard also in *dȯes*, *gȯn*, *blȯod*, *dȯuble*, &c. — See § 28.

§ 21. Sound of *o* like *oo* long, marked Ǫ, ǫ, as in *prǫve*, *dǫ*, *mǫve*, *tǫmb*, &c. — See § 24.

§ 22. Sound of *o* like *oo* short, marked Ǫ̆, ǫ̆, as in *bǫ̆som*, *wǫ̆lf*, *wǫ̆man*, &c. — See § 25.

NOTE. — This sound coincides with that of *u* in *bull*, which is also used for *oo* short. — See § 30.

§ 23. Sound of *o* like *a* (broad *a*), marked Ô, ô, as in *ôrder*, *fôrm*, *stôrk*, &c. — See § 6.

OO.

§ 24. Regular long or open sound, marked o͞o, o͝o, as in *mo͞on*, *fo͞od*; heard also in *rheu͞m*, *drew*, *to͞*, *cano͞e*, *gro͞up*, *ru͞de*, *ru͞e*, *recru͞it*, &c.

NOTE. — This is the closest labial vowel; that is to say, in forming it the lips are more nearly closed than for any other vowel, the sides being brought into contact with each other so as to leave only a small central aperture for the escape of the voice.

§ 25. Regular short sound of *oo*, marked o͝ŏ, o͝ŏ, as in *wo͝ŏl*, *fo͝ŏt*; heard also in *wo͝ŏlf*, *sho͝ŏld*, *bo͝ŏll*, &c.

U.

§ 26. Regular long sound, marked Ū, ū, as in *mūte*, *ūnit*, &c.; heard also in *beaūty*, *feodal*, *fēūd*, *pēvu*, *ewe*, *lieū*, *view*, *cūe*, *sūit*, *yēw*, *you*, *yule*, &c.

NOTE. — This is a compound sound, formed of the vowel *oo*, with a slight sound of the consonant *y* or of the vowel *ē* or *ī* before it. When the *u* begins a syllable, or is preceded by any one of the palatal or labial sounds *k*, *g*, *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, *m*, the sound of *y* is clearly perceived, as in the words *usage*, *cube*, *gules*, *puny*, *burin*, *futile*, *mule*.

§ 27. When the long *u* is preceded, in the same syllable, by any one of the consonants *d*, *t*, *l*, *n*, *s*, and *th*, it is peculiarly difficult to introduce the sound of *y*; and hence negligent speakers omit it entirely, pronouncing *duty*, dooty; *tune*, toon; *lute*, loot; *nuisance*, noosance; *suit*, soot; *thurible*, thoorible, &c. The reason is, that, in forming these consonants, the organs are in a position to pass with perfect ease to the sound of *oo*, while it is very difficult in doing so to touch the intermediate *y*; hence the *y* in such cases is very apt to be dropped. The practice of good society, however, is to let the *y* sink into a *very brief* sound of long *e* or of short *i*, both of which have a very close organic relationship to consonant *y*. Special care must be taken not only to make this sound as brief as possible, but to pronounce it in the same syllable with the *oo*.

It ought to be added that wherever the sound of *sh*, *zh*, or *y* consonant precedes the *u*, the *y* is omitted, as in *sure*, sounded shoor; *sugar*, shoogar; *azure*, azh'oor; *yule*, yool, &c.

§ 28. Regular short sound, marked Ŭ, ŭ, as in *bŭt*; heard also in *dȯes*, *blȯod*, *tȯuch*, &c.

NOTE. — This is not the short sound of long *u*. In its organic formation, it is essentially the same sound as *u* in *urge*, but is shorter in quantity, and of a rather more open quality.

Occasional Sounds of U.

§ 29. Sound of *u* preceded by *r* in the same syllable, marked Ṵ, ṳ, as in *rṳde*, *rṳmor*, &c.

NOTE. — All the English orthoëpists agree that the *u* in this case drops the *y* or *ī* which is generally an element of its compound sound when preceded, in the same syllable, by any other consonant than *r*, and becomes simply *oo*, so that *rue* is pronounced rōō; *rule*, rōōl; *ruby*, rōōby, &c.

§ 30. Sound of *u* like that of short *oo* (o͝ŏ), marked Ṵ, ṳ, as in *bṳll*, *pṳt*, *pṳsh*, *pṳll*, &c. — See § 25.

§ 31. Sound of *u* before *r* in such words as *ṳrge*, *bṳrn*, *fṳrl*, *concṳr*, &c., marked Û, û; heard also in *worm*, *joûrney*, &c.

NOTE. — This has been termed *the neutral vowel*, with reference to its want of any strongly-marked, distinctive character. The sound differs from that of short *u* (with which it has often been identified) in length, and in a somewhat greater degree of closeness.

Y.

§ 32. Regular long sound, marked Ȳ, ȳ, as in *flȳ*, *stȳle*, *skȳ*, *edifȳ*, &c.

NOTE. — This is the same sound as long *i*. — See § 13.

§ 33. Regular short sound, marked Y̆, y̆, as in *cy̆st*, *nym̆ph*, *lyr̆ic*, *abyss*, coinciding with the sound of short *i*. — See § 14.

Occasional Sound of Y.

§ 34. *Y* has only one occasional sound;

namely, in such words as *myrrh*, *myrtle*, in which it has, like the *e* and *i* in similar circumstances (see § 12 and § 16), very nearly the sound of *u* in *urge*.

II. REGULAR OR PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

OI or OY.

§ 35. The sound of *oi* or *oy* (unmarked), as heard in *oil*, *join*, *oyster*, &c

NOTE. — The elements of this diphthong are *ô* as in *cord* (the same as broad *a*), and ĭ as in *fin* (short *i*), with the accent on the former. *Oy* is always regular in English words, and *oi* is regular also, except in the following cases; namely, avoirdupois (av-*ur*-du-poiz′), connoisseur (kon-*is*-soor′), chamois (sham′*my*), choir (*kwire*), tortoise (tor′*tis*), tur-quois (sometimes pronounced tur-*keez*′).

OW.

§ 36. The sound of *ow* (unmarked), as heard in *owl*, *vowel*, *flower*, &c.

NOTE. — This diphthong is compounded of the elements *ä* and *oo*, the former of which is accented, but made extremely brief. In a considerable number of words, *ow* represents the sound of long *o*; in the single word *knowledge* and in its derivatives, it has the sound of short *o*. These are accordingly distinguished by the proper mark, as *blōw*, *knōw*, *knŏwledge*, &c.

OU.

§ 37. This diphthong has two leading sounds.

(1.) That of *ow* in words derived from the Anglo-Saxon, as in *oul*, *hound*, &c.

(2.) That of *oo* in words derived from the French, as in *soup*, *group*, &c.

§ 38. The diphthong *ou* has also, in a number of words, the sound of long *o*, as in *sōul*; in a few cases, the sound of the broad *a*, as in *bought* (bawt); sometimes that of short *u*, as in *coüple*; sometimes that of *u* in *urge*, as in *adjo′rn* (adjurn); and, in the three words *could*, *would*, *should*, that of *oo* as in *foot*. These peculiarities are indicated in this Dictionary by the appropriate mark over the significant or sounded vowel, or by respelling.

III. VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

§ 39. When an unaccented syllable ends in a consonant, its vowel, if single, has, in strict theory, its regular short or shut sound, though uttered somewhat more faintly, or with a less proportionate force, than in an accented syllable; as in *as*-sign′, con′*d*′*ict*, con′*flict*, &c. In many words of this class, however, the vowel is apt to suffer a change or corruption of its distinctive quality, passing over into some sound of easier utterance. Thus the vowel sounds in the unaccented syllables *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, *yr* (as in *altar*, *offer*, *tapir*, *mirror*, *zephyr*), are coincident with that of the second *u* in *sulphur*. As a general rule, *a* and *o*, in unaccented syllables ending in a consonant, verge toward, or fall into, the sound of short *u*, particularly in colloquial discourse, as in bal′*lad*, bar′*rack*, ver′*bal*, bed′*lam*, cap′*stan*, jal′*ap*, bi′*as*, bal′*last*, hav′*oc*, meth′*od*, pis′*tol*, ven′*om*, *com*pel′, flag′-*on*, bish′*op*, pi′*lot*, prov′*ost*. In such words, it would ordinarily be pedantic or affected to give the vowel its regular short sound.

The vowel *e*, in unaccented syllables ending in a consonant, is, in some words, liable to be sounded like short *i* (as in *barrel*), and, in others, like short *u* (as in *silent*); but these changes are usually avoided by good speakers.

It may here be remarked, that some of the diphthongs are similarly affected by the absence of accent. Thus *ai*, which, in an accented syllable, is usually sounded like long *a* (as in *com-plāin′*), sinks into ĕ or ĭ in an unaccented syllable, as in *mountain*, pronounced moun′tĕn or moun′tĭn. So *ei*, *ey*, and *ie* become changed in pronunciation into ĭ (as in *sur′fĕĭt*, *hon′ĕy*, *car′rĭĕd*), and *ou* is sounded as ŭ (as in *griev′oŭs*).

§ 40. When the unaccented syllable does not end in a consonant, two cases arise; namely, —

(1.) The syllable may consist of, or may end in, a *vowel*, as in the words *a*-bound′, *di*-rect′, *e*-vent′, *mo*-lest′, &c.

(2.) The syllable may end in a consonant, with final *e* mute at the close of words, as in ul′ti-*mate*, fi′*nite*, rep′*tile*, &c.

The former of these will, for the sake of brevity, be called No. 1, the latter No. 2. These will now be considered under each of the vowels.

A.

§ 41. (No. 1. Sec § 40.) Here the *a* has properly a brief sound of the Italian *a*, as in Cu′*ba*, *a*-muse′, *A*-mer′i-*ca*; but, in familiar speech, it is almost always so slighted and obscured as to be indistinguishable from the neutral vowel, or *u* in *urge*, *murmur*, &c. In some words, like *ā*-e′ri-al, *chā*-ot′ic, &c., the *a* has its regular long or name sound, somewhat shortened by the omission of the "vanish." This is due to the influence of the subsequent vowel, which, in fluent utterance, refuses to take the Italian *a* before it without the intervention of one or more consonants. Some speakers in this country give the same brief sound of long *a* to this letter when it occurs in an initial unaccented syllable followed by a consonant in an accented syllable, as in *a*-bound′, *fa*-tal′i-ty; but this practice is not sanctioned by the best orthoëpists. In the terminations *-a*-ny and *-a*-ry, the *a* has usually the same

sound as short *e* unaccented, as in mis′cel-*la*-ny, mo′ment-*a*-ry, &c.

§ 42. (No. 2. See § 40.) Here the *a* has sometimes its long sound, particularly in verbs ending in *ate ;* as, ded′i-cāte, ed′u-cāte, &c. In other parts of speech, the sound of the *a* is more obscure, verging toward short *e*, as in ul′ti-*mate*, night′in-*gale*, pref′*ace*, &c. In some instances it is apt to verge toward short *i*, as in vil′*lage*.

E.

§ 43. (No. 1. See § 40.) Here the *e* has its long sound, slightly obscure or abridged, as in *e*-vent′, *e*-mo′tion, so-ci′*e*-ty, &c.

§ 44. (No. 2. See § 40.) Here, also, the *e* has usually its long sound a little shortened and slighted, as in ob′so-lete.

I.

There is great diversity in the case of this letter. Hence it is difficult to lay down general rules ; and, as Smart remarks, " The inquirer must be sent to the Dictionary to learn, in each particular case, the true pronunciation."

§ 45. (No. 1. See § 40.) *I*, when final in a syllable, has more commonly its short sound, as in phī-los′o-phy, dī-rect′, &c. But the *i* is usually long in the *initial* syllables *i*, *bi*, *chi*, *cli*, *cri*, *pri*, *tri*, as in ī-de′a, bī-ol′o-gy, crī-te′ri-on, prī-me′val, &c.

§ 46. (No. 2. See § 40.) In these terminations, usage is greatly divided. On the whole, the *i* is more generally short, as in ac-com′plice, in′fi-nīte, fer′tīle, mar′i-tīme, ad-a-man′tine, pos′i-tīve, &c. ; but there are some important exceptions, as, cock′a-trice, ex′īle, gen′tile, con′cubine, ar′chīve, &c. ; also, all names of minerals ending in *lite* or *ite ;* as chrys′o-līte, ste′a-tīte, &c.

O.

§ 47. (No. 1. See § 40.) Here the *o* has usually its long sound slightly abbreviated, and without its " vanish " (see § 19), as in *o*-pin′ion, croc′*o*-dile, to-bac′*co*, &c. — See § 107.

§ 48. (No. 2. See § 40.) The *o* in these terminations has usually its regular long sound, as in tel′e-scōpe, ep′ōde, &c. Sometimes it has the sound of short *o*, as in dī′a-lōgue : in other cases, it verges toward short *u*, as in pur′*pose*.

U.

§ 49. (No. 1. See § 40.) Here the *u* generally has its long sound slightly abridged, as in ac′*cu*-rate, e-mol′*u*-ment, man-*u*-mit′, an′*nu*-al, dep′*u*-tize, *u*-til′i-ty. But when the *u* is preceded by *d*, *t*, or *s*, these combinations, *du*, *tu*, and *su*, are by the great majority of speakers changed into *joo*, *choo*, and *shoo* or *zhoo*, respectively, as in ed′*u*-cate (ĕj′oo-kate), ha-bit′*u*-al (ha-bĭch′-oo-al), sen′*su*-ous (sĕn′shoo-us), vis′*u*-al (vizh′-oo-al). (See §§ 63, 74, 89, 90, 92, and 104.) In the notation of words of this class in the Dictionary, the regular pronunciation is generally given instead of the irregular, in conformity with the views of Dr. Webster. When the *u* is preceded by *r*, it simply drops the *y* sound, and is pronounced *oo*, as in *er-u-dit′tion* (er-oo-dish′-un). (See § 29.)

§ 50. (No. 2. See § 40.) The *u* in these terminations should generally retain its regular long sound (see §§ 26, 27) slightly abridged, as in grat′i-tūde, in′sti-tūte, rid′i-cūle, trib′*ute*, &c. There are a few exceptions, as min′*ute* (min′it), *n.*, and let′*tuce* (let′tis). If the letter *r* precedes the *u*, the initial element of the vowel is dropped, as in ce′*ruse* (se′roos), per′*uke* (pĕr′ook), &c. — See § 29.

The terminations *dure*, *ture*, and *sure*, though sometimes pronounced with the regular sounds of the letters, are more commonly pronounced *joor*, *choor*, and *shoor* or *zhoor*, respectively, as in the words tem′per-a-*ture* (tem′per-a-choor), ver′*dure* (ver′joor), cy′no-*sure* (si′no-shoor), ex-po′*sure* (eks-po′zhoor). (See §§ 63, 74, 89, 90, 104.) When these terminations are immediately preceded by an accented syllable, many speakers change them still further into *chur*, *jur*, and *shur*, or *zhur*, as in na′*ture* (na′chur), ver′*dure* (ver′jur), cen′*sure* (sen′shur), ex-po′-*sure* (eks-po′zhur). The Dictionary follows the practice of Dr. Webster in giving to *dure* and *ture* the regular sounds of *d*, *t*, and *u* (pronouncing *verdure*, vĕrd′yoor, *creature*, kreet′-yoor, &c.)

Y.

§ 51. (No. 1. See § 40.) Here *y* has usually its short sound, as in hў-poc′ri-sў, mў-thol′-o-gў, van′i-tў, mer′ri lў, proph′e-cў, &c. ; but verbs ending in *fy* have the *y* long, as in jus′ti-fў, mag′ni-fў, &c. , also the three verbs, oc′cu-pў, mul′ti-plў, proph′e-sў.

§ 52. (No. 2. See § 40.) The *y* in these terminations (which are few in number) is gencrally long, as in an′o-dўne, per′i-stўle, ne′-o-phўte, pros′e-lўte, &c.

IV. SILENT VOWELS.

§ 53. Vowels which are printed in Italics are not to be sounded ; as the *e* in used, burd*e*n, the *i* in cous*i*n, &c. Some of these cases require a more particular consideration.

E *final.*

§ 54. The letter *e* is always mute when final, except in monosyllables containing no other vowel, in classical words, and in some words from modern foreign languages ; but in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable of a word, though silent, it generally serves the purpose of indicating that a preceding single vowel followed by a single consonant, a conso-

nant digraph, or the combined letters *st* or *ng*, has its regular long sound, as in *plane*, *hope*, *cube*, *inscribe*, *paste*, *change*. When a silent *e* follows *c* or *g* at the end of a word, it serves also to show that the consonant is to have its soft, and not its hard, sound, as in *ace*, *nice*, *age*, *huge*, *oblige*. In a number of monosyllables (as *bäde*, *cŏme*, *give*, *were*, *dŏne*, &c.) and in the accented syllables of a few words derived from them (as *forbäde'*, *becŏme'*, *forgive'*), the *e* does not have its usual effect of lengthening the sound of the preceding vowel. In unaccented syllables, it sometimes keeps the vowel in its long sound, as in *gen'tile*, *su'pine*, *fi'nite*, *ar'chive*; but in a great many instances it exercises no such influence, as in *jus'tice*, *hos'tile*, *mari-time*, *doc'trine*, *an'ise*, *gran'ite*, *plain'tive*.

EN with E *silent*.

§ 55. Most words ending in *en* drop the *e* in pronunciation, as, *often* (oi'n), *heaven* (heav'n), *even* (ev'n), &c. The following are nearly all the words in which the *e* should be sounded: aspen, chicken, hyphen, kitchen, jerken, latten, lichen, marten, mynchen, paten, patten, platen, rowen, wicken, and yewen. The *e* is also sounded when preceded by the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, as in woolen, *omen*, linen, siren, &c., though fallen, stolen, and swollen omit the *e* in pronunciation. With regard to *Eden*, *bounden*, *heathen*, *mitten*, *sudden*, and *sloven*, there is a diversity of usage among good speakers, some suppressing, and some sounding, the *e*.

ON with O *silent*.

§ 56. Many words ending in *on* preceded by *c*, *ck*, *s*, and *t*, omit the *o* in pronunciation, as in *reckon* (reck'n), *bacon* (bak'n), *treason* (treas'n), *mutton* (mutt'n), &c.

ED with E *silent*.

§ 57. The termination *ed* is usually shortened in pronunciation by dropping the sound of the *e* (as in *loved* (lov'd), *aimed* (aim'd), *diffused* (diffus'd), &c.), unless this letter is preceded by *d* or *t* (as in *amended*, *contented*, &c.), when its omission is organically impossible. But in adverbs formed by adding *ly*, and in nouns formed by adding *ness* to words ending in *ed*, the *e* of this termination is uniformly sounded, as in *assuredly*, *confusedly*, *renewedly*, *amazedness*, *composedness*, &c. There are also some participial adjectives, and some adjectives not derived from verbs, in which the *e* is commonly sounded; as, *aged*, *beloved*, *blessed*, *crabbed*, *cragged*, *crooked*, *crutched*, *cursed*, *cusped*, *deuced*, *dogged*, *hooked*, *jagged*, *learned*, *legged*, *naked*, *peaked*, *picked* (sharp), *ragged*, *rugged*, *stubbed*, *wicked*, *winged*, *wretched*. The *e* is also pronounced in the derivatives formed from such adjectives, as, *learnedly*, *blessedness*; but is generally omitted in the compounds, as, *full-aged* (ăjd).

EL with E *silent*.

§ 58. As a general rule, the *e* is sounded in these terminations, as in gravel, level, vessel, chapel, &c. The following are nearly or quite all the words of this kind in which the *e* is properly omitted; namely, barbel, betel, chattel, drazel, drivel, easel, grovel, hazel, mangel-wurzel, mantel, mispickel, mussel, navel, ousel, ravel, rivel, scovel, shekel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, swingel, swivel, teasel, toggel, towsel, weasel

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CONSONANTS.

B.

§ 59. The sound represented by this letter (which is unmarked) is heard in the words *barn*, *rob*, *labor*, *table*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound is formed by the compression of vocalized breath or voice, within the mouth, while the lips are shut and the back nostrils are closed by covering them with the soft palate. When preceded by *m*, or followed by *t*, in the same syllable, *b* is generally silent, as in *bomb*, *climb*, *tomb*, *debt*, *doubt*, *subtle*, &c. *Accumb*, *dithyramb*, *iamb*, *succumb*, *rhomb*, *rhumb*, are said to be exceptions.

C.

§ 60. *C* marked thus, Ç, ç (soft *c*), has the sound of *s*, as in *çede*, *traçe*, *açid*, *çypress*, &c.

NOTE. — It takes this sound whenever it occurs before *e* (even if silent), *i*, or *y*. — See § 87.

When the letters *ce* or *ci* are immediately preceded by an accented syllable, and are followed by a vowel in the next syllable, the *c* combines in pronunciation with the *e* or *i* to form the sound *sh*, as in *ocean*, *social*, *saponaceous*, &c. In some words, *c* alone has this sound, or, rather, the *e* or *i* is used twice, first combining with the *c* to represent the sound of *sh*, and then, in the same syllable, taking on its customary vowel sound, as in *so-ci-al'i-ty*. — See SH, § 92.

§ 61. *C* marked thus, Ȼ, ȼ (hard *c*), has the sound of *k* when it comes before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, or *r*, before *k*, *s*, or *t*, and when it ends a word or a syllable, as in *call*, *cot*, *cut*, *clot*, *crown*, *black*, *act*, *zinc*, *traffic*, *pict'ure*, *flaccid*, *eth'ics*. — See K, § 75.

§ 62. *C* has the sound of *z* in the words *sacrifice*, *sice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, and in their derivatives. It is silent in the words *czar*, *victuals*, *indict*, and their derivatives; also in the termination *scle*, as in *muscle*, *corpuscle*, &c.

CH.

§ 63. *Ch* unmarked (English *ch*) has very nearly the sound of *tsh*, as in *child*, *much*, *richer*, *speechless*, &c.

NOTE. — When the letter *t* comes before *u*

(= yoo) in an unaccented syllable, and is at the same time preceded by an accented syllable (as in *nature*), or when it is preceded by *s* or *x* in an accented syllable, and is immediately followed by *ia* (= ya) or *io* (= yo) in an unaccented syllable (as in *Christian, question, admixtion*), both this letter and the *y* virtually following it are, by some speakers, preserved in their usual and appropriate sounds; thus, *nature* (nāt'yoor), *Christian* (krist'yan), *question* (kwĕst'yun), *admixtion* (ad-mikst'yun), &c. But by others they are suffered to sink into the easier and closely allied sound of *ch* in *church;* thus, *nature* (nā-choor), *Christian* (kris'chan), *question* (kwĕs'chun), *admixtion* (ad-miks'chun), &c.

§ 64. *Ch* marked thus, Ç̣h, ç̣h (French *ch*), has the sound of *sh*, as in *ç̣haise, març̣hioness, maç̣hine*, &c. — See SII, § 92. Most words of this kind are derived from the French.

§ 65. *Ch* marked thus, Ċh, ċh (Latin *ch*,) has the sound of *k*, as in *chorus, epoch, distiċh*, &c. This is the usual sound in words derived from the ancient languages; but *cherub* and *charity*, with their derivatives, are exceptions. *Ch* is always hard (like *k*) before *l* and *r*, as in *chlorine, chrism*.

NOTE. — The prefix *arch*, denoting *chief*, is pronounced *ark* in *archangel* and its derivatives, and in words from foreign languages in which the other component part is not separately current in English, as *archi*tecture, *archi*pelago, *archi*trave, &c. In all other cases, it is pronounced *artch*, as in *arch*-bishop, *arch*-enemy, *arch*-fiend, &c.

§ 66. *Ch* is silent in the word dra*ch*m (though not in *drachma*, drak'ma), and also in s*ch*ism, ya*ch*t (yot), and their derivatives.

D.

§ 67. The sound of *d* (unmarked), as in *dale, sad, rider, tradesman*, &c.

NOTE. — The sound of this letter is formed by pressing the end of the tongue against the upper gums, and then forcing up vocalized breath, or voice, into the mouth, the soft palate being raised to prevent its escape through the nose.

D is silent only in the words *Wednesday* and *handkerchief*.

F.

§ 68. The sound of *f* (unmarked), as in *fame, leaf, definite, softly*, &c.

NOTE. — This letter, which is never silent, is uttered by applying the lower lip to the upper front teeth, and emitting the breath. *F* has only this one sound, except in the single word *of*, in which it has the power of *v*.

G.

§ 69. *G* marked thus, G̣, ḡ (*g* hard), has the sound of that letter in the word *go;* as in *ḡet, ḡave, ḡive, beḡun, keḡ, sluḡgish, smuḡgle*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound is produced by a compression of intonated breath, or voice, confined within the mouth by a contact of the root of the tongue with the posterior part of the palate, which is at the same time raised sufficiently to cover the back nostrils, or openings from the pharynx into the nose.

G is hard before *a* (except in the single word *gaol* and its derivatives), *o, u, h, l*, and *r*, as in *ḡate, ḡore, ḡum, ḡhastly, ḡlad, ḡrain*. It is sometimes, though not usually, hard before *e, i*, and *y*, as in *ḡet, ḡive, ḡibbous, muggy*. It is also, and always, hard at the end of words, and in the derivatives of such words, even when the *g* is doubled and followed by *e, i*, or *y*, as in *crag, druḡ, foḡ, cragged, druḡgist, foggy*.

When *a, i*, or *i*, is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g*, or of *k*, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of *ĕ*, as in *card, kind, garden, guard, girl, guile, guise, sky*. The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority, of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the *g* or *k* to that of the *ä* or *i*, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them.

§ 70. *G* marked thus, Ġ, ġ (*g* soft), has the compound sound of *j*, as in *ġem, raġe, cnġine, caġed*, &c. — See § 74.

NOTE. — The letter *g* generally takes this sound when it comes before *e, i*, or *y;* but there are some exceptions. (See the preceding section.)

§ 71. In a few words from the French, *g* retains the sound of *zh*, which it has before *e* and *i* in that language, as in *rouge* (roozh), *mirage* (mi-rāzh'), &c.

G is silent before *m* and *n* final, and also when initial before *n*, as in *phlegm, sign, gnat*.

For the office which *g* performs in such words as *longer, stronger*, &c., see § 79.

GH.

§ 72. This digraph (which is unmarked) is sounded, at the beginning of a word, like *g* hard, as in *ghastly, ghost, gherkin*, &c. It is silent after the vowel *i*, as in *high, sigh, weigh;* and it is generally silent before *t*, as in *bought, fraught, taught*, &c. The words *draught* and *laughter*, where it has the sound of *f*, are exceptions. In other cases, *gh* is generally pronounced like *f*, as in *chough, cough, rough, tough, trough, enough*, &c.; but it sometimes has the sound of *k*, as in *hough, lough, shough*. In the word *hiccough*, it is usually pronounced like *p*.

H.

§ 73. This letter (which is unmarked) is a mere aspiration or breathing, and represents no fixed configuration of the vocal organs.

NOTE. — It is an emission of unvocalized breath through whatever position of the mouth-organs is required by the succeeding element, the organs being always placed to form the next

following letter before the *h* is pronounced. Thus, in *he* the tongue is put in a position to sound the *e* before the *h* is uttered; and similarly in *hall*, *hard*, *home*, &c.

In the following words, *heir*, *heiress*, *herb*, *herbage*, *honest*, *honor*, *honorable*, *hour*, with their derivatives, and also in *hostler* (also spelt *ostler*), *h* is silent. It is also marked as silent by most orthoëpists in *hospital*, *humor*, and *humble*, with their derivatives. There is, however, an increasing tendency to sound the *h* in these words. *H* is silent after *g* initial, as in *ghost*, *gherkin*, &c.; after *r*, as in *rhyme*, *myrrh*, &c.; and also when preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, as in *ah*, *eh*, *oh*, *buhl*, *Jehovah*, &c. In many parts of England, the sound of this letter is almost always omitted where it ought to be uttered, and uttered where it ought to be omitted; as *'ouse* for *house*, *happle* for *apple*, &c. This very gross and vulgar error is rarely, if ever, heard among natives of the United States.

J.

§ 74. This letter (which is unmarked) has very nearly the sound of *dzh*, being precisely the same as that of *g* soft, as in *jar*, *jeer*, *joke*, &c. — See § 70.

NOTE. — *J* is never silent. In the word *hallelujah*, it has the sound of consonant *y*.

In words in which *d* precedes a letter having regularly the sound of *y*, and occurring in an unaccented syllable, as in *modulate* (mod'ulate), *soldier* (sōld'yer), the sound of *j* is very often substituted for the combined sounds of the *d* and *y* (thus, mŏj'oo-late, sōl'jer); — just as the sound of *ch* is substituted for the combined sounds of *t* and *y* in *nature*, *question*, *righteous*, &c. (See § 63, NOTE.)

K.

§ 75. This letter (which is unmarked) has one uniform sound, as heard in *keep*, *king*, *kitchen*, &c., and is precisely equivalent to *c* hard. — See § 61.

NOTE. — The sound represented by this letter differs from that of *g* in *go* (hard *g*) only in being a whispered and not a vocal utterance; the organs are placed in the same position for forming both sounds. Before *n*, in the same syllable, *k* is silent, as in *knack*, *knell*, *knit*, *know*, &c. It is also silent after *c*, as in *back*, *barrack*, &c. In regard to the pronunciation sometimes given to such words as *kind*, *sky*, &c., see § 69, NOTE.

L.

§ 76. The sound of *l* (unmarked), as heard in *left*, *bell*, *chalice*, *melting*, &c.

NOTE. — This letter has only one sound, which consists of an efflux of vocalized breath, or voice, over the sides of the tongue, while its tip is pressed against the gums of the upper front teeth. *L* is silent in many words, especially before a final consonant, as in *almond*, *malmsey*, *palmer*, *alms*, *calm*, *walk*, *half*, *could*, *would*, *should*, &c.

M.

§ 77. The sound of *m* (unmarked), as heard in *make*, *aim*, *clamor*, *armed*, &c.

NOTE. — This letter has one uniform sound, produced by closing the lips, and letting the voice issue through the nose. It is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable, as in *mnemonics*.

N.

§ 78. The sound of *n* (unmarked), as heard in *nail*, *ten*, *pencil*, *entry*, &c.

NOTE. — In the production of this sound, the tip of the tongue is pressed against the upper gums, as for *d*; but the voice, instead of being confined within the mouth, is suffered to escape uninterruptedly through the nose, the nasal passages being uncovered for that purpose.

When final after *l* or *m*, *n* is uniformly silent, as in *kiln*, *condemn*, *solemn*, *hymn*, *limn*, &c.; but it is generally sounded in the derivatives formed from such words by adding to them a termination beginning with a vowel, as in condemnatory, solemnize, hymnic, limner, &c. In the present participles of verbs ending in *mn*, as *contemn*, *hymn*, &c., the *n*, though often unpronounced, is more properly sounded, as, *contemning*, *hymning*, &c.

§ 79. The sound of *n* as heard in *linger*, *link*, *uncle*, &c. (marked N, n).

NOTE. — This is essentially the same sound as that represented by *ng*; but its length varies greatly according as it is followed by a whispered or a vocal consonant. When it is followed in the same syllable by the sound of *k*, as in *link*, it is cut so short by the instantaneous and perfect closure of the organs which form this pure mute as to add almost nothing to the length of the syllable. But when this sound of *n* is followed by that of *g* in a separate syllable, as in the primitive words *anger*, *finger*, *conger*, *hunger*, it is long and sonorous, and increases the duration of the syllabic utterance very perceptibly. As a general rule, the change of *n* into *n* takes place only before *g* and *k* (or before the equivalents of *k*, namely, *c*, *q*, and *x*=*ks*). It takes place before *k* or its equivalents when any one of these letters follows *n* in the same syllable, as in *link*, *cinque*, *minx*, *bethink'*, *adunque'*, *pharynx*; and before *g* or *k*, or an equivalent of *k*, when any one of these letters begins an unaccented syllable and the *n* ends a preceding accented oue, as in *con'cord*, *con'gress*, *un'cle*, &c. *Pen'guin* and a few other words are exceptions; also words beginning with the prefixes *in*, *non*, *quinque*, and *un*; as, *in'come*, *non'-con-form'ity*, *quin'quevalve*, *un'com-pound'ed*, &c. It is to be observed that, if the *n* ends an *unaccented* syllable, and the *g* or *k* begins an *accented* one, the *n* invariably retains its regular sound; as in *con-cord'ant*, *con-gres'sional*.

It is also to be observed that there is a small class of words in which the *n* has its ordinary sound, as in *nail*, and the *g* its soft sound, as in *gem*. Of this class, the words, *danger*, *stranger*, *ginger*, and *plunger* are examples.

§ 80. The sound of *ng* (unmarked), as in *sing*, *singer*, *singly*, &c.

NOTE. — This is a simple elementary sound, and is not (as might be supposed) a compound sound made up of the sound of *n* in conjunction with that of *g*. In forming *ng*, the tongue is placed in the same position as for forming *g*; the nostrils, however, are not completely closed, but yet so much so as to produce a marked resonance (somewhat similar to the sound of *n*), which may be continued to any length, as in *sing*, *bring*, &c. — See § 79.

P.

§ 81. The sound of *p* (unmarked), as heard in *pay*, *ape*, *paper*, *aptly*, &c.

NOTE. — The position of the organs necessary for forming this sound is the same as for *b*, but the sound itself differs from that of *b* in being an utterance of breath instead of voice.

P has but one sound; it is silent when initial before *n*, *s*, and *t*, as in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *pshaw*, *ptarmigan*. It is also silent or very indistinct when it occurs between *m* and *t* in the same syllable, as in *tempt*, *exempt*, &c.; but when preceded by *m* in the same syllable, and followed by *t* or by *k* in the next syllable, it is more properly sounded; as in *temp-ta'tion*, *exemp'tion*, *redemp'tion*, *con-sump'tive*, *sump'tuous*, *bump'kin*, *pump'kin*, &c., though, in colloquial utterance, it is very often suppressed in words of this class. It is also mute in the following words, and in their derivatives; namely, *raspberry*, *receipt*, *sempstress*, *accompt*, and *corps*.

PH.

§ 82. This digraph (which is unmarked) occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation, and has usually the sound of *f*, as in *phantom*, *sylph*, *philosophy*, &c. In *Stephen* it has the sound of *v*; and, according to most orthoëpists, it has the same sound in *nephew* (nev'ew).

Before *th* initial, *ph* is silent, as in *ph*thisis; it is also silent in apo*ph*thegm. In *diphthong*, *triphthong*, *ophthalmy*, *naphtha*, and other allied words, together with their derivatives, the *ph* is often sounded as *p*, or the *h* may be regarded as silent.

Q.

§ 83. *Q* is followed in all cases by *u*, and these two letters, taken together, have usually the sound of *kw*, as in *queen* (kween), *conquest* (kon'kwest), &c. In a few words derived from the French, *qu* is sounded like *k*, as in *coquette*, *quadrille*, &c. It has the same sound in the common termination *que*, as in *antique*, *oblique*, *burlesque*, &c.

R.

§ 84. This letter (which is unmarked) may be viewed under three aspects: —

(1.) *R* as in *rip*, *trip*, *carol*, &c. (sometimes called *rough*, *trilled*, *dental*, or *initial r*).

In forming this sound, the tongue assumes nearly the same position as for *d*; but the voice, instead of being confined within the mouth, is suffered to flow freely over the tip of the tongue, producing a very slightly trilled and peculiarly liquid sound which is heard in the two following cases: 1. When *r* is not preceded by a vowel, as in *ream*, *dream*, *prompt*, *spring*; 2. When it stands between two vowels of which the first is short, as in *baron*, *merit*, *spirit*, *florid*. Often the *r* is doubled in the written word, as in *barren*, *merry*, *torrid*; but, in these cases, only one *r* is heard in the pronunciation, providing the preceding vowel is short. — See § 109.

(2.) *R* as in *far*, *form*, *terse*, *surge*, &c. (sometimes called *smooth*, *palatal*, *guttural*, *obscure*, or *final r*).

By most orthoëpists at the present day, the letter *r*, when it occurs before any consonant, or when final, is regarded as a distinct element from the last, and as formed by a slight vibration of the back part, or root, of the tongue against the extremity of the soft palate. Many writers, however, do not admit any such distinction in the sound of *r*, maintaining that the value of the letter (apart from the obscure vowel element described in No. 3) is uniform in all situations.

(3.) *R*, connected with a guttural vowel sound, as heard in such words as *fare*, *mere*, *ire*, *ore*, *cure*, *poor*, *pure*, &c. Here the character *r* represents two sounds; namely, an obscure vowel sound resembling that of *u* in *urge*, and a smooth or palatal *r*, so that the above words are pronounced fāur (see § 4), mēur, īur, &c.

§ 85. In the pronunciation of accurate speakers, *r* is never silent; but when it occurs after a long vowel or a diphthong in the same syllable, as in *here*, *fur*, *murmur*, *our*, *mire*, &c., it is commonly and entirely suppressed, both in the United States and the south of England.

§ 86. In English usage, when the letter *r* is preceded in an accented syllable by a long vowel or a diphthong, and is followed by a vowel in the next syllable, it uniformly represents both the palatal, or smooth, and the dental, or trilled, sound of this letter, as in *hero*, *iris*, *glory*, *lurid*, pronounced hēr'ro, īr'ris, glōr'ry, lūr'rid. In the United States, this double power of the letter *r* is chiefly, though not invariably, restricted to the *derivatives* of words ending in *r* or *re* preceded by a long vowel or a diphthong, as in *poorer* (poor'rer), from *poor*; *boring* (bōr'ring), from *bore*; *airy* (âr'ry), from *air*; *peerage* (peer'rage) from *peer*; *wiry* (wīr'ry), from *wire*; *securing* (secūr'ring), from *secure*; but, on the other hand, we say *he'ro*, *i'ris*, *glo'ry*, *lu'rid*, &c., because these words are not derived from any other words in the language.

It is to be observed that those orthoëpists who maintain that *r* has one invariable sound, assert that the only peculiarity in the English pronunciation of such words as *hero*, *iris*, &c.,

and in the English and American pronunciation of such words as *poorer*, *boring*, &c., consists in the interposition between the *r* and the preceding vowel of an obscure vowel sound like that of *u* in *urge*.

S.

§ 87. *S* unmarked has its regular sharp or hissing sound, as in *same*, *yes*, *resting*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound is an utterance of unvocal breath forced between the tip of the tongue and the upper gum, the tongue being placed in the proper position for sounding *t* and *d*. *S* always has this sound at the beginning, and frequently in the middle and at the end, of words. — See § 105.

§ 88. *S*, when marked thus, S, s, has the buzzing sound of *z* in *zeal*, as in *has*, *amuse*, *rosy*, &c. — See § 105.

NOTE. — There are a few verbs ending in *se*, which are also used as nouns or adjectives. To distinguish between them, the *s* is vocalized in the verb, and whispered in the noun or adjective; as *close*, n., and *close*, v.; *house*, n., and *house*, v.; *use*, n., and *use*, v.; *diffuse*, a., and *diffuse*, v.

§ 89. When the letter *s*, having regularly its sharp or hissing sound, follows a liquid or another *s*, and precedes a letter having the sound of consonant *y*, as *i* in *reversion*, *mansion*, *passion*, and, in a few cases, when it precedes *ū* (= yoo), as in *sure*, *sugar*, *censure*, *sensual*, the sounds represented by these letters are exchanged for that of the simple but very similar element represented by *sh*. Thus the examples just given are actually pronounced *re-ver'shun*, *man'shun*, *pash'un*, *shoor*, *shoog'ar*, *cen'shoor*, *sen'shoo-al*, though the theoretical pronunciation would be *re-vers'yun*, *mans'yun*, *pass'yun*, *s-yoor*, *s-yoog'ar*, *cens'yoor*, *sens'yoo-al*.

In a few words, *s* alone takes the sound of *sh*, as in *nausea*, *Asiatic;* or rather the *e* or *i*, in such cases, does double duty, uniting with the *s* to signify the sound of *sh*, and at the same time retaining its usual vowel character.

§ 90. When *s* is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable, and is followed by a vowel having regularly or theoretically the sound of consonant *y*, these two letters are commonly pronounced like *zh*, as in *adhesion*, *revision*, *explosion*, *confusion*, *pleasure*, *visual*, *usury*, &c. (See § 104.) So also in *scission*, *abscission*, *rescission*, though the *s* is not preceded by a vowel in the accented syllable.

§ 91. *S* is silent in the words *aisle*, *isle*, *island*, *demesne*, *puisne*, *viscount*, and generally at the end of French words adopted into English, as *chamois*, *corps*, *vis-a-vis*, &c.

Sh.

§ 92. This digraph (which is unmarked) represents the simple sound heard in *shelf*, *flesh*, *usher*, &c.

NOTE. — This element is formed by a partial contact of the upper surface of the tongue, near the tip, with that side of the arch or dome of the palate which is just above the gums of the front teeth, and by an effusion of unvocal breath through the narrow aperture left for its escape. This sound has been evolved from the combination of those of *s* and consonant *y* which, in rapid utterance, do not easily maintain their distinct character. Thus, if we pronounce the word *special* in three syllables, *spe-ç'i-al*, and then try to reduce it to two, we shall find that it is difficult to articulate the *c* (= *s*) and the *i* (= *y*) by one continuous effort of the organs, and that the intermediate *sh* is naturally substituted as an easier and a closely allied sound. So with *version*, *mission*, *sure*, &c.

Sh is never silent. It is expressed: 1. By *c*, as in o-re-an'ic, e-ma-ri-a'tion; 2. By *s*, as in nau'se-ate, A-si-at'ic; 3. By *t*, as in re-go-ti-a'-tion; 4. By *ce*, as in o'cean; 5. By *ci*, as in so'-cial; 6. By *se*, as in nau'seous; 7. By *si*, as in ten'sion; 8. By *ti*, as in cap'tious; 9. By the *si* implied in *xi* (= ksi), as in noxious; 10. By the *sy* implied in *su* (= syoo), as in men-*su*-ra'tion (men-*shoo*-ra'shun); 11. By the *sy* implied in *xu* (= ksyoo), as in lux'*ury* (luk'*shoo*-ry); 12. By *ch*, as in *chaise*, *char*'la-tan, ma-*chine'*; 13. By *chs*, as in fu'*chsi*-a; 14. By *sc*, as in con-sci-en'tious; 15. By *sch*, as in *schorl*; 16. By *sci*, as in con'*science*. — See §§ 60, 89, 94, 101.

T.

§ 93. The sound of *t* (unmarked) as heard in *tone*, *note*, *noted*, *assets*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound differs from that of *d* (see § 67) only in being a whispered and not a vocal utterance.

T is silent in the terminations *ten* and *tle* after *s*, as in *fasten*, *listen*, *often*, *castle*, *gristle*, *thrustle*, &c. It is also silent in the words *chestnut*, *Christmas*, *hostler*, or *ostler*, *mistletoe*, and *mortgage*.

§ 94. When *t* precedes any one of the diphthongs *ia*, *ie*, and *io*, and at the same time follows an accented syllable not ending in *s* or *x*, it assumes, in some words, the sound of *sh*, as in *negotiation;* but, in most cases, the compound sound resulting from the coalescence of *t* and *i* is exchanged for that of *sh*, as in *patient*, *station*, *partial*, &c. When *s* or *x* precedes the *t*, this letter and the *i* following it either preserve their own sounds pure, or exchange them for the sound of *ch* in *chin*, as in *question* (kwest'yun or kwes'chun), *mixtion* (miks't'yun or miks'chun), &c. — See § 63, NOTE, and § 92.

Th.

§ 95. *Th* unmarked has its sharp or whispered sound, as in *thing*, *breath*, *author*, &c.

NOTE. — This is the sound made in lisping. It is produced by putting the point of the tongue between the teeth, or by placing it against the back of the upper front teeth, and forcing out unintonated breath.

Th has this sound generally at the beginning

and at the end of words; but there are some exceptions.

§ 96. *Th* marked thus, Th, th, has its soft, flat, or vocal sound, as in *thine, then, with, mother, writhed*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound differs from the foregoing only in being an utterance of voice instead of simple breath. It occurs chiefly between two vowels in words purely English, as in *leather, wither, heathen;* also at the end of the verbs *mouth, bequeath*, and *smooth;* and when followed by a final *e* mute, as in *breathe, clothe*, &c.

Nouns which, in the singular, end in *th* sharp, usually preserve the same sound in the plural, as *death, deaths; sabbath, sabbaths*, &c.; but in the plurals of the following seven words the *th* is vocal; namely, *bath, cloth, lath, mouth, oath, path*, and *wreath*, as, *baths, cloths, laths, paths*, &c. Some pronounce *truths*, in the plural, with the vocal sound (truthz), but this is sanctioned by no orthoëpist.

§ 97. *Th* has the sound of *t* in *phthisic* (tiz'-ik), *thyme* (tim), and their derivatives; and also in the proper names *Thomas* (tom'as) and *Thames* (temz.) — See § 105.

V.

§ 98. The sound of *v* (unmarked), as in *vane, leave, civil*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound differs from that of *f* only in being an utterance of the voice instead of the breath, the organs assuming precisely the same position for both sounds.

V is never silent, except in *sevennight* (sen'-nit), which is also written *sennight*.

W.

§ 99. At the beginning of a word or of a syllable, as *wet, worse, inward*, this letter (which is unmarked) is a consonant, formed from, and nearly resembling, the vowel *oo*, but requiring for its utterance a closer position, or greater contraction, of the labial aperture; and this compression of the lips changes the quality of the sound, giving it a buzzing and articulative instead of a smooth and purely vocal character.

NOTE. — After a vowel in the same syllable, *w* is generally silent, as in glōw, thrōwn, &c., though sometimes significant, as in *flaw*. With *e* it unites to form a diphthong, which is generally sounded like long *u*, as in *dew, few, new;* but it is sounded like *oo*, or like *u* in rude, if the letter *r* stands before it, as in *crew, shrew*. It is often joined with a preceding *o* to represent the diphthongal sound otherwise expressed by *ou*, as in *brow, cow, town*. — See § 36.

W is always silent before *r* in the same syllable, as in *wring* (ring), *wrote* (rōt), *awry* (a-rī'); also in the words *answer* (an'ser), *sword* (sōrd), *toward* (to'ard), *two* (too).

It is often represented by *u* occurring before another vowel in the same syllable, as *quail, query, languid, assuage*, &c.

Wh.

§ 100. The true sound of these letters is in the reverse order, namely, *hw*, as they were written by the Anglo-Saxons; e. g., *whet* is pronounced *hwet*. The *h* is here a free emission of breath through the position taken by the lips in the formation of *w*, the vocal cords being all the while completely relaxed. (See § 73.) In *who, whole, whoop, whore*, and their derivatives, the *w* is silent.

X.

§ 101. This letter has two sounds; namely, its regular sharp sound (unmarked) like *ks*, as in *expect, tax*, &c., and its soft or flat sound (marked X, x) like *gz*, as in *exist, example*, &c.

NOTE. — This latter sound usually occurs when the syllable which immediately follows the *x* begins with an accented vowel, as in *auxiliary, exert, luxurious*, and sometimes also in the derivatives of such words, even though the *x* is under the accent, as in *exemplary, exhalation*, &c.

In *anxious, noxious, luxury*, and a few other words, the *s* which is the second element of the *x*, and the following *i* or the first element of the following *u*, instead of retaining their usual sound of *y*, are generally exchanged for the sound of *sh;* thus, *ank'shus, nok'shus, luk'shoo-ry*, &c.

At the beginning of words, *x* has the sound of *z*, as in *xanthic* (zan'-), *xebec* (ze'-), *xylography* (zī'-), &c.

Y.

§ 102. The sound of *y* (unmarked), as in *yawn, year, young, beyond*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound — heard in English only at the beginning of a word or a syllable — is formed from the vowel *e* by a closer approximation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, which destroys the pure vocality of the *e*.

In the middle or at the end of a syllable, *y* is a vowel, and has precisely the sound that *i* would have in the same situation. — See §§ 13, 14, 32, 45, 51, &c.

Y is often represented by *i*, when this letter occurs in an unaccented syllable before another vowel, and, at the same time, follows an accented syllable, as in *familiar, minion*, &c.

Z.

§ 103. The regular and leading sound of this letter (which is unmarked) is heard in *zone, maze, hazy, frozen*, &c. It is the vocal or sonant form of *s*. (See § 87.) In a few words it takes the sound of *zh;* as in *seizure* (sē'zhoor). (See § 104.) In *rendezvous* it is silent.

Zh.

§ 104. This sound is the vocal correspondent of *sh*, and is uttered with the organs in precisely the same position.

NOTE. — It has arisen, in all English words, from an attempt to pronounce the sound of *z* in *maze* (see § 103) and that of consonant *y* (see § 102) in immediate succession. Thus, *fusion* may be supposed to have been originally pro-

nounced *fāz'yun*, and then *fā'zhun; grazier*, first *grāz'yer*, and then *grāzh'er*. — See § 92.

The combination *zh* is used in works on pronunciation to indicate the sound here described, on account of the relationship of this sound to that commonly expressed by the digraph *sh*. But the two letters *zh* never come together in the proper orthography of any English word. The sound for which they stand is represented by *zi* (when the *z* occurs in, or is immediately preceded by, an accented syllable, and the *i* is followed by another vowel, and occurs in an unaccented syllable, as in *glazier*); by the *zy* implied in *zu* (= zyoo), as in *azure;* by *s* in *symposium*, &c.; by *si* in certain situations (see § 90); by *ti* in the single word *transition*, as sometimes pronounced; and by *g* in one or two words adopted from the French, as *rouge*.

ASSIMILATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 105. When a whispered and a vocal consonant come together in the same syllable, it is generally very difficult, in fluent pronunciation, to preserve each in its regular and appropriate sound. Hence it frequently becomes necessary to change the character of the one or of the other, in order to make the combination readily pronounceable. This is generally done, in English, by assimilating the sound of the second consonant, whether whispered or vocal, to that of the first. Thus, in *chintz*, the vocal consonant *z* assumes the sound of its whispered correspondent *s*, in order to unite with the whispered *t*. On the other hand, the *s* in *winds* is vocalized, or assumes the sound of *z*, for the sake of corresponding with the vocal *d*. Sometimes, though rarely, the sound of the first consonant is assimilated to that of the second, as in *spasm* (spazm).

This affinity between these two classes of consouants is an important fact, and one which needs to be familiarly known. For there are four very common inflectional terminations which invariably come under its influence. namely: 1. Possessive forms in *s*, as *maid's* (maidz); 2. Plurals in *s*, as *tubs* (tubz), *groves* (grōvz); 3. *S* in the third person singular of verbs, as *loads* (loadz), *smooths* (smoothz); 4. Preterits and participles in *d* preceded by *e* mute, as in *dashed* (dasht), *ingulfed* (ingulft).

DUPLICATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 106. In many words, a consonant is doubled between two vowels; yet, in such cases, no more than one articulation is ever used in speaking. In *banner*, for example, we close the organs but once between the first and second syllables; nor is it possible to use both of the letters *n* without pronouncing *ban*, then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs, and closing them a second time. Hence, in all cases, when the same consonant is written twice between vowels, as in *banner, robbing*, &c., one of them only is represented by an articulation of the organs; and the only reason for repeating the consonant is to indicate the fact that the preceding vowel has its short sound.

But although only one articulation is ever used, or in fluent speech possibly can be used, where a consonant is written twice, yet in some words the articulation is dwelt upon for an appreciable space of time, producing an *apparent* duplication of the *sound*. This effect takes place in many derived words in which the primitive ends or begins with the same letter as that with which a superadded suffix or prefix of English origin respectively begins or ends, as in *soulless, foully, keenness, misstep, outtravel, unnatural*. The same effect takes place in most compound words, in which the second part begins with the same sound as that with which the first part ends, as in *post-town, head-dress, half-filled*. — See § 121.

ACCENT.

§ 107. Accent is a particular stress or effort of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others by a greater distinctness and loudness of pronuciation. Accent is of two kinds, *primary*, as in in-tend', where the full force of the voice is on the last syllable, and *secondary*, as in su'per-in-tend', where the first syllable is distinguished by a stress greater than that laid on the second and third syllables, though less than that laid on the last. In some words there are two secondary or subordinate accents, as in in-com'prehen'si-bil'i-ty.

NOTE. — (1.) The general tendency of accent, whether primary or secondary, is to shorten all vowels but *u*, when further back than the penultimate syllable, as in *ten'dement, neç'essariness, an'atom'ical, person'ifica'tion*, &c.; but we say *lū'bricate*, and not *lŭb'ricate; tru'culency*, and not *trŭc'ulency; sū'perabun'dant*, and not *sŭp'erabun'dant*, &c. This tendency generally fails, if the accented syllable is followed by two unaccented vowels, as in *pe'ri-od, ma'ni-ac,*; or by two vowels of which the former only is unaccented, as in *de'vi-a'tion, o'ri-en'tal*.

(2.) The primary and secondary accents are, in certain cases, so nearly equal that we interchange them freely, "making," as Walker remarks, "the secondary principal and the principal secondary." Examples are *ambuscade, cavalcade, caricature, etiquette, reverie, confidante, governante, invalid*, n., *parachute*, &c.

(3.) Many in America give a marked secondary accent in certain words which properly have but one accent, and that on a pre-antepenultimate syllable, as in ter'ri-tō'ry, dif'fi-cŭl'ty, civ'ĭcum-stan'ces, in'ter-ĕst'ing, &c. This droning fault may be corrected by giving the accented syllable a sharp percussion, which carries the voice lightly through the rest of the word.

DIVIDED USAGE.

§ 108. In quite a large number of words, there is a diversity of practice among good speakers as to the place of the primary accent. This arises mainly from a *conflict* between certain great principles which affect the seat of the accent. A few of these will now be mentioned, with a view to account for this diversity.

§ 109. First Principle. — *Derivatives* take for a time, if not permanently, the accent of the original words from which they are formed, as *resolve'*, from *resol'vo*, *aspect'* (Shakespeare, Milton), from *aspectus*, *Hindostan'ee*, from *Hindostan'*, &c. So also words derived from other English words by adding one or more syllables to their beginning or end; as, *within'* from *in*, *improp'er* from *prop'er*, *po'etess* from *po'et*, *ser'viceable* from *ser'vice*, *re-adjust'ment* from *adjust'*, &c.

§ 110. Second Principle. — *Ease of utterance* has some influence in deciding the place of the accent. *Ac'ceptable*, *rec'eptacle*, and *u'tensil*, fashionable in the days of Walker, have now taken the easier accentuation of *accept'able*, *recept'acle*, and *uten'sil*. *Dyspep'sy* has taken the place of *dys'pepsy* in the marking of Webster, Smart, Cull, Wright, Clarke, Cooley, &c., and is now the prevailing accentuation. On the same ground, *ances'tral* is preferred to *an'cestral* by Jameson, Webster, Boag, Clarke, and Cull, in conformity with *cæmpes'tral*, and other similar words. These may serve as instances of the application of this principle.

DISSYLLABLES.

§ 111. Third Principle. — In words of two syllables, there is a tendency (though with numerous exceptions) to accent the former or *penultimate* syllable, as in *a'gue*, *bar'on*, *com'mon*, *dis'cord*, &c.

Note. — (1.) This tendency meets with a powerful counteraction in Principle No. 1, namely, that of *derivatives* retaining the accent of their primitives, as in *amuse'*, *deter'*, *offend'*, &c. It is natural, in such formatives, to place the accent on the radical part of the word; and hence some hundreds of our dissyllables, especially verbs and adverbs, have their accent on the last syllable.

(2.) Still, there is a constant struggle (especially among the common people, who are unacquainted with the derivation of words) to draw back the accent to the first syllable. Here arises another conflict, which produces a diversity of accent; and the common people, being a majority, are, on the whole, slowly gaining upon those who are tenacious of Principle No. 1. Thus, *con'nate* and *in'nate* (instead of *connate'* and *innate'*) are generally prevalent in America, and are now sanctioned by recent English orthoëpists. *Re'tail* (for *retail'*) is now the marking of a majority of the orthoëpists. *De'tail* (for *detail'*) is less prevalent, but is sanctioned by Smart, Clarke, Cull, Cooley, &c. *Pro'lix* and *pre'text* (for *prolix'* and *pretext'*) are widely prevalent (especially the former), and are authorized by some recent lexicographers. *Bom'bast* (for *bombast'*) is the accentuation of Walker, Barclay, Richardson, Cull, and Webster; it is admitted by Worcester, and is extensively used in the United States. *Bu'reau* (for *bureau'*) was admitted by Dr. Webster, and is very generally applied to the article of furniture, while *bureau'* is sometimes used in reference to a department of the government.

§ 112. We have about eighty cases among our dissyllables in which the same word is used for a verb on the one hand, and a noun or an adjective on the other. To distinguish between them, we accent the nouns and the adjectives on the *first* syllable, and the verbs on the *last*, as, a *con'vert*, to *convert'*; a *con'tract*, to *contract'*, &c. It is unnecessary to give the list in full, since the accent of nearly all these words has been long settled by general usage.

Note. — There are a few cases of divided use in nouns, which will sooner or later be made to conform to the general rule. For example, usage will probably soon fix permanently on *per'fect* for the adjective, and *perfect'* for the verb; *per'mit* for the noun, and *permit'* for the verb; *pro'test* for the noun, and *protest'* for the verb; *per'fume* for the noun, and *perfume'* for the verb; *pro'ceeds* for the noun, and *proceed'* for the verb; *de'tail* for the noun, and *detail'* for the verb; *in'crease* for the noun, and *increase'* for the verb; *re'tail* for the noun, and *retail'* for the verb; *sur'vey* for the noun, and *survey'* for the verb.

There is a tendency among many to accent the *first* syllable of the noun *ally*, *allies;* and, although without sanction as yet from a single orthoëpist, it would not be surprising if this tendency should prevail, making the noun *al'ly*, *al'lies*, and the verb *ally'*.

§ 113. We have a few dissyllables which are at once nouns and adjectives. These are distinguished by accenting the nouns on the *first* syllable, and the adjectives on the *last*.

NOUNS.	ADJECTIVES.
Au'gust, the month.	August', noble.
Com'pact, an engagement.	Compact', close.
Ex'ile, banishment.	Exile', small, slender.
In'stinct, an impulse.	Instinct', animated.
Min'ute (of time).	Minute', very small.
Su'pine (in grammar).	Supine', indolent.

TRISYLLABLES AND POLYSYLLABLES.

§ 114. Fourth Principle. — In words of three or more syllables, there is a strong tendency to accent the *antepenult*, or third syllable from the end, as in *el'oquent*, *ac'cident*, *opportu'nity*.

Note. — This tendency is counteracted by that of *derivation* (Principle No. 1. See § 109); and here arises another "conflict," which, to some extent, arrays our scholars on the one side, and the body of the people on the other. Many scholars, for example, are strongly in-

clined to say *contem'plate, demon'strate, confis'cate, obdu'rate*, &c. (forgetting that they come from participles, *contempla'tus, demonstra'tus*, &c.), because by Latin rules their second syllable is long; while the mass of the people, who know nothing of Latin, and are governed by English analogies, are equally bent on saying *con'template, dem'onstrate, ob'durate*, &c. The latter pronunciation is now very extensively heard, and thus we have a "divided usage" in respect to these and similar words.

§ 115. It is a just principle, laid down by Walker, that "when words come to us *whole* from the Greek or Latin, the same accent ought to be prescrved as in the original." Hence the following words ought to be accented as here marked: namely, *Abdo'men, hori'zon, deco'rum, diplo'ma, muse'um, sono'rous, acu'men, bitu'men*, and, on like grouuds, *farra'go*, and others. Yet the strong tendency of our language to accent the antepenultimate in all words of three or more syllables has caused this principle to be violated in some cases, as in *am'azon, min'ister, or'ator*, &c.

§ 116. Words of more than two syllables having the same orthography are generally distinguished by a difference of accent, as *at'tribute*, n., and *attrib'ute*, v., *miscon'duct*, n., and *misconduct'*, v., *o'verthrow*, n., and *overthrow'*, v. In such cases, the nouns have the accent further from the end.

§ 117. With a very few exceptions, words of more than two syllables having the following terminations take the accent on the antepenult, or last syllable but two: —

-cracy;	as,	*democ'racy, theoc'racy;*
-ferous;	as,	*somnif'erous, umbellif'erous;*
-fluent;	as,	*af'fluent, circum'fluent;*
-fluous;	as,	*mellif'luous, superf'luous;*
-gonal;	as,	*diag'onal, hexag'onal;*
-gony;	as,	*cosmog'ony, theog'ony;*
-grapher;	as,	*lexicog'rapher, stenog'rapher;*
-graphy;	as,	*photog'raphy, typog'raphy;*
-loger;	as,	*philol'oger, astrol'oger;*
-logist;	as,	*entomol'ogist, physiol'ogist;*
-logy;	as,	*chronol'ogy, mythol'ogy;*
-loquy;	as,	*col'loquy, soli'loquy;*
-meter;	as,	*barom'eter, hygrom'eter;*
-metry;	as,	*altim'etry, geom'etry;*
-nomy;	as,	*astron'omy, econ'omy;*
-parous;	as,	*ovip'arous, vivip'arous;*
-pathy;	as,	*ap'athy, antip'athy;*
-strophe;	as,	*apos'trophe, catas'trophe;*
-tomy;	as,	*anat'omy, lithot'omy;*
-trophy;	as,	*at'rophy, hyper'trophy;*
-vorous,	as,	*carniv'orous, graminiv'orous.*

§ 118. Words of more than two syllables, ending in *-cate, -date, -gate, -fy, -tude*, and *-ty*, preceded by a vowel, have, for the most part, the accent on the antepenult; as *dep'recate, rus'ticate, recip'rocate; an'tedate, clu'cidate, accom'modate; prop'agate, del'egate, fu'migate; rar'efy, sanc'tify; qui'etude, lat'itude; soci'ety, acid'ity, dep'uty.*

§ 119. The penultimate syllable is to be accented in almost all words having the sound of *sh*, or *zh*, or of consonant *y* immediately before the last vowel or diphthong; e. g., *dona'tion, conces'sion, illu'sion, controver'sial, vermil'ion, opin'ion.*

The Terminations IC and ICS.

§ 120. Words ending in *ic* and *ics* (derivatives from words in ικος or *icus*, in Greek or Latin, or formed after the same analogy) have their accent on the penult: as, *epidem'ic, scientif'ic*, &c. The following words are exceptions, having the accent on the antepenult; namely, *ag'aric, Ar'abic, arith'metic, ar'senic*, n., *cath'olic, chol'eric, ephem'eric, her'etic, lu'natic, pleth'oric, pol'itic, rhet'oric*, and *tur'meric. Climacteric* has usually the antepenultimate accent, though some pronounce it *climacter'ic.* In like manner, the nouns *empiric* and *schismatic*, and the noun and adjective *splenetic*, are sometimes accented on the penult, and sometimes on the antepenult.

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§ 121. When two words of similar formation and the same accentuation are contrasted with each other, the accent is transferred to the *syllable of difference* (unless this is already accented, as in *em'inent, im'minent*), and the regularly accented syllable takes a secondary accent; thus, *undo'* is pronounced *un'do'* when opposed to *do* or to *out'do'*, and *in'tervene'* is pronounced *in'tervene'* when used antithetically to *su'pervene'*. So also with *am'putate'tion* and *im'putate'tion, bien'nial* and *tri'en'nial, op'pose'* and *sup'pose'; ex'ercise* and *ex'orcise; proph'et'* and *prof'it; do'nor'* and *do'nee'.*

§ 122 When separately pronounced, all monosyllabic words have their vowel as distinctly sounded as if under accent. But in connected discoursc, certain classes of monosyllables, such as articles, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, and auxiliary verbs, are usually uncmphasized, and their vowel is liable to the same corruption of quality as that in an unaccented syllable of a word. But when used antithetically to other words, they are emphasized, receiving a full and distinct stress of voice. Thus, we say *ā, your, that, thē, frŏm, fôr*, &c.; when we pronounce the words by themselves; but in actual use they become nearly or quite ŭ, yur, thăt, thŭ, frŭm, fur, &c. The following passage from the "Spectator," No. 80, well illustrates this tendency to a corruption of the vowel sound in unemphasized monosyllables: — "My lords, with humble submission that *that* I say is this, that thăt that thăt gentleman has advanced is not thăt that he should have proved to your lordships."

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS.

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

§ 123 (1). The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled; as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*; *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null*. The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, and *sol*, are exceptions.

§ 124 (2). The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when it is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb; as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *his*, *is*, *thus*, and *us*.

§ 125 (3). Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants that are ever doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *t*, and *z*. The following list contains all, or nearly all, the words in which these letters are doubled; namely, *abb*, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*, *rudd*; *egg*; *lamm*; *inn*, *bunn*; *err*, *shirr*, *burr*, *purr*; *mitt*, *butt*; *fizz*, *frizz*, *fuzz*, *buzz*.

§ 126 (4). A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled. The words *ail*, *peat*, *haul*, *door*, and *maim*, are examples.

§ 127 (5). Monosyllables ending with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c*; as in *black*, *fleck*, *click*, *knock*, and *buck*. *Lac*, *sac*, *talc*, *zinc*, *soc*, *arc*, *marc*, *orc*, and *fisc*, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *iac*, which formerly ended in *k*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek, or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*; as, *maniac*, *elegiac*, *cubic*, *music*, *public*. The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, commonly end in *ck*; as, *arrack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *hillock*, *wedlock*. The words *almanac*, *sandarac*, *limbec*, *rebec*, *xebec*, *manioc*, and *havoc*, are exceptions. *Almanac*, *limbec*, and *havoc*, however, are sometimes written with *k* after the *c*, especially in England.

§ 128 (6). In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel; as, *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*; *zinc*, *zincky*.

§ 129 (7). In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled; as, *plan*, *planned*, *planning*, *planner*; *bag*, *baggage*; *hot*, *hotter*, *hottest*; *cabal'*, *cabal'ler*; *begin'*, *begin'ning*, *begin'ner*. The consonant is doubled in these words in order to preserve the short sound of the vowel, as otherwise the latter would be liable to be pronounced long. Words of this class, in which the final consonant is preceded by *qu* followed by a single vowel, form no exception to the rule, since the *u* performs the office of the consonant *w*; as, *quit*, *quitted*, *quitting*.

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gassed*, *gassing*, and *gassy*) are written with but one *s*; as, *gaseous*, *gaseity*, *gasify*. *Ex'cellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel'*. Besides these, the only exceptions to the rule are those derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable; as, *prefer'*, *pref'erence*. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalloid*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *chancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek κρύσταλλος. So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l* as being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l*'s, are more properly written with only one; as, *tranquilize*, *tranquilizer*, &c.

§ 130 (8). When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel; as, *daub*, *daubed*, *dauber*; *brief*, *briefer*, *briefest*; *trav'el*, *trav'eling*, *trav'eler*; *act*, *acted*, *actor*.

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g*, in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j*, before *e* or *i*; as *humbug*, *humbugged*, *humbugging*; *periwig*, *periwigged*. The word *woolen* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l*; but in England it is written *woollen*.

NOTE. — There is a large class of words end-

ing in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. This practice appears to have arisen from a desire to prevent the vowel of the final syllable of the primitive from being inaccurately pronounced long in the derivatives. These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, with also a few of other terminations. The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies; namely, *apparel, barrel, bevel, bias, bowel, cancel, carburet* (and all similar words ending in *uret*), *cavil, carol, channel, chisel, compromit, counsel, cudgel, dial, dishevel, dowel, drivel, duel, empanel, enamel, equal, funnel, gambol, gravel, grovel, handsel, hatchel, imperil, jewel, kennel, kidnap, label, laurel, level, libel, marshal, marvel, medal, metal, model, panel, parallel, parcel, pencil, peril, pistol, pommel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rival, rowel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, tassel, tinsel, trammel, travel, tunnel, unravel, vial, victual, worship.* In this Dictionary, the derivatives of these words are made to conform to the rule, as recommended by Walker, Lowth, and other eminent scholars.

§ 131 (9). Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants; as, *ebb, ebbing; stiff, stiffness; skill, skillful, skillfulness; will, willful, willfulness; dull, dullness; full, fullness.* So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment, inthrallment, thralldom*, and *enrollment* (from *install, inthrall, thrall*, and *enroll*), in order to prevent the false pronunciation they might receive if spelled with one *l*. Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill, will, dull*, and *full*, formed by adding the syllables *ly* and *ness*.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f*; as, *pontific, pontifical, pontificial*, and the like. One *l* also is dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *ly* to words ending in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l*'s; as, *dull, dully; full, fully.*

§ 132 (10). In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant; as, *pale, paleness; hate, hateful; incite, incitement.* When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *el*), it is often dropped from the derivative; as, *due, duly; argue, argument; true, truly; awe, awful;* and the derivatives and compounds of these words.

The words *wholly, nursling, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment*, and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written, by many authors, *abridgement, acknowledgement, lodgement, judgement.*

§ 133 (11). In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph; as, *bride, bridal; plume, plumage; come, coming; move, movable; fleece, fleecy; force, forcible; true, truism.*

The *e* is retained in the words *hoeing, shoeing*, and *toeing* (from *hoe, shoe*, and *toe*), in order to prevent a doubt as to the pronunciation, that might arise in case it were omitted. It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing, singeing, springeing, swingeing, tingeing* (from *die, singe, springe, swinge, tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying, singing, springing, swinging, tinging* (from *die, sing, spring, swing, ting.*) The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*, though it is sometimes, and more correctly, spelled *milage.* The *e*, standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o*, and immediately after *c* or *g*, is retained in order to preserve the soft sounds of these consonants; as, *peace, peaceable; notice, noticeable; manage, manageable; change, changeable; advantage, advantageous; mortgage, mortgageor.*

§ 134 (12). In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie*, by adding the termination *ing*, the *e* is dropped, and the *i* changed to *y*, in order to prevent two *i*'s from coming together; as, *die, dying; hie, hying; lie, lying; tie, tying; vie, vying.*

§ 135 (13). In derivatives of words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with *i*, the *y* is usually changed into *i*; as, *mercy, merciless; tidy, tidiness; modify, modifies; foggy, fogginess; pity, pitiful.*

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y*; as, *shy, shyness; sly, slyest; dry, dryly; wry, wryness.* But the adjectives *drier* and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *ship*, as *secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship*, and the like, also retain the *y*, though some authors write them with *i*, according to the rule. *Babyhood* and *ladykin* are likewise exceptions.

§ 136 (14). Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged; as, *gay, gayety, gayly; play, player, plays; sway, swayed; obey, obeying; joy, joyful.*

The words *daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain*, and *staid* (from *day, lay, pay, say, slay*, and *stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *Staid*, however, is sometimes written *stayed.* Derivatives from words ending in *uy*, as *colloquies*, from *colloquy*, are not exceptions to the rule, as *u*, in such cases, is not strictly a vowel, but stands for the consonant *w*.

§ 137 (15). Derivatives formed by appending

a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound; as, *huzza, huzzaed; agree, agreeable, agreeing; weigh, weighing*; *echo, echoed; woo, wooes.*

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e*, as also those formed from words ending in double *e*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, drop the final *e*; as, *hoe, hoed; sue, sued; owe, owed; free, freer, freest; agree, agreed.* The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 138 (16). Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants; as, *rebuff, befall, inthrall, foretell, fulfill, enroll, emboss* (from *buff, fall, thrall, tell, fill, roll, boss*).

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l*. Those words of this class which end in *ll* are written by some authors, especially in England, with one *l*; as, *befal, inthral, foretel, fulfil, enrol.* The words *distill* and *instill* should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil*, with only one *l*.

§ 139 (17). Compound words formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all the letters of the simple words; as, *stiff-necked, well-bred, dull-eyed, save-all.*

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are the following; namely, some compounds of *all* and *well*; as, *almighty, almost, alone, already*, also, *although, altogether, always, withal, therewithal, wherewithal, welcome, welfare*; — compounds of *mass*; as, *Candlemas, Christmas, Lammas, Michaelmas*, &c.; — words of which the second part is the adjective *full*; as, *artful, hateful, rueful, woeful*; — also, the words *chilblain, fulfill, namesake, neckerchief, numskull, pastime, standish*, and *wherever.*

§ 140 (18). The plural of nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es.*

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it, and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural; as, *sea, seas; tree, trees; woe, woes; canto, cantos; virtue, virtues; cab, cabs; bead, beads; chief, chiefs; bag, bags; path, paths; lock, locks; gem, gems; jam, jams; ear, ears; act, acts.* A few plurals from nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, end in *es*: as, *echo, echoes; cargo, cargoes; embargo, embargoes; motto, mottoes; potato, potatoes.* Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final *o* is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly. With regard to nouns ending in *i*, usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination *is.*

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch, sh, j, s, x*, or *z*) that the sound of *s* can not unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s*, as, *church, churches; rush, rushes; age, ages; lace, laces; gas, gases; box, boxes; maze, mazes.*

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *l*'s in *all*;" "The *why*'s and *wherefore*'s of the question."

§ 141 (19). Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*; as, *mercy, mercies; lady, ladies.* This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant; as, *colloquy, colloquies.*

When the singular of a noun ends in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only: as, *day, days; key, keys; money, moneys; attorney, attorneys*; *alloy, alloys.*

§ 142 (20). The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves.* The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples; namely, *life, lives; knife, knives; wife, wives; leaf, leaves; sheaf, sheaves; loaf, loaves; beef, beeves; thief, thieves; calf, calves; half, halves; elf, elves; self, selves; shelf, shelves; wolf, wolves.* The plural of *staff* is sometimes written *staffs*, but more commonly *staves*, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *staffs.* The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England; in the United States it is more commonly, but improperly, written *wharves.* The plurals of other nouns ending in *f, fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ 143 (21). In the following nouns, the plural is distinguished from the singular only by a change of the vowel or vowel sound of the word; namely, *man, men; woman, women; goose, geese; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; brother, brethren; louse, lice; mouse, mice.* Compounds ending with these words form their plurals in the same manner; as, *foeman, foemen; dormouse, dormice.* Words which end in the syllable *man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only; as, *cayman, caymans; firman, firmans; talisman, talismans; German, Germans; Mussulman, Mussulmans.*

§ 144 (22). A few plurals end in *en*; namely, *brother, brethren; child, children; ox, oxen.*

§ 145 (23). The words *brother*, *die*, *pea*, and *penny*, have each two plurals of different forms and with different significations; as, *brothers*, male children of the same parent, also, members of the same society, association, class, or profession; *brethren*, members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body, the word in this form being rarely used except in religious writings, or in scriptural language, where it also has the same meaning that *brother* has in ordinary language; *dies*, implements for making impressions by stamping, or for making screws, also the cubical parts of pedestals; *dice*, the cubical blocks used in games of chance; *peas*, seeds of the pea-plant, when a definite number is mentioned; *pease*, the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively; *pennies*, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; *pence*, the amount reckoned by these coins.

§ 146 (24). A few words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *deer*, *sheep*, *trout*, &c.

§ 147 (25). Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals; as, *datum*, *data*; *criterion*, *criteria*; *genus*, *genera*; *larva*, *larvæ*; *crisis*, *crises*; *matrix*, *matrices*; *focus*, *foci*; *monsieur*, *messieurs*.

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second, formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination; as, *formula*, *formulæ* or *formulas*; *beau*, *beaux* or *beaus*; *stratum*, *strata* or *stratums*; *bandit*, *banditti* or *bandits*; *cherub*, *cherubim* or *cherubs*; *seraph*, *seraphim* or *seraphs*. The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims*, with double plural terminations.

§ 148 (26). In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone; as, *court-martial*, *courts-martial*; *cousin-german*, *cousins-german*; *son-in-law*, *sons-in-law*. When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination; as, *cupful*, *cupfuls*.

§ 149 (27). There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which good usage is variable. The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the word *villain*, as *villainous*, *villainy*, &c., though often written *villanous*, *villany*, &c., properly retain the *i*, according to the practice of many writers, like those of other words similarly ending in *ain*, as *mountainous*, from *mountain*.

The words *connection*, *deflection*, *inflection*, and *reflection*, follow the spelling of the words *connect*, *deflect*, *inflect*, and *reflect*, though often written, especially in England, *connexion*, *deflexion*, *inflexion*, and *reflexion*.

The word *woe*, though often written without the final *e*, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form; as, *doe*, *floe*, *foe*, *hoe*, *sloe*, *toe*, &c. Monosyllables other than nouns, and words of more than one syllable, having a similar termination, omit the *e*; as, *do*, *go*, *no*, *so*, *canto*, *motto*, *potato*.

The words *defense*, *expense*, *offense*, and *pretense*, are properly written thus, though often spelled with *c* instead of *s*; for the *s* belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is also used in all their derivatives.

The words *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drouth* and *hight*, and are still very often thus written in America.

The verb *practice* is thus written like the noun, in preference to *practise*, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device*, *devise*.

§ 150 (28). There is a class of words beginning with *en* or *in* — as, *enclose* or *inclose*, *enquire*, or *inquire*, *ensure*, or *insure*, and the like, — many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in* belonging to the former language, and *en* to the latter. In some of these words, *en* is to be preferred; in others, *in*; in many of them, either may be used.

§ 151 (29). There is a class of words ending in *er*, some of which are written by most authors with the termination *re*; as, *center*, *meter*, *theater*, &c., which are often written *centre*, *metre*, *theatre*, &c. *Acre*, *chancre*, *lucre*, *nacre*, *massacre*, and *ogre*, retain the termination *re*, so as to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and the *g*.

§ 152 (30). There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively, as more commonly written, in *ide* and *ine*, in regard to which usage has been variable. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e*, but it is now the almost universal practice to retain it: as, *bromide*, *iodide*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, &c. The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e*. *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *ide*, though formerly by many written *oxyd*, from the supposition that the *y* of the last syllable represented the *υ* of the Greek ὀξύς, from which the word is derived; whereas the last syllable is simply the same as the termination of the words *bromide*, *sulphide*, &c.

§ 153 (31). There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, fol-

lowed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *ise* or *ize* to represent this sound; as, *criticize* or *criticise*; *civilize* or *civilise*; *naturalize* or *naturalise*; *patronize* or *patronise*. These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in *ιζω*, or from French words ending in *iser* or *ise*. There are a few from other sources, but formed in analogy with those derived from these languages. Those formed from Greek words have the termination *ize*; as, *characterize*, *dramatize*, *tantalize*. The words *catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *ize*; as, *memorize*. Those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris*, or *prise*) end in *ise*; as, *apprise*, *comprise*, *emprise*, *enterprise*, *surprise*. Of those formed from French words other than *prendre*, or which have corresponding forms in the French, a majority end in *ize*, though in respect to some of them usage is variable; as, *civilize*, *organize*, *satirize*. The following are the principal English verbs ending in *ise*; namely, *advertise*, *advise*, *apprise*, *catechise*, *chastise*, *circumcise*, *comprise*, *compromise*, *criticise*, *demise*, *despise*, *devise*, *disfranchise*, *disguise*, *divertise*, *emprise*, *enfranchise*, *enterprise*, *exercise*, *exorcise*, *franchise*, *misprise*, *premise*, *reprise*, *revise*, *supervise*, *surmise*, *surprise*. It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the termination *ise*, and in the United States with the termination *ize*.

§ 154 (32). The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold*, *bolt*, *colt*, *gold*, &c., from which the *u* has been dropped. Most authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner.

§ 155 (33). There is a numerous class of words almost universally written, in the United States, with the termination *or*, many of which are written, in England, with the termination *our*; as, *candor*, *favor*, *honor*, *labor*, *rumor*, *vigor*. English usage, however, is far from being uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *or* in English books.

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

a. adjective.
adv. adverb.
Amer. America.
Ar. Arabic.
A.-S. Anglo-Saxon.
Celt. Celtic.
colloq. colloquially.
compar. comparative.
conj. conjunction.
D. Dutch.
Dan. Danish.
Eng. England, English.
esp. especially.
f. feminine.
Fr. French.
Gael. Gaelic.
Ger. German.
Goth. Gothic.
Gr. Greek.
Gram. Grammar.
Heb. Hebrew.
Hung. Hungarian.
imp. imperfect.
interj. interjection.
It. Italian.
Ir. Irish.
Lat. Latin.
L. Lat. Low Latin.
m. masculine.
Mus. Music.
n. noun.
obs. obsolete.
p. a. participial adjective.
Per. Persian.
Pg. Portuguese.
pl. plural.
p. p. participle past.
p. pr. participle present.
prep. preposition.
pron. pronoun; pronounced.
sing. singular.
Skr. Sanskrit.
Slav. Slavonic.
Sp. Spanish.
Sw. Swedish.
SYN. Synonyms.
Turk. Turkish.
v. verb.
v. i. verb intransitive.
v. t. verb transitive.
W. Welsh.

*** Compound words, which, in ordinary writing and printing, have their constituent parts separated by a hyphen, are here distinguished from those which are usually and properly written and printed without one, by the use of a longer hyphen than that employed for the mere division of words into syllables; as, Able-bodied. Words having prefixes or initial syllables which are commonly separated from the other syllables by a hyphen, are distinguished in the same way; as, Re-enforce, Electro-magnetism.

*** For the "KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION," see page v. It is desirable that those who use this Dictionary should make themselves familiar with the Key, as they will then find it easy to understand the notation by which the pronunciation of every word is expressed.

*** The figures which immediately follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding sections in the Principles of Pronunciation on pp. vi.–xix, or to the Rules for Spelling on pp. xx.–xxiv.

*** A dagger [†] prefixed to a word shows that it is from the *Latin* or *Greek*, or from some *modern foreign language*, and is not fully Anglicized.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A.

A (122), called the *indefinite article*, is a contraction of *an*, and is used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant; any; one.

A-băck′ (41), *adv.* Backward; by surprise.

Ăb′a-cus, *n.* An instrument for performing arithmetical calculations; uppermost member of a column.

Abacus.

A-bāft′ (5), *adv.* Toward the stern; astern.

Ab-ăl′ien-ate (-yen-), *v. t.* To transfer the title of.

A-băn′don, *v. t.* To forsake wholly; to renounce.

A-băn′doned, *a.* Given up entirely; very wicked.—SYN. Forsaken; profligate; depraved; reprobate.

A-băn′don-ment, *n.* Entire desertion; a final giving up.

A-bāse′, *v. t.* [From Lat. *basis*, base.] To bring low; to humble; to depress.

A-bāse′ment (132), *n.* State of being brought low; humiliation; degradation.

A-bāsh′, *v. t.* To make ashamed; to confuse.

A-bāt′a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being abated.

A-bāte′, *v. t.* To lessen; to diminish in price.—*v. i.* To grow less; to decrease.

A-bāte′ment, *n.* Act of abating; decrease; sum or quantity taken away.

Ăb′a-tīs, *n.* Branches of trees turned outward for defense.

Ăb′bā, *n.* Father; religious superior.

Ăb′ba-cy, *n.* Condition, rights, or privileges of an abbot.

Ab-bā′tial, *a.* Relating to an abbey.

†Abbé (ăb′bā), *n.* An ecclesiastic without office or rights.

Ăb′bess (140), *n.* Governess of a nunnery.

Ăb′bey (141), *n.* A monastery or convent.

Ăb′bot, *n.* [Lat. *abba* (genitive *abbatis*). See ABBA.] Head of a society of monks; chief of an abbey.

Ab-brē′vi-āte, *v. t.* To shorten; to abridge; to contract.

Ab-bre/vi-ā′tion (107), *n.* Act of shortening; contraction.

Ab-brē′vi-ā′tor, *n.* One who abbreviates or shortens.

Ăb′di-cāte, *v. t.* To relinquish; to resign.—*v. i.* To give up an office.

Ăb′di-cā′tion, *n.* Act of abdicating.

Ăb′di-cā′tive, *n.* Causing or implying abdication.

Ab-dō′men (115), *n.* The belly, or upper part of the belly.

Ab-dŏm′i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen.

Ab-dūçe′, *v. t.* To draw away.

Ab-dŭct′, *v. t.* To kidnap.

Ab-dŭc′tion, *n.* Act of carrying a person away by force or fraud.

Ă/be-çe-dā′ri-an, *n.* A teacher or a learner of the alphabet.

Ă-bĕd′, *adv.* In bed; on the bed.

Ab-ĕr′rançe, *n.* A straying from the right way; aberration.

Ab-ĕr′rant, *a.* Wandering.

Ăb′er-rā′tion, *n.* Act of wandering from the right way.

A-bĕt′ (129), *v. t.* To encourage; to help. [ting.

A-bĕt′ment, *n.* Act of abet-

A-bĕt′tor, *n.* One who abets.

A-bey′ançe, *n.* A state of suspense.

Ab-hôr′ (129), *v. t.* To dislike or hate bitterly; to detest.

Ab-hôr′rençe, *n.* Extreme hatred; detestation.

Ab-hôr′rent, *a.* Inconsistent; detesting; odious.

†Ă′bib, *n.* The first month of the Jewish year.

A-bīde′, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABODE.] To stay or dwell in a place; to wait for.—*v. t.* To bear or endure.

Ăb′i-gail (-gēl), *n.* A lady's waiting-woman.

A-bil′i-ty, *n.* Power; means; skill; (*pl.*) mental powers.

Ăb′ject, *a.* Mean; worthless; base; despicable. [basely.

Ăb′ject-ly, *adv.* Meanly;

Ăb′ject-ness, *n.* Meanness of spirit; baseness. [juring.

Ăb′ju-rā′tion, *n.* Act of ab-

Ab-jūr′a-to-ry, *a.* Containing abjuration.

Ab-jūre′, *v. t.* To renounce upon oath; to retract; to recant.

Ăb′la-tīve, *a.* Denoting what takes away;—applied to the sixth case of Latin nouns.

A-blāze′, *adv.* On fire; in a blaze. [capable.

A′ble (ā′bl), *a.* Having power;

A′ble-bŏd′ied, *a.* Having strength of body.

Ab-lū′tion, *n.* Act of washing.

A′bly, *adv.* With ability.

Ăb′ne-gāte, *v. t.* To deny; to renounce.

Ăb′ne-gā′tion, *n.* Self-denial.

Ab-nôr′mal, *a.* [Lat. *ab*, from, and *norma*, a rule.] Not conformed to rule; irregular.

A-bōard′, *adv.* On board; in a ship or boat.—*prep.* On board of.

A-bōde′, *n.* State or place of residence.—SYN. Dwelling; habitation; domicile.—*v.*, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Abide*.

A-bŏl′ish, *v. t.* To repeal; to make void; to annul.

A-bŏl'ish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being destroyed.
A-bŏl'ish-ment, *n.* Act of abolishing; abolition.
Ăb'o-li'tion (-lĭsh'un, 119), *n.* The act of abolishing.
Ăb'o-li'tion-ĭsm, *n.* Principles or measures of abolitionists.
Ăb'o-li'tion-ĭst, *n.* One who favors abolitionism.
A-bŏm'i-na-ble, *a.* Detestable.
A-bŏm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To hate utterly; to abhor.
A-bŏm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Extreme hatred; object of hatred.
Ăb'o-rĭg'i-nal, *a.* First, or primitive. — *n.* Original inhabitant.
†Ăb'o-rĭg'i-nēs, *n. pl.* First inhabitants of a country.
A-bôr'tion, *n.* A miscarriage; an untimely birth.
A-bôr'tĭve, *a.* Unsuccessful; untimely; premature.
A-bôr'tĭve-ly, *adv.* Immaturely; without success.
A-bôr'tĭve-ness, *n.* State of being abortive.
A-bound', *v. i.* To be in great plenty; to be prevalent.
A-bout', *prep.* Round; encircling; on every side of; near to; concerning. — *adv.* Around; here and there; every way.
A-bŏve' (a-bŭv'), *prep.* Higher than; more than. — *adv.* In a higher place.
Ăb'ra-ca-dăb'rà, *n.* A superstitious charm against certain diseases.
A-brāde', *v. t.* [Lat. *ab*, from, and *radere*, to scrape.] To rub or wear off; to grate.
A-brā'sion, *n.* A wearing or rubbing off. [in a line.
A-brĕast', *adv.* Side by side;
†A-breu-voir' (wvôr'), *n.* The joint between two stones in masonry.
A-brĭdge', *v. t.* To make shorter; to contract; to cut short; to abbreviate.
A-brĭdg'ment (132), *n.* A work abridged; a summary; epitome; compend; compendium.
A-brōach', *adv.* In a posture to let out liquor.
A-broad' (a-brawd'), *adv.* At large; out of doors; in another country. [annul.
Ăb'ro-gāte, *v. t.* To repeal; to
Ăb'ro-gā'tion, *n.* Act of repealing, as a law.
Ab-rŭpt', *a.* [Lat. *abruptus*, broken off.] Sudden; steep; broken.
Ab-rŭp'tion, *n.* Violent separation of bodies.
Ab-rŭpt'ly, *adv.* In an abrupt manner; suddenly.
Ab-rŭpt'ness, *n.* An abrupt manner; suddenness.
Ăb'sçess, *n.* A tumor filled with purulent matter.
Ab-sçĭnd', *v. t.* To cut off.
Ab-sçĭs'sion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* The act of cutting off; removal; separation.
Ab-scond', *v. i.* To secrete one's self; to hide.
Ăb'sençe, *n.* State of being absent; inattention.
Ăb'sent, *a.* Not present; inattentive; lost in thought.
Ab-sĕnt', *v. t.* To keep away.
Ăb'sen-tee', } *n.* One who ab-
Ab-sĕnt'er, } sents himself.
Ăb'so-lūte, *a.* Not limited; unconditional; complete; arbitrary; despotic; positive; peremptory.
Ăb'so-lūte-ly, *adv.* Positively; arbitrarily.
Ăb'so-lūte-ness, *n.* Completeness; arbitrary power.
Ăb'so-lū'tion, *n.* Act of absolving; forgiveness; pardon; remission of sins.
Ăb'so-lū'tĭsm, *n.* Principles of absolute government.
Ab-sŏl'u-to-ry, *adv.* Absolving.
Ab-sŏlve' (-zŏlv'), *v. t.* To free from; to pardon.
Ab-sôrb', *v. t.* [Lat. *ab*, from, and *sorbere*, to suck in.] To suck up; to imbibe; to engross.
Ab-sôrb'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being absorbed.
Ab-sôrb'ent, *n.* A substance that absorbs. — *a.* Sucking or drying up; imbibing.
Ab-sôrp'tion, *n.* Act of absorbing; sucking up.
Ab-sôrp'tĭve, *a.* Having power to absorb. [forbear.
Ab-stāin', *v. i.* To refrain; to
Ab-stĕ'mi-oŭs, *a.* Temperate in diet; abstinent.
Ab-stĕ'mi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Temperately.
Ab-stĕ'mi-oŭs-ness, *n.* A sparing use of food, &c.
Ab-stĕrge', *v. t.* To cleanse by wiping; to purify.
Ab-stĕr'gent, *a.* Having a cleansing quality. [cleansing.
Ab-stĕr'sion, *n.* The act of
Ab-stĕr'sĭve, *a.* Serving to cleanse; abstergent.
Ăb'sti-nençe, *n.* A refraining from food, or from any action.
Ăb'sti-nent, *a.* Practicing abstinence; fasting.
Ab-străct', *v. t.* To draw from; to separate; to remove; to purloin.
Ăb'străct, *a.* Separate; existing in the mind only; abstruse; difficult. — *n.* An abridgment or epitome.
Ab-străct'ed-ness, *n.* State of being abstracted.
Ab-străc'tion, *n.* Act of abstracting; separation; absence of mind.
Ab-străct'ĭve, *a.* Having the power of abstracting.
Ăb'străct-ly, *adv.* By itself.
Ăb'străct-ness, *n.* State of being abstract.
Ab-strusе' (29), *a.* Difficult to be understood; obscure.
Ab-struse'ness, *n.* Obscurity or difficulty of meaning.
Ab-struse'ly, *adv.* Obscurely; darkly.
Ab-sûrd', *a.* Contrary to reason or to manifest truth. — Syn. Foolish; irrational; ridiculous.
Ab-sûrd'i-ty, } *n.* Quality of
Ab-sûrd'ness, } being absurd; that which is absurd.
Ă-bûn'dançe, *n.* Great plenty; exuberance.
Ă-bûn'dant, *a.* Very plentiful; ample; exuberant.
Ă-bûn'dant-ly, *adv.* Plentifully. [or use ill.
Ab-ūsе' (-būz'), *v. t.* To treat
Ab-ūsе', *n.* Ill use of any thing; corrupt practice; contumely.
A-bū'sĭve, *a.* Marked by abuse. — Syn. Reproachful; injurious; opprobrious.
A-bū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In an abusive manner; by a wrong use.
A-bū'sĭve-ness, *n.* State of being abusive.
A-bŭt', *v. i.* To end or border upon; to be contiguous to.
A-bŭt'ment, *n.* That which borders upon or adjoins; the solid part of a bridge next the land.
A-bŭt'tal, *n.* The butting or boundary of land.
A-bўss', *n.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *bussos*, bottom.] A bottomless gulf or depth.
Ăc'a-dĕ'mi-an, } *n.* A mem-
Ăc'a-dĕm'i-cian, } ber of an academy; an academic philosopher.
Ăc-ĕăd'e-mist,
Ăc'a-dĕm'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to an

academy, college, or university.

A-cād′e-my, *n.* A school of arts and sciences; a school holding a place intermediate between the common school and college.

Ac-cēde′, *v. i.* To be added to; to assent; to agree.

Ac-cĕl′er-āte, *v. t.* To hasten the motion of; to quicken.

Ac-cĕl′er-ā′tion, *n.* Act of accelerating, or hastening.

Ac-cĕl′er-a-tĭve, *a.* Increasing the speed.

Ac′cent, *n.* Modulation of voice; superior stress of voice on a syllable; a mark to regulate pronunciation, distinguish magnitudes, &c.

Ac-cĕnt′, *v. t.* To express or note the accent.

Ac-cĕnt′u-al, *a.* Relating to accent.

Ac-cĕnt′u-ate, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with an accent.

Ac-cĕnt′u-ā′tion, *n.* Act or mode of uttering or marking accents.

Ac-cĕpt′, *v. t.* To receive; to admit; to subscribe and become liable for.

Ac-cĕpt′a-ble, *a.* Likely to be accepted; agreeable; welcome; pleasing; grateful.

Ac-cĕpt′a-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.* The
Ac-cĕpt′a-ble-ness, } quality of being acceptable.

Ac-cĕpt′a-bly, *adv.* In an acceptable manner; agreeably.

Ac-cĕp′tançe, *n.* Reception with approbation; a bill accepted.

Ac′cep-tā′tion, *n.* Acceptance; the commonly received meaning of a word.

Ac-cĕpt′er, *n.* One who accepts.

Ac-cĕss′, or **Ac′cess,** *n.* Approach; admission; increase.

Ac-cĕs′sa-ry, *a.* Additional; acceding. — *n.* One who accedes to an offense.

Ac-cĕs′si-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being accessible.

Ac-cĕss′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being approached.

Ac-cĕs′sion (-sĕsh′un), *n.* Act of acceding to; addition; increase.

Ac′ces-sō′ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory.

Ac-cĕs′so-ri-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an accessory.

Ac-cĕs′so-ry, *n.* One who helps to commit a crime; an accomplice — *a.* Contributing; aiding.

Ac′ci-dençe, *n.* A book containing the rudiments of grammar.

Ac′ci-dent, *n.* An unforeseen or unexpected event; chance; casualty; contingency.

Ac′ci-dĕnt′al, *a.* Happening by chance; not essential. — Syn. Casual; fortuitous; incidental.

Ac′ci-dĕnt′al-ly, *adv.* By accident; by chance.

Ac-clāim′, } *n.* A shout
Ac′cla-mā′tion, } of applause.

Ac-clăm′a-to-ry, *a.* Expressing joy or applause.

Ac-clī′māte, *v. t.* To habituate to a climate not native.

Ac′cli-mā′tion, *n.* Process or state of being acclimated.

Ac-clĭv′i-ty, *n.* Ascending slope or inclination.

Ac-clī′voŭs, *a.* Rising with a slope, as a hill.

Ac-cŏm′mo-dāte, *v. t.* To supply with conveniences; to adapt; to suit; to adjust.

Ac-cŏm′mo-dā′ting, *a.* Disposed to oblige; kind.

Ac-cŏm′mo-dā′tion, *n.* Provision of conveniences; fitness; reconciliation; (*pl.*) conveniences.

Ac-cŏm′pa-ni-ment (135), *n.* That which accompanies, or is added as ornament.

Ac-cŏm′pa-nĭst, *n.* The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.

Ac-cŏm′pa-ny (-kŭm′-), *v. t.* To go or be with; to attend.

Ac-cŏm′plĭçe, *n.* An associate in a crime; an accessory.

Ac-cŏm′plish, *v. t.* To finish entirely; to bring to pass. — Syn. To execute; effect; fulfill.

Ac-cŏm′plished (-plĭsht), *p. a.* Finished; completed; refined; well-educated.

Ac-cŏm′plish-ment, *n.* A completion; an acquirement which adds grace.

Ac-compt′ant (-kount′-), *n.* See *Accountant.*

Ac-cōrd′, *n.* [From Lat. *cor, cordis,* the heart.] Agreement; concurrence; consent; union. — *v. i.* To agree; to harmonize.

Ac-cōrd′ançe, *n.* Agreement; harmony; conformity.

Ac-cōrd′ant, *a.* Corresponding; agreeing; consonant; agreeable.

Ac-cōrd′ing to. In accordance with.

Ac-cōrd′ing-ly, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; consequently.

Ac-cōr′di-on, *n.* A small musical instrument, with keys and bellows.

Ac-cōst′, *v. t.* To speak first; to address.

†**Accouchement** (äk′kōosh′-mŏng′), *n.* [Fr.] Delivery in child-bed.

Ac-count′, *v. t.* To reckon; to compute; to esteem; to assign the causes of. — *n.* Computation; estimation; regard; explanation; narration.

Ac-count′a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Liability to give account.

Ac-count′a-ble, *a.* Liable to be called to account; responsible.

Ac-count′a-ble-ness, *n.* A being liable to answer for; accountability.

Ac-count′ant, *n.* One employed, or skillful, in keeping accounts.

Ac-coŭp′le (-kŭp′pl), *v. t.* To couple; to join together.

Ac-cou′ter } (ak-kōo′ter, 151),
Ac-cou′tre } *v. t.* To equip; to furnish.

Ac-cou′ter-ments } (-kōo′-
Ac-cou′tre-ments } ter-), *n.* Equipage; trappings; ornaments.

Ac-crĕd′it, *v. t.* To furnish with credentials; to give credit to.

Ac-crĕs′çent, *a.* Growing; increasing.

Ac-crē′tion, *n.* The act of growing to; increase.

Ac-crē′tĭve, *a.* Increasing by growth.

Ac-crue′, *v. i.* To arise; to be added; to increase.

Ac-cŭm′ben-çy, *n.* State of reclining.

Ac-cŭm′bent, *a.* Reclining; leaning.

Ac-cū′mu-lāte, *v. t.* To heap together. — *v. i.* To increase; to be augmented.

Ac-cū′mu-lā′tion, *n.* Act of accumulating; a heap.

Ac-cū′mu-lā′tĭve, *a.* Causing accumulation.

Ac-cū′mu-lā′tor, *n.* One who accumulates.

Ac′cu-ra-çy, } *n.* Exact-
Ac′cu-rate-ness, } ness; correctness; closeness.

Ac′cu-rate (42), *a.* Done with care; without error. — Syn. Correct; precise; just.

Ăc'eu-rate-ly, *adv.* Exactly; correctly; nicely.

Ac-cûrse', *v. t.* To doom to misery; to curse.

Ac-cûrs'ed, *p. p.* or *a.* [*p. p.* pron. *ak-kurst'*, and *a. ak-kurs'ed.*] Cursed; execrable.

Ăc'eu-sā"tion, *n.* Act of accusing; charge of a crime.

Ac-eū'sa-tīve, *a.* Accusing; — applied to a case in grammar.

Ac-eūse', *v. t.* To charge with a crime; to blame; to censure; to impeach. [cuses.

Ac-eūs'er, *n.* One who ac-

Ac-eūs'tom, *v. t.* To make habitual or familiar by use.

Āce, *n.* A unit on cards or dice.

A-çĕl'da-mà, *n.* A field of blood.

A-çĕph'a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *kephale*, a head.] Headless.

A-çĕrb'i-ty, *n.* Bitterness of taste or of spirit.

Ac-çĕs'çen-çy, *n.* A tendency to sourness.

Ac-çĕs'çent, *a.* Tending to sourness.

Ăç'e-tate, *n.* A salt formed by acetic acid united to a base.

A-çĕt'ic, or A-çĕ'tic, *a.* [Lat. *acetum*, vinegar.] Having the properties of vinegar.

A-çĕt'i-fi-eā"tion, *n.* Act of turning into acid or vinegar.

A-çĕt'i-fy, *v. t.* or *i.* To turn acid; to make or become acid.

Ăç'e-tim'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.

Ăç'e-tim'e-try, *n.* Art of ascertaining the strength of acids.

A-çĕ'toŭs, *a.* Having the quality of vinegar; sour.

Ache (āk), *v. i.* To be in pain. — *n.* A continued pain.

A-chēv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being achieved.

A-chēve', *v. t.* To do; to perform; to obtain.

A-chēve'ment, *n.* A performance; an action.

Ăch'ing (āk'ing), *n.* Continued pain.

Ăch'ro-măt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *chroma*, color.] Destitute of color.

Ăç'id (ăs'id), *a.* Sour; like vinegar. — *n.* A sour substance; a substance by which salts are formed.

A-çĭd'i-fi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being acidified.

A-çĭd'i-fi-eā"tion, *n.* Act of acidifying.

A-çĭd'i-fy (51), *v. t.* To convert into acid. — *v. i.* To become acid or sour.

A-çĭd'i-ty, } *n.* Acid taste;
Ăç'id-ness, } sourness; sharpness.

A-çĭd'u-late (42), *v. t.* To tinge with acids.

A-çĭd'u-loŭs, *a.* Slightly sour.

Ac-knōwl'edge (ak-nŏl'ej), *v. t.* To own; to confess; to avow.

Ac-knōwl'edg-ment (-nŏl'ej-ment, 132), *n.* The owning of a thing; avowal; thanks.

Ăc'me, *n.* The highest point; summit; crisis of a disease.

Ā'cŏrn, *n.* [A.-S. *æc*, oak, and *corn*, grain.] Fruit or seed of an oak.

Ā-cŏt'y-lē'don, *n.* A plant in which the seed-lobes are not present.

Ac-cous'tic (-kow'-), *a.* Pertaining to hearing.

A-cous'tics, *n. pl.* The theory or science of sounds.

Ac-quāint', *v. t.* To inform; to make familiar with.

Ac-quāint'ançe, *n.* Knowledge; familiarity; one well known.

Ăc'qui-ĕsçe' (ăk'wĭ-ĕss'), *v. i.* To assent; to be satisfied with; to comply.

Ăc'qui-ĕs'çençe, *n.* Consent; compliance.

Ăc'qui-es'çent, *a.* Submitting or disposed to submit.

Ac-quīr'a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being acquired.

Ac-quīre', *v. t.* To gain; to obtain; to come to; to attain.

Ac-quīre'ment, *n.* That which is acquired; gain; acquisition.

Ăc'qui-şi'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Act of acquiring; the thing acquired.

Ac-quĭs'i-tĭve, *a.* Disposed to make acquisitions.

Ac-quĭs'i-tĭve-ness, *n.* Desire of possession.

Ac-quĭt', *v. t.* To discharge; to set free; to clear; to release; to absolve.

Ac-quĭt'tal (129), *n.* Formal release from a charge.

Ac-quĭt'tançe, *n.* A receipt in full for debt; discharge

Ā'cre (ā'ker, 151), *n.* [A.-S. *acer*, an open field.] A piece of land containing 160 square rods or 4840 square yards.

Ăc'rid, *a.* Hot and biting to the taste; pungent.

Ăc'rid-ness, *n.* A sharp, harsh quality; pungency.

Ăc'ri-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Full of acrimony; bitter; sarcastic; censorious; severe.

Ăc'ri-mo-ny, *n.* Bitterness of feeling or language. — SYN. Asperity; sharpness; severity; harshness.

Ā'cro-băt, *n.* One who practices high-vaulting, rope-dancing, &c.

A-crŏn'y-çal, *a.* Rising at sunset, and setting at sunrise.

A-crŏp'o-lĭs, *n.* A citadel.

A-crŏss', *prep.* From side to side of; athwart; over.

A-crŏs'tic, *n.* A poem in which certain letters taken successively, one in each line, form a name. [acrostics.

A-crŏs'tic-al, *a.* Pertaining to

Act, *v. t.* To perform; to do; to move; to feign. — *v. i.* To be in action; to imitate; to conduct or behave. — *n.* A deed; exploit; action; division of a play.

Act'ing, *n.* Act of performing; action.

Ac'tion, *n.* Deed; feat; battle; suit at law; gesture; gesticulation.

Ac'tion-a-ble, *a.* Admitting an action at law.

Act'ive, *a.* Causing or communicating action or motion; engaged in action; transitive. — SYN. Brisk; alert; nimble; quick.

Act'ive-ly, *adv.* In an active manner.

Ac-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being active; nimbleness; agility.

Act'or, *n.* One who acts; a stage-player.

Act'ress, *n.* A female actor.

Act'u-al, *a.* Existing in act; real; certain.

Act'u-ăl'i-ty, *n.* State of being actual. [actual.

Act'u-al-ize, *v. t.* To make

Act'u-al-ly, *adv.* In act or in fact; really; truly.

Act'u-a-ry, *n.* A registrar or clerk.

Act'u-āte (42), *v. t.* To put in action; to excite.

A-cū'le-ate, *a.* Prickly.

A-cū'men, *n.* Quickness of perception; acuteness.

A-cū'mi-nate, *a.* Having a long, tapering point.

A-cū'mi-nāte, *v. i.* To rise to a point.

A-cū'mi-nā"tion, *n.* Act of sharpening; a sharp point; quickness.

Ăc'u-pŭnct'ūre, *n.* Introduction of needles into the

living tissues for remedial purposes.

A-ĕūte′, *a.* Sharp; ingenious; penetrating; keen.

A-ĕūte′ly, *adv.* Sharply; keenly; ingeniously.

A-ĕūte′ness, *n.* Sharpness; quickness of intellect.

Ăd′a̤ge, *n.* A proverb; maxim; an old saying.

†**Ad-ä′gio**, *n.* (*Mus*) A mark of slow time. — *adv.* Slowly.

Ăd′a-mant, *n.* A very hard stone; a diamond.

Ăd′a-mant-ē′an, } *a.* Extremely
Ăd′a-mănt′ine, } hard; hard as adamant.

A-dăpt′, *v. t.* To fit; to suit.

A-dăpt′a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of adaptation.

A-dăpt′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being adapted.

Ăd′ap-tā′tion, *n.* The act of adapting or fitting; suitableness; fitness.

A-dăpt′ed-ness, *n.* State of being adapted.

Ădd (125), *v. t.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *dare*, to give.] To join; to augment or increase.

†**Ad-dĕn′dum**, *n.* (*pl.* **Ad-dĕn′dă**, 147.) [Lat.] Thing added.

Ăd′der, *n.* A kind of venomous serpent. [added.

Ăd′di-ble, *a.* Capable of being

Ad-dĭct′, *v. t.* To give up habitually; to apply. — Syn. To devote; to dedicate.

Ad-dĭct′ed-ness, } *n.* State of
Ad-dĭc′tion, } being addicted.

Ad-dĭ′tion (-dĭsh′un), *n.* Act of adding; thing added; increase; part of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers.

†**Ad-dĭ′tion-al** (-dĭsh′un-), *n.* Added.

Ad-dĭ′tion-al-ly (-dĭsh′un-), *adv.* By way of addition.

Ăd′dle, *v. t.* To make addle or corrupt. — *a.* Diseased, as eggs; putrid; corrupt; barren; empty.

Ad-drĕss′, *v. t.* To speak or apply to; to prepare for; to direct; to make love to. — *n.* Application; petition; dexterity; skill; courtship; direction of a letter.

Ad-dūce′, *v. t.* To bring forward; to allege. [ward.

Ad-dū′cent, *a.* Bringing for-

Ad-dū′ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being adduced.

Ad-dŭc′tion, *n.* The act of adducing, or bringing forward.

Ad-dŭct′ĭve, *a.* Serving to bring forward

A-dĕpt′, *n.* A person skilled in any art. — *a.* Well-versed; skillful.

Ăd′e-qua-çy, *n.* State of being adequate; sufficiency.

Ăd′e-quate, *a.* Fully sufficient; equal; proportionate; correspondent.

Ăd′e-quate-ly, *adv.* In proportion; sufficiently; fitly.

Ad-hĕre′, *v. i.* To stick close; to remain fixed or firm.

Ad-hĕr′ençe, } *n.* Quality or
Ad-hĕr′en-cy, } state of adhering; tenacity; fidelity; constancy.

Ad-hĕr′ent, *a.* United with or to; sticking to.

Ad-hĕr′ent, } *n.* One who ad-
Ad-hĕr′er, } heres; a follower; a partisan.

Ad-hē′sion, *n.* Act or state of sticking; adherence.

Ad-hē′sĭve, *a.* Sticking; tenacious.

Ad-hē′sĭve-ly, *adv.* With adhesion.

Ad-hē′sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of sticking; tenacity.

Ad-hôr′ta-to-ry, *a.* Containing counsel; advisory.

A-dieū′ (a-dū′, 27), *adv.* Farewell; good-by. — *n.* Act of taking leave.

Ăd′i-po-çēre, *n.* A waxy substance into which fat is sometimes converted.

Ăd′i-pōse, *a.* Consisting of fat; fat; fatty.

Ăd′ĭt, *n.* [Lat. *aditus*, entrance.] A horizontal entrance into a pit.

Ad-jā′çen-çy, *n.* State of lying close to; contiguity.

Ad-jā′çent, *a.* Lying near; contiguous.

Ăd-jec-tī′val, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, an adjective.

Ăd′jec-tĭve, *n.* A word added to a noun to express some quality, attribute, or property.

Ăd′jec-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective.

Ad-join′, *v. t.* To join or unite to. — *v. i.* To be contiguous.

Ad-join′ing, *a.* Joining; adjacent; near; contiguous.

Ad-jôurn′ (37), *v. t.* To put off to another time. — Syn. To postpone; delay; defer; prorogue.

Ad-jôurn′ment, *n.* Act of adjourning; postponement; delay.

Ad-jūdġe′, *v. t.* To sentence; to decide judicially.

Ad-jū′di-cāte, *v. t.* To determine by law.

Ad-jū′di-cā′tion, *n.* Judicial trial or sentence.

Ăd′junct, *n.* Something joined to another. — *a.* Added to, or united with.

Ad-jūnc′tion, *n.* Act of adjoining.

Ad-jūnct′ĭve, *n.* That which is joined. — *a.* Tending to join.

Ăd′ju-rā′tion, *n.* Act of charging solemnly; form of oath.

Ad-jūre′, *v. t.* To charge on oath; to enjoin earnestly or solemnly.

Ad-jūr′er, *n.* One who adjures.

Ad-jūst′, *v. t.* To make exact or conformable; to set right. — Syn. To adapt; suit; fit.

Ad-jūst′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being adjusted.

Ad-jūst′ment, *n.* A setting in order; regulation; settlement.

Ăd′ju-tan-çy, *n.* Office of an adjutant.

Ăd′ju-tant, *n.* A military officer who assists a superior officer.

Ăd′ju-vant, *a.* Helping; helpful. — *n.* A helper; an assistant.

Ad-mĕas′ūre (-mĕzh′ụr), *v. t.* To take the dimensions or capacity of.

Ad-mĕas′ūre-ment (-mĕzh′ụr-), *n.* Act or result of measuring; measurement.

Ad-mĕn′su-rā′tion, *n.* Act of measuring; mensuration.

Ad-mĭn′is-tẽr, *v. t.* To manage; to direct; to supply; to settle, as an estate. — *v. i.* To contribute; to act as administrator.

Ad-mĭn′is-tē′ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to administration.

Ad-mĭn′is-tra-ble, *a.* Capable of being administered.

Ad-mĭn′is-trā′tion, *n.* Act of administering; executive part of government.

Ad-mĭn′is-trā′tĭve, *a.* Administering.

Ad-mĭn′is-trā′tor, *n.* A man who manages an intestate estate.

Ad-mĭn′is-trā′tor-shĭp, *n.* Office of an administrator.

Ad-mĭn′is-trā′trix, *n.* A woman who administers an estate.

Ăd′mi-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of admiration. — Syn. Wonderful; rare; excellent.

Ăd'mi-ra-bly, *adv.* Wonderfully; excellently.

Ăd'mi-ral, *n.* [Ar. *amîr-al-(báhr)*, commander of (the sea).] Principal officer of a fleet or navy.

Ăd'mi-ral-shĭp, *n.* Office of admiral.

Ăd'mi-ral-ty, *n.* The power or the court for administering naval affairs.

Ăd'mi-rā'tion, *n.* Wonder mingled with pleasure; astonishment; esteem.

Ad-mīre', *v. t.* To regard with wonder or love. — *v. i.* To wonder.

Ad-mīr'er, *n.* One who admires; a lover.

Ad-mĭs'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being admissible.

Ad-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being admitted.

Ad-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of admitting; admittance; allowance.

Ad-mĭt', *v. t.* To let in; to receive as true; to allow.

Ad-mĭt'tanҫe (129), *n.* Act or power of entering.

Ad-mĭx', *v. t.* To mingle.

Ad-mĭx'tion (-mĭkst'yun, 63), *n.* A mingling.

Ad-mĭx'tūre (-mĭkst'yur), *n* Act of mixing; the substance mixed.

Ad-mŏn'ish, *v. t.* To warn; to reprove gently; to advise.

Ad-mŏn'ish-er, *n.* One who admonishes.

Ăd'mo-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Gentle reproof; counsel; warning.

Ad-mŏn'i-tive, } *a.* ContainAd-mŏn'i-to-ry, } ing admonition; monitory; warning.

Ad-mŏn'i-tor, *n.* One who admonishes.

Ad-nās'ҫent, *a.* Growing to something else. [thing.

Ăd'nate, *a.* Growing on some-

A-do' (-dōo'), *n.* Trouble; difficulty; bustle; stir.

†A-do'be, *n.* [Sp.] An unburnt brick dried in the sun.

Ăd'o-lĕs'ҫent, *n.* State of growing; youth.

Ăd'o-lĕs'ҫent, *a.* Growing; advancing to manhood.

A-dŏpt', *v. t.* To take as one's own. [ing.

A-dŏp'tion, *n.* Act of adopt-

A-dŏp'tĭve, *a.* Adopting; adopted.

A-dōr'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of adoration; divine.

A-dōr'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being adorable.

Ăd'o-rā'tion, *n.* Divine worship; homage; profound reverence.

A-dōre', *v. t.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *orare*, to pray.] To worship; to venerate; to reverence; to revere; to love intensely.

A-dōr'er, *n.* One who adores; a worshiper; a lover.

A-dōrn', *v. t.* To deck; to embellish; to decorate.

A-dōrn'ment, *n.* Embellishment; decoration.

A-down', *adv.* Down. — *prep.* Downward.

A-drĭft', *a.* or *adv.* Floating at random.

A-droit', *a.* Skillful; expert; dexterous; ingenious.

A-droit'ly, *adv.* Ingeniously.

A-droit'ness, *n.* Dexterity; skill.

A-drȳ', *a.* In want of drink.

Ăd'sҫi-tĭ'tioŭs (-tĭsh'us), *a.* Additional; supplemental.

Ăd'u-lā'tion, *n.* Excessive or servile flattery.

Ăd'u-lā'tor, *n.* A servile flatterer. [excess.

Ăd'u-lā'to-ry, *a.* Flattering to

Ăd'ŭlt, *n.* A person grown. — *a.* Grown to maturity.

A-dŭl'ter-ant, *n.* A person or thing that adulterates.

A-dŭl'ter-āte, *v. t.* To debase or corrupt by mixture.

A-dŭl'ter-ate, *a.* Debased; corrupted; tainted with adultery.

A-dŭl'ter-ā'tion, *n.* Act of adulterating, or state of being adulterated.

A-dŭl'ter-er, *n.* A man who is guilty of adultery.

A-dŭl'ter-ess, *n.* A woman guilty of adultery.

A-dŭl'ter-oŭs, *a.* Guilty of adultery; spurious; corrupt.

A-dŭl'ter-y, *n.* A violation of the marriage bed. [adult.

A-dŭlt'ness, *n.* State of being

Ad-ŭm'brant, *a.* Giving a faint shadow.

Ad-ŭm'brāte, *v. t.* To shadow out faintly.

Ăd'um-brā'tion, *n.* A shadow or faint resemblance.

Ad-ŭn'ҫi-ty, *n.* A bending in the form of a hook.

Ad-ŭn'ҫe'oŭs, *a.* Hooked; bent.

A-dŭst', *a.* Burnt or scorched, or looking so.

A-dŭs'tion (-dŭst'yun), *n.* The act of burning up.

Ad-vănҫe', *n.* A going forward; promotion; payment beforehand. — *v. t.* To bring forward or higher; to raise; to promote; to pay beforehand. — *v. i.* To go on; to improve: to rise in rank.

Ad-vănҫe'ment, *n.* Act of advancing or moving forward; progress; promotion; preferment.

Ad-văn'tage (5, 133), *n.* Favorable circumstances; superiority; gain; benefit; profit. — *v. t.* To benefit; to promote.

Ăd'van-tā'ҫeoŭs, *a.* Being of advantage; profitable; useful.

Ăd'van-tā'ҫeoŭs-ly, *adv.* Profitably; conveniently.

Ăd'van-tā'ҫeoŭs-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being advantageous.

Ăd'vent, *n.* A coming: the season of four weeks before Christmas.

Ăd'ven-tĭ'tioŭs (-tĭsh'us), *a.* Added; accidental; incidental; not essentially inherent.

Ăd'ven-tĭ'tioŭs-ly (-tĭsh'us-), *adv.* In an adventitious manner.

Ad-vĕn'tĭve, *a.* Accidental; adventitious.

Ad-vĕnt'u-al, *a.* Relating to the advent.

Ad-vĕnt'ūre (-vĕnt'yur), *n.* An extraordinary event; an enterprise; chance; hazard. — *v. t.* To try the chance; to risk. — *v. i.* To venture.

Ad-vĕnt'ūr-er, *n.* One who adventures.

Ad-vĕnt'ūre-sòme (152), *a.* Bold; daring; enterprising.

Ad-vĕnt'ūr-oŭs (133), *a.* Daring; bold; enterprising; venturesome.

Ăd'vĕrb, *n.* A word used to modify a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

Ad-vĕrb'i-al, *a.* Relating to, or like, an adverb.

Ad-vĕrb'i-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an adverb.

Ăd'ver-sa-ry, *n.* An opponent; enemy; antagonist.

Ad-vĕr'sa-tĭve, *a.* Expressing contrariety or opposition.

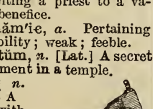
Ăd'vĕrse, *a.* Contrary; calamitous; afflictive.

Ăd'vĕrse-ly, *adv.* In an adverse manner; unfortunately.

Ad-vĕr'si-ty, *n.* Misfortune; affliction; calamity.

Ad-vĕrt', *v. i.* [Lat. *advertere*, to turn to.] To turn the mind. — SYN. To attend; regard; observe; refer.

Ad-vērt'ençe, } *n.* Direction
Ad-vērt'en-çy, } of the mind; attention; heed.
Ad-vērt'ent, *a.* Attentive; heedful.
Ăd'ver-tīse' (153), *v. t.* To inform; to give public notice of.
Ad-vēr'tīse-ment, or Ăd'vertīse'ment, *n.* A public notice; information.
Ăd'ver-tīs'er, *n.* One who advertises.
Ad-vīçe', *n.* Counsel; instruction; notice; intelligence.
Ad-vīs'a-ble, *a.* Fit to be advised or done; prudent; expedient.
Ad-vīs'a-ble-ness, *n.* Fitness; propriety; expediency.
Ad-vīse' (153), *v. t.* To give advice to; to counsel; to inform; to apprise. — *v. i.* To consider.
Ad-vīs'ed-ly (57), *adv.* With deliberation or advice; prudently.
Ad-vīs'ed-ness, *n.* Deliberate consideration.
Ad-vīse'ment, *n.* Caution; advice; counsel.
Ad-vīs'er, *n.* One who advises; a counselor.
Ad-vī'so-ry, *a.* Having power to advise; giving advice.
Ăd'vo-ca-çy, *n.* Act of pleading; intercession; support.
Ăd'vo-cate, *n.* One who pleads for another; a defender.
Ăd'vo-cāte, *v. t.* To plead in favor of; to support; to vindicate.
Ăd'vo-cā'tion, *n.* Act of pleading; a plea.
Ăd'vow-ee', *n.* One who has the right of advowson.
Ad-vow'son, *n.* The right of presenting a priest to a vacant benefice.
Ā'dy-năm'ic, *a.* Pertaining to debility; weak; feeble.
†Ăd'y-tŭm, *n.* [Lat.] A secret apartment in a temple.
Ădz, } *n.*
Ădze, } A tool with an arching blade for chipping.



Adz.

Æ-ō'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, the wind. — *Æolian harp*, a stringed instrument played on by the wind.
Ā-ē'ri-al (41), *a.* [Lat. *aër*, air.] Belonging to the air; high.
Aē'rie (ē'rỹ *or* ā'rỹ), *n.* The nest of an eagle or other bird of prey. [aërifying.
Ā'er-i-fi-ē-ā'tion, *n.* Act of
Ā'er-i-fōrm, *a.* Having the form of air, as gas.
Ā'er-i-fỹ, *v. t.* To combine or fill with air.
Ā'er-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Description of the air.
Ā'er-o-lītc, *n.* [Gr. *aer*, air, and *lithos*, stone.] A meteoric stone.
Ā'er-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science which treats of the air.
Ā'er-o-măn'çy, *n.* Divination by means of the air, or of substances found in it.
Ā'er-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the weight or density of air and gases.
Ā'er-ŏm'e-try, *n.* Art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.
Ā'er-o-naut', *n.* An aërial navigator; a balloonist.
Ā'er-o-naut'ic (120), *a.* Pertaining to, or practicing, aërial sailing.
Ā'er-o-naut'ics, *n. sing.* The art of sailing in the air.
Ā'er-o-naut'ism, *n.* Practice of ascending in balloons.
Ā'er-ŏs'co-py, *n.* Observation of the state and variations of the atmosphere.
Ā'er-o-stăt'ic, } *a.* Relat-
Ā'er-o-stăt'ic-al, } ing to aërostatics.
Ā'er-o-stăt'ics, *n. sing.* The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids.
Ā'er-os-tā'tion, *n.* Aërial navigation; aëronautics.
Æs-thĕt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to æsthetics.
Æs-thĕt'ics, *n. sing.* The theory or philosophy of taste; the science of the beautiful.
A-fär', *adv.* At a great distance; far.
A-fēard', *a.* Affected with fear.
Af'fa-bil'i-ty, *n.* Readiness to converse; civility.
Af'fa-ble, *a.* Easy of manners or conversation; courteous.
Af'fa-bly, *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously.
Af-fâir', *n.* Business; a partial or minor engagement.
Af-fēct', *v. t.* To act upon; to influence; to dispose or incline; to aim at; to make a show of.
Af'fec-tā'tion, *n.* False show; artificial appearance; insincerity; pretense.
Af-fēct'ed, *a.* Disposed; full of affectation.
Af-fēct'ed-ly, *adv.* With affectation.
Af-fēct'ing, *a.* Moving the feelings; pathetic.
Af-fĕc'tion, *n.* Love; fondness; inseparable attribute or quality; disease.
Af-fĕc'tion-ate, *a.* Fond tender; loving; kind.
Af-fĕc'tion-ate-ly, *adv.* With affection; tenderly.
Af-fēct'ive, *a.* Affecting or exciting emotion.
Af-fi'ançe, *n.* A marriage contract; confidence; trust. — *v. t.* To betroth; to contract.
Af-fi'an-çer, *n.* One who affiances.
Af-fi'ant, *n.* One who makes an affidavit.
Ăf'fi-dā'vit, *n.* A sworn statement in writing.
Af-fil'i-āte, *v. t.* To adopt; to receive as a member.
Af-fil'i-ā'tion, *n.* Adoption; legal assignment of a child to its father.
Ăf'fi-nāge, *n.* Art of refining metals by the cupel.
Af-fĭn'i-ty, *n.* Relation by marriage; close agreement; chemical attraction.
Af-firm', *v. t.* To establish or ratify; to declare positively. — SYN. To aver; protest; assert; asseverate.
Af-firm'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being affirmed.
Af-firm'ançe, *n.* Confirmation; declaration.
Af-firm'ant, *n.* One who affirms.
Ăf'fir-mā'tion, *n.* A solemn declaration; confirmation; ratification.
Af-firm'a-tive, *a.* Affirming; declaratory; confirmative. — *n.* That which contains an affirmation.
Af-firm'a-tive-ly, *adv.* Positively; absolutely.
Af-fix', *v. t.* [Lat. *affigere*, *affixus*, to fasten to.] To attach; to fasten to the end; to annex; to fix.
Ăf'fix, *n.* A syllable or letter joined to the end of a word.
Af-fixt'ure, *n.* That which is affixed or annexed.
Af-flā'tion, *n.* A blowing or breathing upon.
Af-flā'tus, *n.* Breath; blast; inspiration.

Af-flict', *v. t.* To give pain to; to trouble; to distress.
Af-flict'ed, *a.* Troubled; suffering distress.
Af-flict'ing, *a.* Grievous; distressing.
Af-flic'tion, *n.* State of being afflicted; sorrow; calamity; distress.
Af-flict'ive, *a.* Distressing; painful.
Af'flu-ençe, *n.* Abundance; wealth; riches.
Af'flu-ent, *a.* Wealthy; rich; plentiful; abundant.
Af'flux, } *n.* The act of
Af-flux'ion, } flowing to; that which flows to.
Af-fōrd', *v. t.* To yield; to confer; to supply; to furnish; to be able to sell, exchange, or expend.
Af-fōr'est, *v. t.* To turn into forest.
A-foul', *adv.* Not free; entangled.
Af-frăn'chīşe (-chīz), *v. t.* To make free; to enfranchise.
Af-frāy', *n.* A tumultuous quarrel; brawl; fray.
Af-frīght' (-frīt'), *v. t.* To frighten; to terrify; to alarm. — *n.* Sudden fear.
Af-frŏnt' (-frŭnt'), *n.* Open disrespect or ill-treatment. — *v. t.* To insult; to offend.
Af-frŏnt'ive, *a.* Giving offense.
Af-fūşe', *v. t.* To pour upon.
Af-fū'şion, *n.* Act of pouring upon.
A-field', *adv.* To, in, or on the field.
A-flōat', *adv.* or *a.* Swimming; in a floating state.
A-fōot', *adv.* On foot; in action.
A-fōre', *adv.* or *prep.* Before.
A-fōre'said (-sĕd), *a.* Named before.
A-fōre'time, *adv.* In time past.
A-frāid', *a.* Struck with fear. — SYN. Fearful; apprehensive; timid; alarmed; frightened; appalled.
A-frĕsh', *adv.* Anew; again.
Aft, *adv.* or *a.* Near the stern; astern; abaft.
Aft'er, *prep.* Later in time; behind; in search or imitation of; concerning. — *a.* Subsequent; more aft. — *adv.* Subsequently in time or place.
Aft'er-bĭrth, *n.* The membrane inclosing the fetus, coming away after delivery.
Aft'er-clăp, *n.* An unexpected subsequent event.
Aft'er-crŏp, *n.* A second crop.
Aft'er-măth, *n.* Second crop of grass.
Aft'er-mōst, *a.* Hindmost; nearest the stern.
Aft'er-nōon', *n.* The time from noon to evening.
Aft'er-pāins, *n. pl.* Pains succeeding childbirth.
Aft'er-piēçe, *n.* A piece performed after a play.
Aft'er-thŏught (-thawt), *n.* Reflection after an act.
Aft'er-ward, } *adv.* In time
Aft'er-wards, } subsequent.
A-gain' (-gĕn'), *adv.* Another time; once more; in return.
A-gainst' (-gĕnst'), *prep.* Opposite to; in opposition to; in provision for.
A-gāpe', *adv.* With the mouth wide open; with staring surprise.
Ag'ate, *n.* [From the river *Achates*, in Sicily.] A kind of quartz; a kind of type; thus,
☞ Agate type.
Ag'a-tine, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, agate.
A-gā've, *n.* The great American aloe.
Ăġe, *n.* Any period of time; a particular period; decline of life; mature years; a generation; a century.
Ā'ġed (57), *a.* Advanced in age; old; being of the age of.
Ā'ġen-çy, *n.* Quality of acting or state of action; office of an agent or factor.
Ā'ġent, *n.* One who acts as a deputy; an active cause or power.
Ag-glŏm'er-āte, *v. t.* To gather into a ball or mass.
Ag-glŏm'er-ate, *a.* Collected into a ball or heap.
Ag-glŏm'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of gathering into a ball; close collection.
Ag-glū'ti-nant, *a.* Uniting as glue; causing adhesion. — *n.* Any viscous or adhesive substance.
Ag-glū'ti-nāte, *v. t.* To cause to adhere or unite.
Ag-glū'ti-nā'tion, *n.* Act of uniting, as by glue; adhesion. [to unite.
Ag-glū'ti-na-tīve, *a.* Tending
Ag'grand-īze, *v. t.* To make great; to enlarge; to exalt.
Ag-grăn'dize-ment, or **Ag'gran-dize'ment**, *n.* Act of aggrandizing, or state of being aggrandized; exaltation.
Ăg'gra-vāte, *v. t.* To make worse; to exaggerate; to enhance; to provoke.
Ăg'gra-vā'tion, *n.* The act of aggravating.
Ag'gre-gāte, *v. t.* To collect.
Ag'gre-gate, *a.* Formed of parts collected. — *n.* A sum or assemblage of particulars.
Ag'gre-gate-ly, *adv.* In a mass.
Ag'gre-gā'tion, *n.* The act of collecting into a mass; mass formed by collection of parts or particulars.
Ag'gre-gā'tive, *a.* Causing aggregation; collective.
Ag-grĕss', *v. i.* To attack or assault first.
Ag-grĕs'sion (-grĕsh'un), *n* First attack; invasion, or encroachment.
Ag-grĕss'ive, *a.* Making the first attack.
Ag-grĕss'or, *n.* One who begins to attack, or injure.
Ag-grīēv'ançe, *n.* Injury.
Ag-grīēve', *v. t.* To afflict; to oppress or injure; to harass.
Ag-group' (-grōop'), *v. t.* To bring together; to group.
Ag-ghāst', *adv.* Amazed; stupefied with horror.
Ăġ'īle, *a.* Quick of motion. — SYN. Nimble; active; lively; brisk.
Ăġ'īle-ness, } *n.* Activity;
A-gĭl'i-ty, } quickness.
Ā'ġi-o (140), *n.* Difference in value between metallic and paper money; premium.
Ăġ'i-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being agitated.
Ăġ'i-tāte, *v. t.* To disturb; to perturb; to discuss.
Ăġ'i-tā'tion, *n.* Disturbance; discussion.
Ăġ'i-tā'tor, *n.* One who agitates.
Ag'let, *n.* A tag; a point at the end of a fringe.
Ag'năil, *n.* A disease of the nails; a whitlow.
Ag'nāte, *a.* Related or akin by the father's side.
Ag-nā'tion, *n.* Relation by the father's side.
Ag-nō'men, *n.* An additional name given on account of some exploit.
A-gō', *adv.* In time past; past.
A-gŏg', *adv.* In a state of eager desire or curiosity.
A-gō'ing, *p. pr.* In motion.
Ag'o-nism, *n.* Contention for a prize.

Ag'o-nist, *n.* One who contends for the prize in public games.

Ag'o-nist'ic, } *a.* Relating
Ag'o-nist'ic-al, } to any violent contest, bodily or mental.

Ag'o-nize, *v. i.* To writhe with agony; to suffer anguish.— *v. t.* To cause to suffer agony; to torture.

Ag'o-ny, *n.* Excessive pain of body or mind. — SYN. Anguish; pang.

A grā'ri-an, *a.* Relating to an equal division of lands or property. — *n.* One who favors an equal division of property.

A-grā'ri-an-ism, *n.* An equal division of land or property.

A-gree', *v. i.* To be of one mind; to be in concord; to harmonize; to yield assent; to suit; to correspond in gender, number, case, or person.

A-gree'a-ble (137), *a.* Agreeing or suitable; in conformity; pleasing to the mind or senses.

A-gree'a-bly, *adv.* In an agreeable manner; conformably.

A-gree'ment, *n.* Act or state of agreeing; concord; harmony; bargain; compact.

Ag'rēs'tic, *a.* Relating to the country; rustic; rural.

Ag'ri-cŭl'ūr-al, *a.* Relating to agriculture.

Ag'ri-cŭl'ūre, *n.* Art of cultivating the ground; husbandry; tillage.

Ag'ri-cŭl'ūr-ist, *n.* A farmer.

A-ground', *adv.* On the ground; stranded.

A'gūe (ā'gū), *n.* Chilliness; an intermitting fever.

A'gu-ish (133), *a.* Shivering; chilly; partaking of ague.

Ah, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of surprise, triumph, &c., according to the mode of utterance.

A-hā', *interj.* An exclamation denoting triumph, contempt, surprise, &c. [forward.

A-hēad', *adv.* Further on;

Aid, *v. t.* To help; to assist. — *n.* Help; assistance; succor.

Aid'-de-camp } (ād'-de-kŏng),
A de-de-camp } *n.* (*pl.* Aids'-de-camp or Aides-de-camp.) An officer who assists a general.

Ail, *n.* Disorder; indisposition. — *v. t.* To affect with pain or uneasiness; to be the matter with; to trouble.

Ail'ment, *n.* Illness; morbid affection.

Aim, *n.* Direction; endeavor; design; purpose; intention. — *v. i.* or *t.* To point, or direct as a weapon.

Aim'less, *a.* Without aim.

Air (3), *n.* The fluid we breathe; atmosphere; a tune; peculiar manner or appearance; mien; show of pride. — *v. t.* To expose to the air; to ventilate; to dry by air and warmth.

Air'-blād'der, *n.* An organ in some fishes, filled with air, enabling them to maintain their equilibrium in water.

Air'-çĕlls, *n. pl.* Cavities containing air.

Air'-gŭn, *n.* A gun discharged by means of compressed air.

Air'-hōle, *n.* A hole to admit or discharge air.

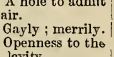
Air'i-ly, *adv.* Gayly; merrily.

Air'i-ness, *n.* Openness to the air; gayety; levity.

Air'ing, *n.* An excursion in the open air; exposure to air.

Air'less, *a.* Void of air; close.

Air'-pump, *n.* A machine for exhausting the air from a closed vessel.



Air-pump.

Air'-shăft, *n.* A passage for air into a mine.

Air'-tight (-tit), *a.* So tight as not to admit air.

Air'y, *a.* Open to the air; gay; unsubstantial.

Aisle (īl), *n.* Wing of a building; a passage in a church.

A-jär', *adv.* Partly open.

A-kĭm'bo, *adv.* With a crook.

A-kin', *a.* Related by blood; allied by nature.

Al'a-bās'ter, *n.* A soft, translucent variety of sulphate or carbonate of lime.

A-lăck', *interj.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

A-lăck'a-dāy, *interj.* An exclamation denoting sorrow.

A-lăe'ri-ty, *n.* Cheerful readiness or willingness; liveliness.

Al'a-mōde', *adv.* In the fashion. — *n.* A kind of thin glossy black silk.

A-lärm', *n.* [It. *all' arme*, to arms!] A notice of danger; sudden surprise and fear. — *v. t.* To give notice of danger; to disturb; to terrify.

A-lärm'ist, *n.* One who intentionally excites alarm.

A-lās', *interj.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

A-lāte', *a.* Winged.

Alb, *n.* [Lat. *albus*, white.] A vestment of white linen worn by Roman Catholic priests.

Al'ba-trŏss, *n.* A large, web-footed sea-bird found in the Southern Ocean.

Al-bē'it, *adv.* Although; notwithstanding.

Al'ber-tўpe, *n.* A picture printed from a gelatine plate produced by means of a photographic negative.

Al-bĕs'çent, *a.* Becoming white or whitish.

Al-bī'no, *n.* (*pl.* Al-bī'nōs, 140). A person or animal preternaturally white; especially, a white negro.

Al'bu-gĭn'e-oŭs, *a.* Relating to the white of an egg, or to the white of an eye.

Al'bum, *n.* A blank book for autographs, &c.

Al-bū'men, *n.* A peculiar animal substance found nearly pure in the white of an egg.

Al-bŭr'num, *n.* White soft part of wood.

Al'ca-hĕst, } *n.* A universal
Al'ka-hĕst, } solvent.

Al-eāid', *n.* A Spanish governor or wardeu.

Al-ehĕm'ic-al, *a.* Relating to, or produced by, alchemy.

Al'ehe-mĭst, *n.* One who practices alchemy.

Al'ehe-my, *n.* Occult chemistry; the art of changing base metals into gold.

Al'eo-hōl, *n.* Pure or highly rectified spirit.

Al'eo-hōl'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, alcohol.

Al'eo-răn, *n.* The sacred book of the Mohammedans.

Al'eove, or Al-eōve' (111), *n.* A recess in a library or other room. [varieties.

Al'der, *n.* A tree of several

Al'der-man (143), *n.* A magistrate ranking below a mayor.

Ale, *n.* [A.-S. *eale*, fr. *alan*, to nourish.] A fermented malt liquor.

Ale'-house, *n.* A place where ale is retailed.

A-lĕm'bic, *n.* Chemical vessel used in distilling.

A-lĕrt', *a.* [It. *all' erta*, on one's guard.] On the watch; vigilant; brisk; prompt.

A-lĕrt'ness, *n.* Watchfulness; briskness; activity.

Āle′wīfe (142), *n.* A kind of fish resembling the herring.

Āl′ex-ān′drīne, *n.* A verse of twelve syllables.

A-lĕx-i-phär′mic, } *n.* A med-
A-lĕx-i-tĕr′ic, } icine that expels or resists poison.

Āl′ge-brā, *n.* A branch of mathematics that investigates the relations of numbers by means of letters and other symbols.

Āl′ge-brā′ic, } *a.* Pertain-
Āl′ge-brā′ic-al, } ing to, or performed by, algebra.

Āl′ge-brā′ist, *n.* One who is skilled in algebra.

Ā′li-as, *adv.* Otherwise. — *n.* A second writ ; an assumed name.

'Āl′i-bī, *n.* [Lat., elsewhere.] Another place.

Āl′ien (āl′yen), *a.* Foreign ; adverse. — *n.* A foreigner.

Āl′ien-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being alienated.

Āl′ien-āte, *v. t.* To transfer to another ; to estrange.

Āl′ien-ā′tion, *n.* Transfer ; legal conveyance ; estrangement.

Āl′ien-ā′tor, *n.* One who alienates.

Āl′ien-ee′, *n.* One to whom the title of property is transferred.

Āl′i-fōrm, *a.* Having the shape of a wing.

A-līght′ (a-līt′), *v. i.* To get down ; to dismount ; to fall ; to descend and settle.

A-līgn′ment (-līn′-), *n.* The adjusting of a line ; the line of adjustment ; ground-plan of a road.

A-līke′, *adv.* In the same manner. — *a.* Similar ; without difference.

Āl′i-ment, *n.* [Lat. *alimentum*, from *alere*, to feed.] That which nourishes. — Syn. Food ; nourishment.

Āl′i-mĕnt′al, } *a.* Pertain-
Āl′i-mĕnt′a-ry, } ing to, or supplying, food ; nutritious.

Āl′i-ment-ā′tion, *n.* Act or power of affording nutriment.

Āl′i-mĕnt′ive-ness, *n.* Appetite for food.

Āl′i-mo-ny, *n.* A separate maintenance allowed a wife out of her husband's estate, on her divorce or separation from him.

Āl′i-quānt, *a.* Not dividing without a remainder.

Āl′i-quŏt, *a.* Dividing without a remainder.

A-līve′, *a.* Having life ; living ; active ; lively ; susceptible.

Āl′ka-hĕst, *n.* A pretended universal solvent.

Āl′ka-lēs′cent, *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali.

Āl′ka-lī, or Āl′ka-lī, *n.* (*pl.* Āl′ka-lies, -līz *or* -līz.) A caustic substance which neutralizes acids.

Al-kăl′i-fȳ, or Āl′ka-li-fȳ, *v. t.* To convert into an alkali. — *v. i.* To become changed into an alkali.

Āl′ka-line (-līn *or* -līn), *a.* Having the qualities of alkali.

Āl′ka-līze, *v. t.* To make alkaline.

Āl′ka-loid, *a.* A vegetable principle possessing alkaline properties.

Āl′ko-răn, *n.* The Koran ; the Mohammedan Bible.

All, *a.* Every one ; comprising the whole number. — *n.* The whole ; everything ; the total. — *adv.* Wholly ; completely ; entirely ; quite.

Āl′lah, *n.* The Arabic name for God.

Al-lā′, *v. t.* To make quiet ; to put at rest or bring down. — Syn. To check ; appease ; calm ; pacify ; assuage ; mitigate ; repress.

Al-lā′ment, *n.* Act of allaying or state of being allayed ; that which allays.

Āl′le-gā′tion, *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion ; declaration.

Al-lĕge′ (al-lĕj′), *v. t.* To assert positively ; to declare ; to plead in excuse ; to cite.

Al-lē′giance, *n.* The duty of fidelity which a subject owes to his government ; loyalty ; fealty.

Āl′le-gŏr′ic, } *a.* In the
Āl′le-gŏr′ic-al, } manner of allegory ; figurative.

Āl′le-gŏr′ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an allegorical manner.

Āl′le-go-rīze, *v. t.* To form or turn into allegory. — *v. i.* To use allegory.

Āl′le-go-ry, *n.* A figurative sentence or discourse ; a parable.

Al-lē′gro, *adv.* Quick ; lively. — *n.* A quick, sprightly movement in music.

Āl′le-lū′ià (-lū′yà), } *n.* Praise
Āl′le-lū′iah, } Jehovah ; a song or ascription of praise to God.

Al-lē′vi-āte, *v. t.* To make light ; to ease ; to lessen.

Al-lē′vi-ā′tion, *n.* Act of alleviating or making light.

Al-lē′vi-a-tive, *n.* Something that alleviates or mitigates.

Al′ley (141), *n.* A narrow walk or passage. [April.

All-fōōls′-dāy, *n.* The first of

All-fōurs′, *n.* A game at cards.

All-hāil′, *interj.* All health ; a phrase of salutation.

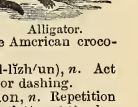
All-hăl′lōws, *n.* All-Saints day, the first of November.

Al-lī′ance, *n.* Union by treaty or marriage ; confederacy ; league ; parties allied.

Al′li-gāte, *v. t.* To tie or join together.

Al′li-gā′tion, *n.* A rule of arithmetic.

Al′li-gā′tor, *n.* [Sp. *el lagarto*, the lizard.] A large amphibious reptile ; the American crocodile.



Alligator.

Al-lī′sion (al-lĭzh′un), *n.* Act of striking or dashing.

Al-lĭt′er-ā′tion, *n.* Repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more successive words.

Al-lĭt′er-a-tive, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, alliteration.

Āl′lo-gā′tion, *n.* A putting one thing to another.

Āl′lo-cū′tion, *n.* Act or manner of addressing ; address.

Al-lō′di-al, *a.* Free of rent or service ; freehold.

Al-lō′di-um, *n.* Land which is the absolute property of the owner ; freehold estate.

Al-lŏnge′ (-lŭnj′), *n.* A pass or thrust made in fencing.

Āl′lo-păth′ic, *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.

Al-lŏp′a-thy (117), *n.* The ordinary theory and practice of medicine as opposed to homeopathy. [lot ; to distribute.

Al-lŏt′ (129), *v. t.* To give by

Al-lŏt′ment, *n.* Act of allotting ; share allotted.

Al-low′, *v. t.* To permit ; to grant ; to yield ; to make abatement.

Al-low′a-ble, *a.* Proper to be allowed ; permissible.

Al-low′a-bly, *adv.* In an allowable manner.

Al-low′ance, *n* Act of allowing ; that which is allowed ; permission ; sanction ; abatement. — *v. t.* To limit to a

certain quantity of food or drink.

Al-loy′, *n.* A compound of two or more metals; a baser metal mixed with a fine. — *v. t.* To debase by mixing.

Al-loy′āġe, *n.* Act of alloying or mixing metals.

All–sāints′–dāy, *n.* The first day of November.

All–sōuls′–dāy, *n.* The second day of November.

All′spīçe, *n.* The berry of the pimento.

Al-lūde′, *v. i.* To refer to without direct mention. — SYN. To hint; to insinuate; to suggest.

Al-lūre′, *v. t.* To attempt to draw to. — SYN. To entice; decoy; seduce.

Al-lūre′ment, *n.* That which allures or entices.

Al-lūr′ing (133), *a.* Having power to allure; enticing.

Al-lū′sion, *n.* Reference; properly, indirect reference.

Al-lū′sīve, *a.* Having allusion, or indirect reference.

Al-lū′vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, alluvium.

Al-lū′vi-on, } *n.* (*pl.* †Al-lū′-
Al-lū′vi-um, } vi-à.) Earth deposited by water.

Al-ly′ (19), *n.* [Lat *ad*, to, and *ligare*, to bind.] One united to another by treaty, or by any tie; a confederate. — *v. t.* To unite by compact.

†**Al′ma Mā′ter**. [Lat, fostering mother.] A college or seminary where oue is educated.

Al′ma-nac (127), *n.* A calendar of months, weeks, days, &c.

Al-mīght′i-ness (-mīt′-), *n.* Power to do all things; omnipotence.

Al-mīght′y (-mīt′-), *a.* Allpowerful; omnipotent. — *n.* The omnipotent God.

Äl′mond (ä′mund), *n.* The fruit of the almond-tree, a tree much resembling the peach; one of two glands in the throat; tonsil.

Äl′mon-er, *n.* A distributer of alms for another.

Äl′mon-ry, *n.* Place for distributing alms.

Al-mōst′ (139), *adv.* Nearly; well-nigh; for the most part.

Älms (ämz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Any thing given to relieve the poor. [of charity.

Älms′–deed (ämz′-), *n.* Act

Älms′–gīv′ing, *n.* Bestowment of charity.

Älms′–house, *n.* A house for the use of the poor.

Äl′oe (140), *n.* A tree of several species; the inspissated juice of the tree, used as a drug.

Äl′o-ĕt′ic, } *a.* Pertaining
Äl′o-ĕt′ic-al, } to, or partaking of the qualities of, aloes.

Al-lōft′, *adv.* On high; above.

Al-lōne′, *a.* Single; solitary. — *adv.* Separately.

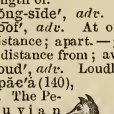
A-lōng′, *adv.* Lengthwise; onward; forward; together. — *All along*, the whole way; throughout. — *prep.* By the length of. [side.

A-lōng-sīde′, *adv.* Side by

A-lōōf′, *adv.* At or from a distance; apart. — *prep.* At a distance from; away from.

A-loud′, *adv.* Loudly.

Al-pā′ċa (140), *n.* The Peruvian sheep, or llama, and the cloth made of its wool.



Alpaca.

†**Al′phȧ**, *n.* First letter of the Greek alphabet, answering to A in English; the beginning.

Al′pha-bet, *n.* [Gr. *alpha*, *beta*, the two first Greek letters.] The letters of a language arranged in order. — *v. t.* To arrange in the order of an alphabet.

Al′pha-bĕt′ic, } *a.* Pertain-
Al′pha-bĕt′ic-al, } ing to, or in the order of, an alphabet.

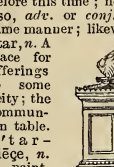
Al′pha-bĕt′i-cal-ly, *adv.* In alphabetic order.

Al′pīne, *a.* Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; very high.

Al-rēad′y (139), *adv.* At or before this time; now.

Al′so, *adv.* or *conj.* In the same manner; likewise; too.

Al′tar, *n.* A place for offerings to some deity; the communion table.



Altar.

Al′tar-piēçe, *n.* A painting or piece of sculpture over or behind the altar.

Al′ter, *v. t.* To make some change in. — *v. i.* To change; to vary.

Al′ter-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being altered. [ably.

Al′ter-a-bly, *adv.* Change-

Al′ter-ant, *a.* Producing a gradual change. — *n.* An alterative. [ing; change.

Al′ter-ā′tion, *n.* Act of alter-

Al′ter-a-tīve, *a.* Causing alteration. — *n.* A medicine that gradually produces a change in the habit or constitution.

Al′ter-ēate, *v. i.* To contend in words; to wrangle.

Al′ter-ēā′tion, *n.* Warm contention in words; controversy; wrangle; dispute.

Al-tĕr′nate, *a.* Being by turns. — *n.* That which happens by turns; a vicissitude.

Al′ter-nāte, or **Al-tĕr′nāte** (114), *v. t.* To perform by turns. — *v. i.* To happen or to act by turns.

Al-tĕr′nate-ly, *adv.* By turns.

Al′ter-nā′tion, *n.* Act of alternating; reciprocal succession.

Al-tĕr′na-tĭve, *n.* Choice of two things. — *a.* Offering a choice of two things.

Al-tĕr′na-tĭve-ly, *adv.* Reciprocally; by turns.

Al-thē′ȧ, *n.* A shrub.

Al-thōugh′ (ąl-thō′), *conj.* Grant; allow or admit that; notwithstanding.

Al-tĭm′e-ter, *n.* An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles.

Al-tĭm′e-try, *n.* Art of measuring heights.

Al-tĭs′o-nant, } *a.* High-
Al-tĭs′o-noŭs, } sounding; lofty; pompous.

Al′ti-tūde, *n.* The height of an object; elevation.

Al′to, *adv.* High. — *n.* The counter tenor.

Al′to-gĕth′er (139), *adv.* Wholly; entirely; without exception; conjointly.

Al′u-del, *n.* A chemical pot for sublimation of mercury.

Al′um, *n.* A peculiar astringeut mineral substance.

A-lū′mi-nȧ, } *n.* One of the
Al′u-mĭne, } earths. When pure it is called sapphire.

Al′u-mĭn′i-um, } *n.* A light,
A-lū′mi-num, } white metal, the metallic base of alumina.

A-lū′mi-noŭs, *a.* Containing or resembling alum.

†A-lŭm'nus, *n.* (*pl.* A-lŭm'nī, 147). A pupil; a graduate.

Al've-o-late, *a.* Pitted like a honey-comb.

Al'vine, *a.* Belonging to the belly.

Al'wāy } (139), *adv.* Forever;
Al'wāys } perpetually; constantly.

Am. The first person of *To be.*

A-māin', *adv.* With all force; suddenly.

A-māl'gam, *n.* A compound of quicksilver with another metal.

A-māl'gam-āte, *v. t.* To combine with quicksilver; to unite or absorb.

A-māl'gam-ā'tion, *n.* The act of amalgamating.

A-mān'u-ĕn'sis, *n.* (*pl.* †A-mān'u-ĕn'sēs.) A writer of what another dictates; a copyist.

Am'a-ränth, *n.* [Gr. *amarantos*, not withering.] An ornamental plant with showy flowers; an imaginary flower that never fades.

Am'a-ränth'ine, *a.* Like amaranth; unfading.

A-mäss', *v. t.* To collect into a heap; to accumulate.

A-mäss'ment, *n.* A heap; collection; accumulation.

Am'a-teur' (-tŭr'), *n.* A lover of any one of the fine arts, not a professor.

Am'a-tive-ness, *n.* Propensity to love.

Am'a-to-ry, *a.* Relating to, or induced by, love.

†Am'au-rō'sis, *n.* Loss or decay of sight, without any visible defect in the eye.

A-māze', *v. t.* To astonish; to confound. — *n.* A mingled feeling of surprise and wonder; astonishment.

A-māze'ment (132), *n.* Astonishment; confusion.

A-mā'zing, *a.* Wonderful.

Am'a-zon (115), *n.* A warlike woman; a virago.

Am'a-zō'ni-an, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, an Amazon. [*bassador.*

Am-băs'sa-dor, *n.* See *Em-*

Am'ber, *n.* A yellowish fossil resin, used for ornamental purposes, varnishes, &c.

Am'ber-gris, *n.* A fragrant waxy secretion of the sperm whale.

Am'bi-dĕx'ter, *n.* One who uses both hands with equal dexterity; a double-dealer.

Am'bi-dex-tĕr'i-ty, *n.* The power of using both hands with equal ease; double-dealing.

Am'bi-dĕx'troŭs, *a.* Using both hands with equal facility.

Am'bi-ent, *a.* Encompassing; surrounding; investing.

Am'bi-gū'i-ty, *n.* Doubtfulness of meaning.

Am-bĭg'u-oŭs, *a.* Of uncertain meaning; doubtful; equivocal.

Am-bĭg'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Equivocally; doubtfully. [cuit.

Am'bit, *n.* Compass or cir-

Am-bi'tion (-bĭsh'un), *n.* Eager desire of fame or power.

Am-bi'tiŭs (-bĭsh'us), *a.* Controlled by, or indicating, ambition; desirous of superiority.

Am'ble, *v. t.* To move with an amble. — *n.* Peculiar gait of a horse in which the two legs on the same side move together. [ambles or paces.

Am'bler, *n.* A horse which

Am-brō'sĭa (-brō'zhà), *n.* The imaginary food of the gods; genus of plants.

Am-brō'sĭal, } *a.* Having the
Am-brō'sĭan, } qualities of ambrosia; delicious.

Am'bro-tўpe, *n.* [Gr. *ambrotos*, immortal, and *tupos*, impression.] A photographic picture taken on a plate of prepared glass.

Ämbs'-ăce (ämz'ās), *n.* A double ace.

Am'bu-lance, *n.* A kind of moving hospital; a four-wheeled vehicle for conveying the wounded from a battlefield.

Am'bu-lant, *a.* Walking; moving from place to place.

Am'bu-lā'tion, *n.* Act of walking about.

Am'bu-la-to-ry, *a.* Able to walk; walking; movable. — *n.* Any part of a building intended for walking in.

Am'bus-cāde', *n.* A concealed place in which troops lie hid to attack an enemy; the troops themselves.

Am'bush, *n.* The act or place of lying in wait; troops posted in a concealed place to attack an enemy; an ambuscade.

A-mēl'io-rāte, *v. t.* To make better. — *v. i.* To grow better; to meliorate.

A-mēl'io-rā'tion, *n.* Act of making or growing better; improvement; melioration.

Ā'mĕn'. [Heb., firm, true.] So be it; verily; truly. — *n.* Truth; one who is true.

A-mē'na-ble, *a.* Liable to give account; responsible; answerable.

A-mĕnd', *v. t.* To change in any way for the better. — *v. i.* To grow better. — Syn. To correct; reform; rectify.

A-mĕnd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being amended.

A-mĕnd'a-to-ry, *a.* Containing amendment; corrective.

†A-mende' (ä-mŏngd'), *n.* [Fr. A pecuniary fine; reparation; retraction.

A-mĕnd'ment, *n.* A change for the better; improvement.

A-mĕnds', *n. sing.* and *pl.* Compensation; recompense; satisfaction.

A-mĕn'i-ty, *n.* Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation or of manners.

A-mĕrçe' (12), *v. t.* To punish with a fine; to mulct.

A-mĕrçe'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being amerced; liable to a fine. [fine.

A-mĕrçe'ment, *n.* Arbitrary

A-mĕr'çer, *n.* One who amerces, or imposes a fine.

A-mĕr'i-can, *a.* Pertaining to America, and, specifically, to the United States. — *n.* A native of America; a native of the United States.

A-mĕr'i-can-ism, *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America, or to the United States.

A-mĕr'i-can-ize, *v. t.* To render American.

Ăm'e-thўst, *n.* A precious stone of a violet-blue color.

Ăm'e-thўst'ine, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, amethyst.

Ā'mi-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Amiableness; lovableness.

Ā'mi-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of love; lovely; lovable.

Ā'mi-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being amiable; sweetness of disposition.

Ā'mi-a-bly, *adv.* In an amiable manner.

Ăm'i-ăn'thus, *n.* An incombustible fibrous mineral substance; earth-flax.

Ăm'i-ca-ble, *a.* Friendly; peaceable; harmonious; kind.

A-mĭd', } *prep.* In the midst
A-mĭdst', } or middle of; among.

A-mĭss', *a.* Wrong; improper. — *adv.* Improperly.

Ăm'i-ty, *n.* Friendship; harmony; agreement; goodwill. [alkali.

Am-mō'ni-ă, *n.* A volatile

Am-mō'ni-ăe, *n.* A peculiar concrete juice used in medicine.

Am-mō'ni-ăe, } *a.* Pertain-
Ăm'mo-nī'ae-al, } ing to, or containing, ammonia.

Ăm'mu-nī'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Military stores, as powder, balls, bombs, &c.

Am'nes-ty, *n.* An act of general pardon.

A-mòng', A-mòngst', *prep.* Mingled or associated with.

Ăm'o-rō'so, *n.* A lover.

Ăm'o-rōŭs, *a.* [Lat. *amor*, love.] Pertaining to love; inclined to love; enamored; passionate.

A-mōr'phoŭs, *a.* Having no determinate form.

A-mōr'ti-zā'tion, } *n.* Act or
A-mōr'tize-ment, } right of alienating lands to a corporation. [a corporation.

A-mōr'tīze, *v. t.* To convey to

A-mount', *v. i.* To come in the aggregate; to be equivalent. — *n.* The sum total; aggregate.

A-mŏur', *n.* A love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.

Am-phĭb'i-an, *n.* An animal that lives on land or in water.

Am-phĭb'i-oŭs, *a.* Living in two different elements.

Am-phĭb'i-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being amphibious.

Ăm'phi-bŏl'o-gy, *n.* Discourse or proposition of doubtful meaning.

Ăm'phi-brăch, *n.* A metrical foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the others short.

Ăm'phi-thē'a-ter, } *n.* (151)
Ăm'phi-thē'a-tre, } An edifice of a circular or oval form, used for public sports.

Ăm'phi-the-ăt'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an amphitheater.

Ăm'ple, *a.* Large; extended; liberal; diffusive; wide.

Am-plĕx'i-căul, *a.* Surrounding, or clasping, the stem.

Ăm'pli-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Enlargement; diffusive description or discourse. [amplifies.

Ăm'pli-fī'er (135), *n.* One who

Am'pli-fy, *v. t.* To eularge; to treat copiously. — *v. i.* To become large; to dilate.

Am'pli-tūde, *n.* Largeness; extent; capacity. [ly.

Am'ply, *adv.* Largely; liberal-

Ăm'pul-lā'ceoŭs, *a.* Swelling, as a bottle. [as a limb.

Ăm'pu-tāte, *v. t.* To cut off,

Ăm'pu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of cutting off a limb.

A-mŭck', *n.* Act of killing. — *To run amuck*, to rush out frantically, attacking all that come in the way.

Ăm'u-let, *n.* Something worn to prevent evil; a charm.

A-mŭse', *v. t.* To entertain agreeably; to delude. — SYN. To divert; entertain.

A-mŭse'ment, *n.* That which amuses. [amusement.

A-mūs'ing (133), *a.* Affording

A-mū'sive, *a.* Having power to amuse.

A-mȳg'da-late, *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, almonds. — *n.* An emulsion made of almonds.

A-mȳg'da-līne, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, almonds.

Ăm'y-lā'ceoŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, starch.

Ăn. [A.-S. *an*, *ane*, one.] One; any; — the same as *a*, the indefinite article.

Ăn'a-băp'tist, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and *baptizein*, to baptize.] One who holds that infant baptism is not valid, and that adults should be baptized again.

An-ăch'ro-nĭsm (-năk'-), *n.* An error in chronology.

Ăn'a-cŏn'dă (140), *n.* A large serpent of the Boa family.

An-ăc're-ŏn'tic, *a.* Pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet; amatory; convivial.

Ăn'a-glўph, *n.* An embossed or chased ornament.

Ăn'a-gŏg'ic-al, *a.* Mysterious; mystical; spiritual.

An'a-grăm, *n.* Transposition of the letters of a name or word.

Ăn'a-lĕp'tic, *a.* Giving strength after disease. — *n.* A restorative medicine.

An'a-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* According to analogy.

An'a-lŏg'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By way of analogy.

A-năl'o-gīze, *v. t.* To explain by analogy.

A-năl'o-goŭs, *a.* Having analogy or resemblance.

A-năl'o-gy, *n.* Agreement between things which are in most respects entirely unlike; proportion.

A-năl'y-sĭs, *n.* (*pl.* A-năl'y-sēs.) Resolution of any thing into its constituent elements.

An'a-lȳst, *n.* One who analyzes.

An'a-lȳt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
An'a-lȳt'ic-al, } to analysis; resolving into elements.

An'a-lȳt'ics, *n. sing.* The science of analysis.

An'a-lȳze, *v. t.* To resolve into first principles or elements. [alyzes.

An'a-lȳz'er, *n.* One who an-

An'a-pest, *n.* A metrical foot of one long and two short, or one accented and two unaccented, syllables.

An'a-pĕst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the anapest. [archy.

An'arch, *n.* Author of an-

An-ărch'ic, } *a.* Being
An-ărch'ic-al, } without government; lawless; disorderly.

An'arch-y, *n.* Want of government; lawlessness.

An-năth'e-mă (140), *n.* An ecclesiastical curse and excommunication.

An-năth'e-ma-tīze, *v. t.* To pronounce an anathema against.

An'a-tŏm'ic-al, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection.

An-năt'o-mĭst, *n.* One skilled in anatomy.

An-năt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Art of dissection; doctrine of the structure of the body learned by dissection; thing dissected.

An'bu-ry, *n.* Soft tumor on horses and cows; excrescence on the roots of turnips, &c.

An'ces-tor, *n.* One from whom a person descends; progenitor; forefather.

An-çĕs'tral (110), *a.* Pertaining to, or descending from, ancestors.

An'ces-try, *n.* Series of ancestors; lineage, honorable descent.

Ăn'chor, *n.* An iron instrument for holding a ship at rest. — *v. t.* To place at anchor. — *v. i.* To cast anchor.


Anchor.

Ăn'chor-ăge, *n.* Ground for anchoring; duty paid for anchoring. [ancoret.

Ăn'cho-ress, *n.* A female

Ăn'cho-rĕt, } *n.* A religious
Ăn'cho-rīte, } solitary; a hermit; a recluse.

An-chō'vy, *n.* A small sca-fish used in seasoning.

Ān'cient (ān'shent), *a.* Of former times; not moderu; old; of great age.

Ān'cient-ly, *adv.* In old times; formerly.

Ān'cient-ry, *n.* The honor of ancient lineage.

Ān'cients (ān'shents), *n. pl.* Men of former times; old men.

Ān'çil-la-ry, *a.* Subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid.

Ānd, *conj.* A particle expressing the relation of addition, and serving to connect words or sentences.

†An-dān'te, *a.* (*Mus.*) Rather slow; moderate. — *n.* A movement or piece in *andante* time.

Ānd'i-ron (-ī-urn), *n.* A utensil for supporting wood in a fire-place.

An-drōg'y-nal, } *a.* Having
An-drōg'y-noŭs, } the characteristics of both sexes; hermaphroditic.

An'ec-dōte, *n.* A short story or incident. [to anecdotes.

An'ec-dōt'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining

An'e-mōl'o-gy, *n.* The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on them.

An'e-mōm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

A-nēm'o-ne, *n.* [Gr., from *anemos*, wind.] A plant of the crowfoot family; the wind flower.

A-nēm'o-scōpe, *n.* An instrument for showing on a dial the course or direction of the wind.

An'eū-rĭsm, *n.* A soft pulsating tumor formed by a morbid enlargement of an artery.

A-new' (ā-), *adv.* Afresh; newly; over again.

Ān'gel, *n.* A divine messenger; a ministering spirit; a beautiful person.

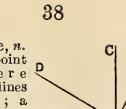
An-gĕl'ic, *a.* Belonging
An-gĕl'ic-al, } to, or resembling, angels. [angel.

An-gĕl'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Like an

Ān'gel-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *aggelos*, angel, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine respecting angels.

Ān'ger, *n.* A strong passion excited by injury; resentment; rage; wrath. — *v. t.* To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

Ăn'gle, *n.* A point where two lines meet; a corner; difference of direction of two lines or planes; fishing tackle. — *v. i.* To fish with a line and hook.



CAE, right angle; DAE, acute angle; BAE, obtuse angle.

Ăn'gler, *n.* One who angles or fishes.

An'gli-can, *a.* English.

Ăn'gli-çĭsm, *n.* An English idiom.

Ăn'gli-çīze, *v. t.* To render into English.

Ăn'gling, *n.* Act of fishing with a line and hook.

Ăn'gri-ly (135), *adv.* With anger.

Ăn'gry, *a.* Moved with anger; exasperated; provoked.

An-guin'e-al, *a.* Pertaining to a snake.

Ăn'guish, *n.* Excessive pain.

Ăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having angles.

Ăn'gu-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being angular.

Ăn'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* In an angular manner. [angles.

Ăn'gu-lā'ted, *a.* Formed with

An'he-lā'tion, *n.* Shortness of breath. [becile.

Ăn'ĭle, *a.* Old-womanish; im-

A-nĭl'i-ty, *n.* Old age of a woman; dotage.

An'i-mad-vēr'sion, *n.* Remarks by way of criticism or reproof. — SYN. Strictures; comment; blame.

An'i-mad-vērt', *v. t.* To turn the mind; to remark by way of criticism.

An'i-mal, *n.* An organized living being, endowed with sensation and voluntary motion; an irrational being. — *a.* Pertaining to animals.

An'i-măl'eu-lar, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, animalcules.

An'i-măl'eūle, *n.* (*pl.* An'i-măl'eūles.) An invisible or very minute animal.

An'i-măl'eu-līne, *a.* Animalcular.

†An'i-măl'eu-lum *n.* (*pl.* An'i-măl'eu-là, 147.) An animalcule.

An'i-mal-ĭsm, *n.* Animal nature; brutishness; sensuality.

An'i-măl'i-ty, *n.* Animal existence or nature.

An'i-mal-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of giving animal life.

An'i-mal-ize (153), *v. t.* To give animal life to.

An'i-māte, *v. t.* To give life to; to quicken; to enliven.

An'i-mate (42), *a.* Possessing animal life; alive.

An'i-māt'ed, *a.* Full of life or spirit.

An'i-mā'tion, *n.* Quality of being animated; life; spirit; vigor.

An'i-mŏs'i-ty, *n.* Extreme hatred; malevolence; malignity.

†An'i-mus, *n.* [Lat.] Intention; purpose; spirit.

An'ĭse, *n.* An aromatic plant.

An'kle (ăŋk'l), *n.* The joint between the foot and the leg.

An'nal-ĭst, *n.* A writer of annals.

An'nals, *n. pl.* A chronological history; chronicles.

An'nats, *n. pl.* First fruits or profits of a spiritual preferment.

An-nēal', *v. t.* To temper, as glass or metals, by first heating and then cooling.

An-nĕx', *v. t.* To join at the end; to subjoin; to add.

An'nex-ā'tion, *n.* Conjunction; addition; union.

An-nĭ'hi-la-ble, *a.* Capable of being annihilated.

An-nĭ'hi-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing.] To reduce to nothing; to destroy the specific form of a thing.

An-nĭ'hi-lā'tion, *n.* Act of annihilating, or reducing to nothing.

An'ni-vēr'sa-ry, *a.* Returning with the year; annual; yearly. — *n.* A day celebrated as it returns each year.

An'no-tāte, *v. i.* To make comments or notes.

An'no-tā'tion, *n.* An explanatory note.

An'no-tā'tor, *n.* A writer of notes: a commentator.

An-nŏt'to, *n.* A kind of reddish dyeing material.

An-nounçe', *v. t.* To give notice of; to proclaim; to publish.

An-nounçe'ment, *n.* A declaration or advertisement; publication.

An-noy', *v. t.* To incommode; to vex; to molest: to pester.

An-noy'ançe, *n.* That which annoys or molests.

Ăn'nu-al (ăn'u-al), *a.* Coming

yearly. — *n.* A plant whose root dies yearly ; a yearly publication. [year.

Ăn'nu-al-ly, *adv.* Year by

An-nū'i-tant, *n.* A person who has an annuity.

An-nū'i-ty, *n.* A yearly allowance of money.

An-nŭl' (129), *v. t.* To make void ; to abrogate ; to abolish ; to nullify.

Ăn'nu-lar } (ăn'u-), *a.*
An'nu-la-ry } Having the form of a ring ; round.

Ăn'nu-lā'ted, *a.* Having rings or belts.

An'nu-lĕt, *n.* A little ring.

An-nŭl'ment, *n.* Act of annulling.

An'nu-lōse', *a.* Furnished with, or composed of, rings.

An-nū'mer-āte, *v. t.* To add.

An-nū'mer-ā'tion, *n.* Addition to a former number.

An-nŭn'ci-āte (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To announce.

An-nŭn'ci-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'-shun), *n.* The act of announcing ; thing announced.

An'o-dyne, *n.* Medicine to assuage pain. — *a.* Mitigating pain.

A-noint', *v. t.* To rub, as with oil ; to consecrate by the use of oil.

A-noint'ed, *n.* The Messiah.

A-noint'ment, *n.* Act of anointing.

A-nŏm'a-lism, *n.* A deviation from rule ; irregularity ; anomaly.

A-nŏm'a-lĭst'ic, *a.* Irregular.

A-nŏm'a-lous, *a.* Deviating from rule or analogy ; irregular.

A-nŏm'a-ly, *n.* That which deviates from rule ; irregularity.

A-nŏn', *adv.* Soon ; quickly. — *Ever and anon,* now and then.

A-nŏn'y-mous, *a.* [Gr. *an,* without, and *onuma,* a name.] Wanting a name ; nameless.

A-nŏn'y-mous-ly, *adv* Without a name.

An-ŏth'er, *a.* Some other ; not the same ; one more ; any other.

Ăn'sāt-ed, *a.* Having a handle.

An'ser-īne, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a goose.

An'swer (ăn'ser), *v. t.* To speak in reply to ; to refute ; to face ; to suit ; to atone for. — *v. i.* To reply ; to account ; to suit. — *n.* A reply ; something done in consequence of something else ; a solution.

An'swer-a-ble (ăn'ser-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being answered ; liable to answer ; accountable ; suitable.

An'swer-a-bly (-ser-), *adv.* Suitably ; agreeably.

An'swer-er (ăn'ser-er), *n.* One who answers.

Ant, *n.* A small insect ; emmet ; pismire.

An-tăg'o-nĭsm, *n.* Opposition of action ; coutest.

An-tăg'o-nĭst, *n.* An opponeut ; a competitor ; a contender. — *a.* Counteracting ; opposing.

An-tăg'o-nĭst'ic, *a.* Opposing ; antagonist.

An-tăg'o-nīze, *v. i.* To act in opposition ; to strive against.

An-tăl'gĭc, *a.* Alleviating pain. — *n.* Medicine to relieve pain.

An-tăr'e-tĭc, *a.* Opposite to the arctic zone ; relating to the southern polar region.

Ant'ar-thrĭt'ĭc, *a.* Counteracting the gout.

Ant'-ēat'er, *n.* A tropical animal that lives on ants.

An'te-cēd'ençe, *n.* Act of preceding in time.

An'te-cēd'ent, *n.* That which goes before. — *a.* Going before in time. — SYN. Prior ; preceding ; previous ; anterior ; foregoing.

An'te-cēd'ent-ly, *adv.* Previously.

An'te-çĕs'sor, *n.* One who goes before ; predecessor.

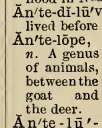
An'te-chām'ber, *n.* A room leading into the chief apartment.

An'te-dāte, *v. t.* To date before the true time ; to anticipate. — *n.* A prior date ; anticipation.

An'te-dĭ-lū'vi-al, } *a.* Being
An'te-dĭ-lū'vi-an, } before the flood in Noah's days.

An'te-dĭ-lū'vi-an, *n.* One who lived before the flood.

An'te-lōpe, *n.* A genus of animals, between the goat and the deer.

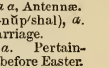

Antelope.

An'te-lū'-can, *a.* Being before light.

An'te-me-rĭd'i-an, *a.* Being before noon.

An'te-mūn'dāne, *a.* Being before the creation.

†An-tĕn'nà *n. a* (*pl.* An-tĕn'næ, 147.) One of the feelers of an insect. *a a*, Antennæ.



An'te-nūp'tial (-nŭp'shal), *a.* Being before marriage.

An'te-pās'chal, *a.* Pertaining to the time before Easter.

An'te-pāst, *n.* Foretaste ; anticipation.

An'te-pe-nŭlt', *n.* The last syllable of a word but two.

An'te-pe-nŭlt'i-mate, *a.* Relating to the last syllable but two.

An-tē'ri-or, *a.* [Lat., comparative of *ante,* before.] Before in time or place ; previous.

An-tē'ri-ŏr'i-ty, *n.* State of being anterior, or before in time or place.

Ăn'te-rōom, *n.* A room leading to the principal apartment.

An'thel-mĭn'tĭc, *a.* Destroying or expelling worms. — *n.* A remedy for worms ; a vermifuge.

Ăn'them, *n.* Church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures.

An'ther, *n.* The tip of the stamen, containing the pollen.


A

An'tho-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.

An-thŏl'o-gy, *n.* A collection of flowers or of poems.

An'tho-ny's-fīre (ăn'to-), *n.* The erysipelas.

An'thra-çīte, *n.* A hard, compact kind of mineral coal.

Ăn'thra-çĭt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.

An'thro-pŏl'o-gy, *n.* Natural history of man ; science of man considered in his entire nature.

An'thro-po-mŏr'phĭsm, *n.* Representation of God under a human form.

An'thro-pŏph'a-gy, *n.* The feeding on human flesh ; cannibalism.

An'tĭc, *a.* Odd ; fanciful ; fantastic. — *n.* A buffoon or merry-andrew.

An'tĭ-chrĭst, *n.* A great adversary of Christ.

Ăn'tĭ-ehrĭs'tian (-krĭst'yan), *a.* Opposing Christianity.

An-tĭç'ĭ-pāte, *v. t.* To take or do before; to foretaste.

An-tĭç'ĭ-pā'tion, *n.* Act of anticipating; foretaste.

An-tĭç'ĭ-pā'tor, *n.* One who anticipates.

Ăn'tĭ-clī'max, *n.* A sentence in which the ideas become less striking at the close.

Ăn'tĭ-dō'tal, } *a.* Efficacious
Ăn'tĭ-dō'ta-ry, } against poison. [poison.

Ăn'tĭ-dōte, *n.* A remedy for

Ăn'tĭ-fĕb'rĭle, or Ăn'tĭ-fē'brĭle, *a.* Good against fever.

Ăn'tĭ-mā'son (-sn), *n.* One opposed to freemasonry.

Ăn'tĭ-mo-nărch'ĭe-al, *a.* Opposed to monarchy.

Ăn'tĭ-mō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, antimony. — *n.* A preparation of antimony.

Ăn'tĭ-mo-ny, *n.* A brittle white metal, and an ore of the same.

Ăn'tĭ-nō'mi-an, *n.* One who holds good works to be not necessary to salvation. — *a.* Pertaining to the Antinomians.

Ăn'tĭ-nō'mi-an-ĭsm, *n.* Tenets of the Antinomians.

An'tĭ-no-my, or Ăn-tĭn'o-my, *n* Contradiction between two laws. [Pope.

Ăn'tĭ-pā'pal, *a.* Opposing the

An'tĭ-păr'a-lŷt'ĭe, *a.* Good against paralysis.

Ăn'tĭ-pa-thĕt'ĭe, *a.* Having antipathy.

An-tĭp'a-thy, *n.* Aversion or dislike.

Ăn'tĭ-pĕs'tĭ-lĕn'tial, *a.* Counteracting infection.

Ăn'tĭ-phlo-gĭst'ĭe, *a.* Counteracting inflammation. — *n.* Medicine or diet to check inflammation.

An-tĭph'o-nal, *n.* Book of antiphons. — *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, alternate singing.

Ăn'tĭ-phon, } *n.* Alternate
An-tĭph'o-ny, } or responsive singing.

An-tĭph'ra-sĭs, *n.* Use of words in a sense opposite to the true one.

An-tĭp'o-dal, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes.

Ăn'tĭ-pōde, *n.* (*pl.* †An-tĭp'o-dēs.) [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *pous, podos*, foot.] One living on the opposite side of the globe.

Ăn'tĭ-pōpe, *n.* One who usurps the papal power.

Ăn'tĭ-quā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to antiquity. — *n.* An antiquary.

Ăn'tĭ-qua-ry, *n.* One versed in antiquities.

Ăn'tĭ-quāte, *v. t.* To make obsolete, old, or void.

Ăn'tĭ-quāt'ed, *p. a.* Grown old; obsolete.

An-tĭque' (-teek'), *a.* Ancient; old. — *n.* A remnant of antiquity.

An-tĭq'ui-ty, *n.* Old times; a relic of old times.

Ăn'tĭ-seor-bū'tie, } *a.*
Ăn'tĭ-seor-bū'tĭe-al, } Good against the scurvy.

Ăn'tĭ-seript'ūr-al, *a.* Not according to the Scriptures.

Ăn'tĭ-sĕp'tĭe, *a.* Counteracting putrefaction.

Ăn'tĭ-slāv'er-y, *n.* Opposition to slavery.

Ăn'tĭ-spas-mŏd'ĭe, *a.* Opposing spasm.

Ăn'tĭ-spāst'ĭe, *a.* Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors.

An-tĭs'tro-phe, *n.* A stanza alternating with auother called the strophe, in ancient lyric poetry.

An-tĭth'e-sĭs, *n.* (*pl.* †An-tĭth'e-sēs.) Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast.

Ăn'tĭ-thĕt'ĭe, } *a.* Pertain-
Ăn'tĭ-thĕt'ĭe-al, } ing to, or containing, antithesis; placed in contrast.

Ăn'tĭ-tŷpe, *n.* That which is prefigured by the type; thus the paschal lamb was a *type*, of which Christ is the *antitype*.

Ăn'tĭ-tŷp'ie-al, *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of, an antitype.

Ănt'ler, *n.* Branch of a stag's horn.

Ăn'vil, *n.* An iron block for hammering metals on.

Anx-ĭe-ty (ang-zī'e-tў), *n.* Trouble of mind; solicitude; concern; disquietude.

Ănx'ĭoŭs (ăngk'shus), *a.* Greatly solicitous; uneasy.

Ănx'ĭoŭs-ly (ăngk'shus-), *adv.* With solicitude.

A'ny (ĕn'ny), *a.* One, indefinitely; every; whoever.

Ă'o-rĭst, *n.* A Greek tense expressing indeterminate past time.

A-ôr'tà, *n.* The great artery.

A-pāçe', *adv.* Quickly; hastily; fast: with speed.

Ăp'a-gŏg'ie-al, *a.* Proving indirectly by showing the absurdity of the contrary.

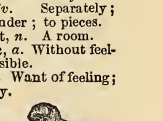
A-pärt', *adv.* Separately; aside; asunder; to pieces.

A-pärt'ment, *n.* A room.

Ap'a-thĕt'ie, *a.* Without feeling; insensible.

Ăp'a-thy, *n.* Want of feeling; insensibility.

Ape, *n.* A kind of tailless monkey; a mimic or imitator. — *v. t.* To imitate as an ape; to mimic.



Ape.

A-pēak', *adv.* On the point; perpendicularly.

A-pĕ'ri-ent (86), *a.* [Lat. *aperiens*, opening.] Gently purgative; laxative. — *n.* A laxative. [hole.

Ăp'er-tūre, *n.* An opening; a

Ăp'er-y, *n.* Practice of aping; mimicry. [petals.

A-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* Having no

A'pex, *n.* (*pl.* Ā'pex-es, or †Ăp'i-çēs.) The tip, point, or summit of a thing; top.

†Ăp-phær'e-sĭs, *n.* The taking

Ăph'e-re-sĭs, } *n.* of a letter
Ăph'e-rĭs, } or syllable from the beginning of a word.

A-phē'lĭon (a-lĭl'yun), *n.* (*pl.* †A-phē'li-ă.) The point of a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.

Ăph'o-rĭsm, *n.* A precept or principle expressed in a few words. — Syn. Axiom; maxim; adage; apothegm.

Ăph'o-rĭst, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.

Ăph'o-rĭst'ĭe, } *a.* Having
Ăph'o-rĭst'ĭe-al, } the form of an aphorism.

Ăph'thŏng (ăf'- *or* ăp'-), *n.* A letter having no sound.

Ă'pi-a-ry, *n.* A place for bees.

A-pĭçe', *adv.* To each one's share; each by itself.

Ăp'ish, *a.* Like an ape. — Syn. Silly; foppish; affected.

Ăp'ish-ness, *n.* Buffoonery.

A-pŏe'a-lŷpse, *n.* The book of Revelation.

A-pŏe'a-lŷp'tie, } *a.* Relat-
A-pŏe'a-lŷp'tĭe-al, } ing to the Apocalypse; containing revelation; mysterious.

A-pŏe'o-pāte, *v. t.* To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of.

A-pŏe'o-pe, *n.* Omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

A-pō̆e'ry-phà, *n.* Books of doubtful authenticity, appended to the Old Testament.
A-pō̆e'ry-phal, *a.* Not authentic; doubtful.
Ăp'o-dal, *a.* Having no feet.
Ăp'o-gee, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *gē*, the earth.] The point in the moon's orbit most distant from the earth.
Ăp'o-grăph, *n.* A copy.
A-pŏl'o-jĕt'ĭe, } *a.* Said by
A-pŏl'o-jĕt'ĭe-al, } way of defense or excuse.
A-pŏl'o-jĭst, *n.* One who makes an apology.
A-pŏl'o-jīze, *v. i.* To plead or make excuse.
Ăp'o-lōgue (-lŏg), *n.* A moral fable. [excuse.
A-pŏl'o-jy, *n.* A defense; an
Ăp'oph-thĕgm (ăp'o-thĕm). See *Apothegm.* [apoplexy.
Ăp'o-plĕc'tĭc, *a.* Relating to
Ăp'o-plĕx'y, *n.* A disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and motion.
A-pŏs'ta-sy, *n.* A departure from professed principles.
A-pŏs'tate, *n.* One who forsakes his principles or religion. — *a.* Falling from faith.
A-pŏs'ta-tize, *v. i.* To abandon one's faith or party.
A-pŏs'te-māte, *v. i.* To form into an abscess.
Ăp'os-tēme, *n.* An abscess.
A-pŏs'tle (a-pŏs'sl), *n.* A messenger sent to execute some important business; one of the twelve disciples sent forth by Christ to preach the gospel. [apostle.
A-pŏs'tle-shĭp, *n.* Office of an
A-pŏs'to-late, *n.* Mission; apostleship.
Ăp'os-tŏl'ĭe, } *a.* Relating
Ăp'os-tŏl'ĭe-al, } to, or resembling, an apostle; taught by the apostles.
A-pŏs'to-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being apostolical.
A-pŏs'tro-phe, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *strophē*, a turning.] A turning from real auditors to an imagined one; contraction of a word, or the mark [ʼ] used to denote such contraction.
Ăp'o-strŏph'ĭe, *a.* Pertaining to, or denoting an apostrophe. [address.
A-pŏs'tro-phīze (153), *v. t.* To
A-pŏth'e-ca-ry, *n.* A compounder of medicines; a druggist.
Ăp'o-thĕgm } (ăp'o-thĕm),
Ăp'oph-thĕgm } *n.* A remarkable saying; a maxim; an aphorism.
Ăp'o-theg-măt'ĭe, *a.* Being in the manner of an apothegm.
Ăp'o-thĕ'o-sĭs, *n.* Act of placing among the gods; deification. [deify.
Ăp'o-thĕ'o-sīze, *v. t.* To
Ăp-pall', *v. t.* To smite with terror. — SYN. To dismay; daunt; terrify; intimidate.
Ăp'pa-nage, *n.* Portion of land assigned by a prince for the subsistence of his younger son.
Ăp'pa-rā'tus, *n.* (*pl.* Ăp'pa-rā'tus, or Ăp'pa-rā'tus-es.) Collection of implements or organs; furniture; utensils.
Ăp-păr'el, *n.* Clothing; dress; vesture; raiment; equipment. — *v. t.* (130) To dress; to clothe; to attire; to deck.
Ăp-păr'ent (3), *a.* Visible to the eye; seeming. — SYN. Obvious; clear; evident.
Ăp-păr'ent-ly, *adv.* Plainly; clearly; in appearance.
Ăp'pa-rĭ'tion (-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Appearance; thing appearing; ghost; specter.
Ăp-păr'i-tor, *n.* A messenger of a spiritual court.
Ăp-pēal', *n.* Removal of a cause to a higher court; reference to another as witness; resort; recourse. — *v. t.* To remove to a higher court; to accuse. — *v. i.* To remove a cause to a higher tribunal; to refer to another for decision.
Ăp-pēa'la-ble, *a.* Capable of being appealed.
Ăp-pēar', *v. i.* To be in sight; to become visible; to seem.
Ăp-pēar'ançe, *n.* A coming in sight; things seen; semblance; mien; a coming into court.
Ăp-pēas'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being appeased.
Ăp-pēase', *v. t.* To quiet; to pacify. [quieting.
Ăp-pēa'sĭve, *a.* Mitigating;
Ăp-pēase'ment, *n.* Act of appeasing.
Ăp-pĕl'lant, *n.* One who appeals. [peals.
Ăp-pĕl'late, *a.* Relating to ap-
Ăp'pel-lā'tion, *n.* A name by which a thing is called. — SYN. Title; address; style.
Ăp-pĕl'la-tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to a common or general name. — *n.* A common, as distinguished from a proper, name.
Ăp'pel-lee', *n.* The defendant in an appeal; one who is prosecuted by a private man for a crime.
Ăp'pel-lôr', *n.* One who prosecutes another for a crime.
Ăp-pĕnd', *v. t.* To hang or attach to; to add; to annex.
Ăp-pĕnd'ăge, *n.* An addition; adjunct; concomitant.
Ăp-pĕnd'ant, *a.* Hanging to; annexed; appended by prescription. — *n.* Something incidental or subordinate belonging to a thing.
Ăp-pĕn'dix, *n.* (*pl.* Ap-pĕn'dix-es *or* †Ap-pĕn'dĭ-çēs.) Something annexed; literary matter added to a book.
Ăp'per-çĕp'tion, *n.* Self-consciousness.
Ăp'per-tāin', *v. i.* To belong; to relate.
Ăp'pe-tençe, } *n.* Strong nat-
Ăp'pe-ten-çy, } ural desire; eager appetite.
Ăp'pe-tent, *a.* Very desirous.
Ăp'pe-tīte, *n.* Desire, especially of food or drink.
Ăp'pe-tīze, *v. t.* To whet the appetite.
Ăp'pe-tīz'er, *n.* Something that creates or whets an appetite.
Ăp-plaud', *v. t.* To praise by clapping of hands, &c.; to commend. [plauds.
Ăp-plaud'er, *n.* One who ap-
Ăp-plause', *n.* Approbation loudly expressed; public praise; acclamation.
Ăp'ple, *n.* A tree and its fruit; the pupil of the eye.
Ăp-plĭ'ançe, *n.* Act of applying; thing applied.
Ăp'pli-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being applicable.
Ăp'pli-ca-ble (135), *a.* Capable of being applied.
Ăp'pli-cant, *n.* One who applies; a petitioner.
Ăp'pli-cā'tion, *n.* Act of applying; entreaty; persevering industry; assiduity; request.
Ăp-plỹ', *v. t.* To lay or place; to put or bring; to devote; to address. — *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to make request.
†Ăp-pŏg'gĭa-tu'rà, *n.* [It.] A small note in music, indicating a passing tone.
Ăp-point', *v. t.* To fix, establish, or ordain; to set apart; to equip; to designate; to direct.

Ap-point'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being appointed.

Ăp'point-ee', *n.* A person appointed.

Ap-point'ment, *n.* Act of appointing; equipment; direction.

Ap-pōr'tion, *v. t.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *portio*, portion.] To divide and assign fairly; to allot; to distribute.

Ap-pōr'tion-ment, *n.* A dividing into just shares or proportions.

Ăp'po-site, *a.* Very applicable; proper; suitable.

Ăp'po-site-ly, *adv.* Properly; suitably; fitly.

Ăp'po-site-ness, *n.* Fitness; suitablencss.

Ăp'po-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.* State of two nouns put in the same case without a connecting word.

Ap-prāis'al, *n.* Valuation by authority; appraisement.

Ap-prāise', *v. t.* To set a price on.

Ap-prāise'ment (132), *n.* Act of appraising.

Ap-prāis'er, *n.* A person appointed to appraise.

Ap-prē'cia-ble (-prē'shi-), *a.* Capable of being estimated.

Ap-prē'ci-āte (-shi-), *v. t.* To value; to raise the value of. — *v. i.* To rise in value.

Ap-prē'ci-ā'tion (-shi-ā'-shun), *n.* Act of appreciating or valuing; a just estimate.

Ăp'pre-hĕnd', *v. t.* To seize; to conceive by the mind; to fear.

Ăp'pre-hĕn'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being apprehended.

Ăp'pre-hĕn'sion, *n.* Act of apprehending; conception of ideas; fear; distrust.

Ăp'pre-hĕn'sive, *a.* Quick to apprehend; fearful.

Ăp'pre-hĕn'sive-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being apprehensive; fearfulness.

Ap-prĕn'tice, *n.* One bound by indentures to learn a trade or art. — *v. t.* To bind as an apprentice.

Ap-prĕn'tice-ship, *a.* The time an apprentice serves.

Ap-prīse' (153), *v. t.* To give notice; to inform.

Ap-prīze', *v. t.* See *Appraise.*

Ap-prōach', *v. t.* To draw near to; to approximate. — *v. i.* To draw near. — *n.* Act of drawing near; access; advance; admittance.

Ap-prōach'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being approached; accessible.

Ăp-pro-bā'tion, *n.* Act of approving; liking; support.

Ăp'pro-bā'tĭve, *a.* Approving or implying approbation.

Ap-prō'pri-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being appropriated.

Ap-prō'pri-āte, *v. t.* To set apart for a purpose, or for one's self; to assign.

Ap-prō'pri-ate (42), *a.* Belonging peculiarly. — SYN. Fit; adapted; pertinent; suitable; proper. [erly.

Ap-prō'pri-ate-ly, *adv.* Prop-

Ap-prō'pri-ate-ness, *n.* Peculiar fitness.

Ap-prō'pri-ā'tion, *n.* Act of appropriating; a setting apart to a particular use; any thing set apart.

Ap-prov'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of approbation.

Ap-prov'al, *n.* Approbation.

Ap-prove', *v. t.* To like or allow of; to commend; to justify.

Ap-prŏx'i-māte, *v. t.* To bring near; to cause to approach. — *v. i.* To draw near; to approach.

Ap-prŏx'i-mate (42), *a.* Near; nigh. [proach.

Ap-prŏx'i-mā'tion, *n.* Ap-

Ap-prŏx'i-mā'tĭve, *a.* Approaching.

Ăp'pulse, or Ap-pŭlse', *n.* Ap-pŭl'sion (-shun), *n.* Act of striking against.

Ap-pûr'te-nanće, *n.* That which appertains or belongs to something else. [by right.

Ap-pûr'te-nant, *a.* Belonging

Ă'pri-cŏt, *n.* A kind of plum, very delicious.

Ă'pril, *n.* [Lat. *Aprilis*, from *aperire*, to open.] Fourth month of the year.

Ă'pron (ā'purn *or* ā'prun), *n.* A part of dress worn in front.

Ăp'ro-pŏs' (-pō'), *adv.* By the way.

Ăpt, *a.* Fit; suitable; liable; ready; qualified.

Ăp'ter-al, *a.* Having columns only in front.

Ăp'ter-oŭs, *a.* Without wings.

Ăpt'i-tūde (50), *n.* Fitness; adaptation; tendency.

Ăpt'ly, *adv.* Properly; fitly.

Ăpt'ness, *n.* Fitness; readiness; tendency.

†Ă'quā-fôr'tis, *n.* Nitric acid.

A-quăt'ic, *a.* Living in water.

†Ă'quâ-vī'tæ, *n.* Brandy.

Ăq'ue-dŭct (ăk'we-dŭkt), *n.* An artificial channel for conveying water; a conduit.

Ă'que-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to water; watery.

Ă'qui-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of water.

Ăq'ui-līne (ăk'wĭ-līn *or* -līn), *a.* Like an eagle or its beak; hooked.

Ăr'ab, *n.* A native of Arabia.

Ăr'a-bĕsque (-bĕsk), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the manner of, Arabian architecture.

Ă-rā'bi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arabia.

Ăr'a-bic, *n.* The language of Arabians. [tillage.

Ăr'a-ble, *a.* Fit for plowing or

Ă-rā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Resembling a cobweb. [judge.

Ăr'bi-ter, *n.* An umpire; a

Ăr'bi-tra-ble, *a.* Arbitrary; determinable.

Ăr-bĭt'ra-ment, *n.* Will; determination; award of arbitrators.

Ăr'bi-tra-ri-ly, *adv.* By will only; absolutely.

Ăr'bi-tra-ry, *a.* Dictated by, or depending on, will; bound by no law; absolute in power. — SYN. Tyrannical; imperious; unlimited; absolute; despotic.

Ăr'bi-trāte, *v. i.* or *t.* To hear and judge as an arbitrator; to decide or determine generally.

Ăr'bi-trā'tion, *n.* A hearing and decision by arbitrators.

Ăr'bi-trā'tor, *n.* An umpire; arbiter. [biter.

Ăr'bi-tress, *n.* A female ar-

Ăr'bor, *n.* A shady bower; a spindle or axis.

Ăr'bor-al, *a.* Belonging to trees.

Ăr'bo-rē'oŭs, to trees.

Ăr'bo-rēs'ćence, *n.* The figure or resemblance of a tree.

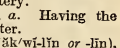
Ăr'bo-rēs'ćent, *a.* Growing like a tree.

Ăr'bor-ist, *n.* One who makes trees his study.

Ăr'bor-i-zā'tion, *n.* A tree-like appearance, especially in minerals. [a tree.

Ăr'bo-roŭs, *a.* Pertaining to

Arc (4), *n.* Part of the circumference of a circle or curve.


Arc.

Ăr-cāde', *n.* A series of arches and columns; a long arched building or gallery.

†Ar-cā'num, *n.* (*pl.* nă.) [Lat.]

Ärch, *a.* Chief; principal; waggish; sly. — *n.* A part of a circle; arc; a curved or vaulted structure.



Arch.

— *v. t.* To form into an arch. — *v. i.* To form an arch.

Är′ehæ-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* The science of antiquities.

Ar-ehā′ie, *a.* Ancient; antiquated; obsolete.

Är′eha-ĭsm, *n.* An obsolete word, expression, or style.

Arch-ān′ġel (ārk-), *n.* A chief angel.

Arch-bĭsh′op, *n.* A chief bishop.

Arch-bĭsh′op-rĭe, *n.* Jurisdiction or office of an archbishop.

Arch-dēa′eon (-dĭ′kn), *n.* A bishop's deputy.

Arch-dēa′eon-ry, *n.* Office of an archdeacon.

Arch-dū′eal, *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.

Arch-dūch′ess, *n.* Wife of an archduke; daughter of the emperor of Austria.

Arch-dūke′, *n.* A grand duke of the house of Austria.

Arched (ärcht), *a.* In form of an arch. [with a bow.

Arch′er, *n.* One who shoots

Arch′er-y, *n.* Art of shooting with a bow.

Arch′e-tўp′al, *a.* Belonging to an archetype; original.

Arch′e-tўpe, *n.* An original; a pattern; a model.

Arch′fiēnd, *n.* The chief of the fiends.

Är′ehi-e-pĭs′eo-pal, *a.* Relating to an archbishop or an archbishopric.

Är′ehi-pĕl′a-go, *n.* A sea with many small islands in it.

Är′ehi-tēet, *n.* One skilled in the art of building; a contriver.

Är′ehi-tēet′ĭve, *a.* Belonging to architecture.

Är′ehi-tēet′ūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to architecture.

Är′ehi-tēet′ūre, *n.* The art or science of building.

Är′ehi-trāve, *n.* That part of the entablature resting immediately on the column.

Är′ehĭves, *n. pl.* Records, or places where they are kept.

Är′ehi-vĭst, *n.* Keeper of archives.

Är′ehi-vŏlt, *n.* Inner contour of an arch.

Arch′ness, *n.* Sly humor.

Arch′wāy, *n.* A passage under an arch.

Are′tie, *a.* Lying far north.

Är′eu-ate, *a.* Bent like a bow.

Är′eu-ā′tion, *n.* A bending; convexity; incurvation.

Är′den-ey, *n.* Eagerness; zeal; ardor; heat.

Är′dent, *a.* [Lat. *ardens*, burning.] Hot; fervid; vehement; zealous.

Är′dor, *n.* Heat; warmth; affection; zeal.

Ard′u-oŭs (26, 49), *a.* High; lofty; hard to climb; laborious.

Ard′u-oŭs-ness, *n.* Height; difficulty of execution.

Are-à (140), *n.* An open surface; inclosed space; superficial contents.

Är′e-fāe′tion, *n.* The act of drying; dryness.

Ar-rĕ′nà, *n.* [Lat., sand, a sandy place.] An open space for combats; any place of public exertion.

Är′e-nā′eeoŭs, *a.* Consisting of sand; sandy.

Ar-rē′o-là, *n.* Colored ring around a nipple or vesicle.

Är′e-ŏm′e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

Är′e-ŏm′e-try, *n.* Art of measuring the specific gravity of liquids.

Är′e-ŏp′a-gŭs, *n.* The supreme tribunal at ancient Athens.

Är′gal, *n.* Crude tartar.

Är′gent, *a.* Silvery; white and shining, like silver.

Är′gent-ine, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, silver. [clay.

Är′gil, *n.* Potter's earth; pure

Är′gil-lā′eeoŭs, *a.* Of the nature of clay; clayey.

Ar-ġĭl′loŭs, *a.* Clayey.

Är′go-sў, *n.* A large ship either for merchandise or war.

Är′gūe, *v. i.* or *t.* To debate or discuss; to persuade.

Är′gū-er, *n.* One who argues.

Är′gu-ment (132), *n.* Reason alleged to induce belief; plea.

Är′gu-mĕnt′al (132), *a.* Belonging to argument.

Är′gu-mĕn-tā′tion, *n.* Act or process of reasoning.

Är′gu-mĕnt′a-tĭve, *a.* Consisting of argument.

Ā′ri-an, *n.* One who denies the deity of Christ. — *a.* Pertaining to Arianism.

Ā′ri-an-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of Arius, who denied the deity of Christ.

Är′id, *a.* Dry; parched.

Är′id-ness, } *n.* Dryness; ab-
A-rĭd′i-ty, } sence of moisture.

†Ā′ri-ēs, *n.* [Lat.] The Ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

A-rĭght′ (-rīt), *adv.* Rightly.

A-rĭse′, *v. i.* [*imp.* AROSE, *p. p.* ARISEN.] To rise; to mount; to ascend.

Är′is-to-ĉrat-ey, *n.* Government by nobles; nobility.

A-rĭs′to-erāt, or Är′is-to-erāt, *n.* One who favors aristocracy.

Är′is-to-erāt′ie, } *a.* Re-
Är′is-to-erāt′ie-al, } lating to aristocracy.

Är′ith-măn′ey, or A-rĭth′man-ey, *n.* Divination by the use of numbers.

A-rĭth′me-tĭe, *n.* The science of numbers.

Är′ith-mĕt′ie-al, *a.* Relating to, or according to, arithmetic.

A-rĭth′me-tĭ′eian (-tĭsh′an), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

Ärk, *n.* [Lat. *arca*, fr. *arcere*, to inclose.] A chest or coffer; a large vessel or boat.

Ärm, *n.* Limb of the body from the shoulder to the wrist; a branch; an inlet of water. — *v. t.* To furnish with arms. — *v. i.* To take arms.

Ar-mā′dà (140), *n.* A large fleet of armed ships.

Är′ma-ment, *n.* A force equipped for war.

Är′ma-tūre (50), *n.* Armor; a piece of iron to connect the poles of a magnet. [arms.

Ärm′-ehāir, *n.* A chair with

Ärm′ful (148), *n.* As much as the arms can hold.

Ärm′hōle, *n.* A hole for the arm.

Ar-mĭġ′er-oŭs, *a.* Bearing arms.

Är′mil-la-ry, *a.* Resembling a bracelet; consisting of rings.

Är-mĭn′ian (-yan), *n.* One who denies predestination, and holds to a provision for universal redemption.

Är-mĭn′ian-ĭsm (-yan-), *n.* The tenets of Arminians.

Är-mĭp′o-tent, *a.* Powerful in arms.

Är'mis-tĭçe, *n.* A cessation from arms; truce.

Ärm'let, *n.* A little arm; ornament for the arm.

Ärm'or (155), *n.* Defensive arms or covering.

Är'mo-rer, *n.* One who makes, sells, or has the care of, arms.

Ar-mō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to armor. [arms.

Är'mo-ry, *n.* A repository for

Ärm'pit, *n.* The hollow or cavity under the shoulder.

Ärms, *n. pl.* Weapons; ensigns armorial.

Är'my, *n.* A large body of armed men; great number.

A-rō'mà, *n.* The fragrant principle of plants.

Är'o-mät'ĭc, *a.* Spicy; fragrant; odoriferous.

Är'o-mät'ĭcs, *n. pl.* Fragrant spices or perfumes.

A-rō'ma-tīze, *v. t.* To impregnate with aroma.

A-rōse', *imp.* of *Arise.*

A-round', *prep.* On all sides of; about; from one part to another of. — *adv.* In a circle; on every side; here and there.

A-rouse', *v. t.* To excite to action; to awaken suddenly; to animate. [hand-gun.

Är'que-būse, *n.* A sort of

Är'que-būs-ĭēr, *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

Är'răck, *n.* A spirit obtained from the cocoanut, rice, or sugar-cane.

Ar-rāign' (ar-rān'), *v. t.* To call to answer in court; to call in question; to accuse.

Ar-rāign'ment (ar-rān'-), *n.* Act of arraigning.

Ar-rānge', *v. t.* To set in order; to adjust; to prepare.

Ar-rānge'ment, *n.* Act of arranging; adjustment.

Är'rant, *a.* Notoriously bad; infamous.

Är'ras, *n.* Tapestry; figured hangings.

Ar-rāy', *n.* Order of battle; dress; raiment. — *v. t.* To put in order; to dress. — Syn. To dispose; deck; arrange; clothe; envelop.

Ar-rēar'age (142), *n.* The part of a debt unpaid.

Ar-rēars', *n. pl.* That which remains unpaid.

Ar-rĕct', *a.* Lifted up; erect.

Ar-rĕst', *v. t.* To seize by authority of law; to detain; to obstruct. — *n.* A seizure by legal authority; staying or stopping after verdict, as of a judgment.

†Ar-rêt' (*or* ar-rā'), *n.* [Fr.] A decree of a court, &c.

Ar-rīv'al (133), *n.* Act of arriving or coming; person or thing arriving. [reach.

Ar-rīve', *v. i.* To come; to

Är'ro-gançe, *n.* Insolence of bearing; proud contempt of others; haughtiness.

Är'ro-gant, *a.* Haughty; proud; insolent.

Är'ro-gant-ly, *adv.* Very proudly; haughtily.

Är'ro-gāte, *v. t.* To claim unjustly; to assume. [gating.

Är'ro-gā'tion, *n.* Act of arro-

Är'ro-gā'tĭve, *a.* Arrogant.

Är'rōw, *n.* A weapon for a bow.

Är'rōw-rōōt, *n.* A plant and a nutritive starch from it.

Är'se-nal, *n.* [Ar. *dârcinah*, house of industry.] A magazine of arms and military stores.

Är'se-nĭe (120), *n.* A metal and a white oxide of it, both very poisonous.

Ar-sĕn'ĭc-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, arsenic.

Ar-sē'ni-oŭs, *a.* Composed of, or containing, arsenic.

Är'son (56), *n.* The malicious burning of a house.

Art, 2d person of the verb *To be.* — *n.* Acquired skill; dexterity; system of rules; cunning; artifice. [artery.

Ar-tē'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to an

Ar-tē'ri-al-īze, *v. t.* To communicate the qualities of arterial blood to.

Är'te-ry, *n.* A vessel conveying blood from the heart.

Art'ful (139), *a.* Skillful; cunning; sly; crafty.

Art'ful-ness, *n.* Cunning; craft; dexterity.

Ar-thrĭt'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to the joints or to the gout.

†Ar-thrĭ'tĭs, *n.* The gout.

Är'ti-chōke, *n.* An garden vegetable.

Är'ti-cle, *n.* [Lat. *articulus*, a little joint.] A particular item, clause, condition, part, thing, or the like; a certain part of speech. — *v. t.* To bind by articles.

Ar-tĭc'u-lar, *a.* Belonging to articulations or joints.

Ar-tĭc'u-lāte (42), *a.* Having joints; distinctly uttered.

Ar-tĭc'u-lāte, *v. t.* To pronounce distinctly; to unite by means of joints. — *v. i.* To utter elementary sounds.

Ar-tĭc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Connection by joints; a joint; distinct utterance.

Är'ti-fĭçe, *n.* Artful contrivance; device. — Syn. Stratagem; finesse; deception; fraud; deceit; trick.

Ar-tĭf'i-çer, *n.* A skillful workman in some art.

Är'ti-fĭ'cial (är'ti-fĭsh'al), *a.* Made by art; not natural; factitious.

Är'ti-fĭ'cial-ly (-fĭsh'al-lў), *adv.* By art or skill.

Ar-tĭl'ler-ist, *n.* One skilled in gunnery.

Ar-tĭl'ler-y, *n.* Weapons for war; ordnance; troops who manage ordnance.

Är'ti-san, *n.* A mechanic.

Art'ist, *n.* A professor and practicer of one of the fine arts.

†Artiste (är-teest'), *n.* [Fr.] One skilled in almost any art.

Ar-tĭst'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to art.

Art'less, *a.* Without art; simple; guileless.

Art'less-ly, *adv.* Without art.

Art'less-ness, *n.* Want of art.

A-rūn'dĭ-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a reed or cane.

A-rūn-dĭn'e-oŭs, *a.* Abounding in reeds.

A-rūs'pĭçe, *n.* A priest or soothsayer in ancient Rome.

Às (āz), *adv.* In like manner to; while; in the idea, character, or condition of; for example; thus.

As'a-fœt'i-dà, } *n.* A fetid in-
As'a-fĕt'i-dà, } spissated sap, used in medicine.

As-bĕs'tĭne, *a.* Pertaining to asbestus.

As-bĕs'tus, } *n.* A mineral
As-bĕs'tos, } which is fibrous and incombustible.

As-çĕnd', *v. i.* To move upward; to mount; to rise. — *v. t.* To go upward on; to climb.

As-çĕnd'ant, *a.* Above the horizon; superior. — *n.* Superior influence; height; elevation.

As-çĕnd'en-çy, *n.* Controlling influence. — Syn. Authority: prevalence; control.

As-çĕn'sion, *n.* The act of ascending; a rising.

As-çĕn'sion-dāy, *n.* The day on which our Savior's ascension is commemorated.

As-çĕnt', *n.* Act of rising; rise; an eminence; acclivity.

Ăs'çer-tāin', *v. t.* To make certain; to find out; to make confident.

Ăs'çer-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being ascertained.

Ăs'çer-tāin'ment, *n.* Act of ascertaining.

As-çĕt'ic, *n.* A devout recluse; a hermit. — *a.* Austere; recluse.

As-çĕt'i-çĭsm, *n.* The practice of ascetics.

As-çĭt'ic, *a.* Tending to dropsy of the abdomen.

As-crĭb'a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being ascribed.

As-crībe', *v. t.* To attribute; to assign; to imputc.

As-crĭp'tion, *n.* Act of ascribing; thing ascribed.

Ăsh, *n.* A well-known tree and its wood. [shame.

Ă-shāmed', *a.* Covered with

Ash'en, *a.* Made of ash-wood; resembling ashes.

Ăsh'es, *n. pl.* The incombustible remains of what is burnt; *figuratively*, a dead body that is burnt.

Ă-shore', *adv.* On or to shore.

Ăsh'-Wĕd'nes'day (wĕnz'dȳ), *n.* The first day of Lent.

Ash'y, *a.* Ash-colored; like ashes.

Ă'si-ăt'ic (-shĭ-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Asia. [side.

Ă-sīde', *adv.* On or to one

As'i-nīne, *a.* Pertaining to an ass; stupid.

Ăsk (5), *v. t.* or *i.* To make request; to question; to beg; to invite; to demand.

A-skănce', } *adv.* Toward

A-skant', } one corner of the eye; sidewise; obliquely.

A-skew' (a-skū'), *adv.* Obliquely.

A-slănt', *adv.* Obliquely.

A-sleep', *a.* In a state of sleep or of death. — *adv.* In a sleeping state.

A-slōpe', *adv.* In a slanting manner; with declivity.

Ăsp, *n.* A small hooded and poisonous serpent of Egypt.

As-păr'a-gŭs, *n.* A garden plant.

As'pect, *n.* Look; air; countenance; appearance. [lar.

Ăsp'en, *n.* A species of pop-

As-pĕr'i-ty, *n.* Roughness; harshness; moroseness.

As-pĕrse' (12), *v. t.* To attack with slander. — SYN. To calumniate; slander; defame; vilify; censure.

As-pĕrs'er, *n.* One who asperses.

As-pĕr'sion, *n.* A sprinkling; calumny; slander; censure.

As-phălt', } *n.* A bitumi-

As-phălt'um, } nous substance.

As-phălt'ic, *a.* Bituminous.

As'pho-del, *n.* A perennial plant having beautiful flowers.

As-phȳx'i-à, } *n.* Suspended

As-phȳx'y, } animation; fainting.

Ăsp'ic, *n.* The asp. [pires.

As-pīr'ant, *n.* One who as-

Ăs'pi-rate, *n.* A letter which is aspirated; a mark of aspiration; a whispered consonant. — *a.* Pronounced with a rough breathing.

Ăs'pi-rāte, *v. t.* To pronounce with a breathing.

Ăs'pi-rā'tion, *n.* Act of aspirating or breathing; an ardent wish.

As-pīre', *v. i.* To desire eagerly; to ascend; to rise.

As-pīr'er, *n.* One who aspires.

As-pīr'ing, *a.* Aiming at something great; ambitious; emulous. [askance.

A-squĭnt', *adv.* Obliquely;

Ăss, *n.* An animal of burden; a dolt. [assault.

As-sāil', *v. t.* To attack; to

As-sāil'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being assailed. [sails.

As-sāil'ant, *n.* One who as-

As-sās'sin, *n.* One who kills by secret assault.

As-sās'sin-āte, *v. t.* To murder by secret assault.

As-sās'sin-ā'tion, *n.* Act of assassinating.

As-sault', *n.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *saltus*, a leaping.] Violent onset or attack. — *v. t.* To attack with violence; to storm.

As-sāy', *v. t.* To examine chemically, as metals. — *v. i.* To attempt; to endeavor; to try. — *n.* A trial; attempt; examination, as of metals. [says.

As-sāy'er, *n.* One who as-

As-sĕm'blage, *n.* A collection of individuals, or of particular things.

As-sĕm'ble, *v.* To bring or meet together.

As-sĕm'bly, *n.* A company assembled; a legislature.

As-sĕnt', *v. i.* To admit a thing as true. — *n.* The act of agreeing: consent.

As-sĕn'tĭent (-shent), *a.* Giving assent: agreeing.

As-sĕrt' (12), *v. t.* To affirm positively; to maintain; to aver; to asseverate.

As-sĕr'tion, *n.* Act of asserting; declaration.

As-sĕrt'ive, *a.* Positive; affirming confidently.

As-sĕrt'or, *n.* One who asserts.

As-sĕss', *v. t.* To tax; to value; to determine.

As-sĕss'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be assessed.

As-sĕss'ment, *n.* Act of assessing; the sum assessed.

As-sĕss'or, *n.* An associate; one appointed to apportion taxes.

Ăs'sets, *n. pl.* Effects of a deceased or insolvent person.

As-sĕv'er-āte, *v. t.* To affirm solemnly.

As-sĕv'er-ā'tion, *n.* Solemn affirmation.

Ăs'si-dū'i-ty, *n.* Closeness of application; diligence.

As-sĭd'u-oŭs, *a.* Constant in application; diligent; busy.

As-sĭgn' (as-sīn'), *v. t.* To mark out; to appropriate; to make over. — *n.* An assignee.

As-sĭgn'a-ble (-sīn'-) *a.* Capable of being assigned.

Ăs'sig-nā'tion, *n.* Appointment for a meeting.

Ăs'sign-ee' (as'sin-ee'), *n.* One to whom something is assigned.

As-sĭgn'er (-sīn'-), } *n.* One

Ăs'sign-ôr' (-sīn-), } who assigns; one who makes a transfer to another.

As-sĭgn'ment (as-sīn'-), *n.* Act of assigning, transfer of title or interest.

As-sĭm'i-lāte, *v. t.* To make similar. — *v. i.* To become similar.

As-sĭm'i-lā'tion, *n.* Act of assimilating.

As-sĭm'i-la-tĭve, *a.* Having power to assimilate.

As-sĭst', *v. t.* To help; to succor; to relieve; to aid.

As-sĭst'ançe, *n.* Help; aid; relief; succor; support.

As-sĭst'ant, *n.* One who assists. — *a.* Helping.

As-sīze', *n.* A court, or session of a court, for the trial of processes; time or place of holding such court. [*Usually in the pl.*] — *v. i.* To fix the measure, rate, price, or weight of, by authority.

As-sīz'er, *n.* One who assizes.

As-sō'cia-ble (-sō'sha-), *a.* Capable of being associated.

As-sō'ci-āte (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To join in company; to unite with. — *v. i.* To unite in company or action. — *a.* Joined in interest; united.

As-sō'ci-ate, *n.* A companion; partner; partaker.

As-sō'ci-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* Union; connection; a society.

As-sō'ci-ā'tion-al (-sō'shĭ-), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, an association.

As-sō'ci-ā-tĭve (-sō'shĭ-), *a.* Tending or pertaining to association.

As'so-nance, *n.* Resemblance of sound without rhyme.

As'so-nant, *a.* Having a resemblance of sounds without rhyme.

As-sôrt', *v. t.* To arrange or distribute in classes; to class.

As-sôrt'ment, *n.* Quantity selected or arranged; collection assorted.

As-suāge', *v. t.* To soften or reduce, as pain or grief. — SYN. To pacify; mitigate; alleviate; allay.

As-suāge'ment (132), *n.* Mitigation. [allaying.

As-suā'sĭve, *a.* Mitigating;

As'sue-tūde (ās'swe-tūd), *n.* Custom; habitual use.

As-sūme', *v. t.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *sumere*, to take.] To take; to take for granted; to pretend to possess. — *v. i.* To be arrogant. [haughty.

As-sūm'ing, *p. a.* Arrogant;

As-sŭmp'sit, *n.* (*Law.*) A promise or undertaking; action to recover damages for breach of promise or contract.

As-sŭmp'tion (81), *n.* Act of assuming; supposition; thing supposed.

As-sur'ance (a-shur'anss), *n.* Certain expectation; confidence; want of modesty; insurance.

As-sure' (a-shur', 29), *v. t.* To make secure; to assert positively; to insure. [sures.

As-sur'er, *n.* One who as-

Ast'ēr, *n.* A plant called also star-wort. [printing.

Ast'er-ĭsk, *n.* A mark [*] in

Ast'er-ĭsm, *n.* A constellation of fixed stars; an asterisk.

A-stērn', *adv.* In the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship; in the rear.

As'ter-oid, *n.* One of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter.

Ăsth'mȧ (ăst'mȧ, ăz'mȧ, or ăs'mȧ), *n.* Shortness of breath.

Asth-măt'ĭe (ast-, az-, *or* as-), *a.* Pertaining to asthma; troubled with asthma.

As-tŏn'ish, *v. t.* To amaze; to surprise; to confound.

As-tŏn'ish-ing, *a.* Very wonderful.

As-tŏn'ish-ment, *n.* Emotion created by a sudden or extraordinary event. — SYN. Amazement; wonder; surprise.

As-tound', *v. t.* To strike with fear and wonder; to astonish.

A-străd'dle, *adv.* With the legs across a thing.

As'tra-gal, *n.* A little round molding at the top or bottom of a column or cannon.

As'tral, *a.* Belonging to the stars; starry. [right way.

A-stray', *adv.* Out of the

As-trĭe'tion, *n.* Act of binding; restraint; contraction.

A-strīde', *adv.* Across; with the legs apart.

As-trĭnge', *v. t.* To draw together; to brace; to bind.

As-trĭn'gen-çy, *n.* The power of binding or contracting.

As-trĭn'gent, *a.* Binding; contracting. — *n.* A medicine which binds.

As'tro-lābe, *n.* An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.

As-trŏl'o-ger, *n.* One who foretells events by the stars.

As'tro-lŏg'ĭe, } *a.* Relating
As'tro-lŏg'ĭe-al, } to astrology.

As-trŏl'o-gy, *n.* The art of predicting events by the aspects of the stars.

As-trŏn'o-mer, *n.* One skilled in astronomy.

As'tro-nŏn'ĭe-al, *n.* Belonging to astronomy.

As'tro-nŏn'ĭe-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of astronomy.

As-trŏn'o-my, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, star, and *nomos*, law, rule.] The science of the heavenly bodies.

As-tūte' (26), *a.* Shrewd; sagacious; discerning; acute.

As-tūte'ness, *n.* Shrewdness; sagacity; cunning. [parts.

A-sŭn'der, *adv.* Apart; into

A-sȳ'lum, *n.* A refuge; sanctuary; a charitable institution.

As'ymp-tōte (-im-), *n.* A line which continually approaches a curve, but never reaches it.

At, *prep.* Near to; in; by; on; with; toward.

At'a-ghăn (-găn), *n.* A kind of Turkish dagger.

Āte, *imp.* of *Eat*.

A-the-ĭsm. *n.* Disbelief in the existence of a God.

A'the-ĭst, *n.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *theos*, a god.] One who denies the existence of a God.

A'the-ĭst'ĭe, } *a.* Pertain-
A'the-ĭst'ĭe-al, } ing to atheism; denying a God.

A'the-ĭst'ĭe-al-ly, *adv.* In an atheistical manner.

Ath'e-næ'um } (147), *n.* A lit-
Ath'e-nē'um } erary or scientific association; a public reading-room furnished with papers and periodicals.

A-thĭrst', *a.* Thirsty.

Ath'lēte, *n.* A contender for a prize in public games; a wrestler.

Ath-lĕt'ĭe, *a.* Belonging to wrestling; strong; vigorous.

A-thwart', *adv.* Sidewise; obliquely. — *prep.* Across; from side to side of.

A-tĭlt', *adv.* As if about to make a thrust; with one end raised.

At'lan-tē'an, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, Atlas, a fabulous giant.

†At-lăn'tēs, *n. pl.* Figures or half-figures of men used instead of columns.

At-lăn'tĭe, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean between Europe and America.

At'las (140), *n.* A collection of maps bound in a volume.

At'mos-phēre, *n.* The air that surrounds the earth.

At'mos-phĕr'ĭe, } *a.* Be-
At'mos-phĕr'ĭe-al, } longing to the atmosphere.

At'om, *n.* A minute particle.

A-tŏm'ĭe, } *a.* Relating to,
A-tŏm'ĭe-al, } or consisting of, atoms. [of atoms.

At'om-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine

A-tōne', *v. i.* To expiate; to make satisfaction for; to reconcile.

A-tōne'ment (132), *n.* Satisfaction; expiation; reconciliation.

A-tŏn'ĭe, *a.* Wanting tone or tension; destitute of vocality.

A-tŏp', *adv.* At or on the top; above.

At'ra-bil-ā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Affected with melancholy.

At'ra-mĕnt'al, } *a.* Black
At'ra-mĕnt'oŭs, } like ink; inky.

A-trō'cioŭs, *a.* Wicked in a high degree; enormous; flagitious.

A-trō'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* Very wickedly; flagitiously.

A-trōç'i-ty, *n.* Horrible wickedness.

Åt'ro-phy, *n.* A wasting away; emaciation.

At-tăch', *v. t.* To take by legal process; to win or gain over.

At-tăch'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being taken by attachment.

Attaché (ăt'a-shā'), *n.* One attached to the suite of an ambassador.

At-tăch'ment, *n.* Act of attaching; state of being attached; thing attached; seizure by legal process in a civil suit; affection.

At-tăck', *v. t.* To assault; to assail. — *n.* An assault; onset; invasion.

At-tāin', *v. i.* To reach by efforts; to arrive at. — SYN. To obtain; to acquire.

At-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being attained.

At-tāin'der, *n.* Act of attainting in law.

At-tāin'ment, *n.* Act of attaining; thing attained; acquisitiou.

At-tāint', *v. t.* To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint, as blood, when one is found guilty of treason. — *n.* A stain; spot; taint; a kind of writ.

At-tāint'ment, *n.* State of being attainted.

Åt'tar, *n.* A fragrant oil obtained from the petals of roses.

At-tĕm'per, *v. t.* To qualify by mixture; to soften; to temper.

At-tĕmpt', *n.* A trial; effort; essay. — *v. t.* To try; to endeavor; to essay; to attack.

At-tĕmpt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being attempted

At-tĕnd', *v. t.* To wait on; to serve; to accompany. — *v. i.* To give heed; to be in waiting.

At-tĕnd'ançe, *n.* Act of waiting; service; retinue; train; attention.

At-tĕnd'ant, *a.* Accompanying; connected. — *n.* One who attends or accompanies.

At-tĕn'tion, *n.* Act of attending or heeding; civility.

At-tĕnt'ĭve, *a.* Paying attention; heedful; regardful.

At-tĕnt'ĭve-ly, *adv.* Heedfully.

At-tĕn'u-ant, *a.* Making less viscid; making thin.

At-tĕn'u-āte, *v. t.* To thin; to subtilize; to make slender; to draw out.

At-tĕn'u-ā'tion, *n.* A making thin or slender.

At-tĕst', *v. t.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *testis*, a witness.] To bear witness to. [timony; witness.

At-tĕs-tā'tion, *n.* Official tes-

At-tĕst'or, *n.* One who attests.

At'tic, *a.* Pertaining to Attica; pure; classical. — *n.* An upper story.

At'ti-çĭsm, *n.* Elegant Greek.

At'ti-çize, *v. t.* To conform to the Greek idiom — *v. i.* To use Atticisms.

At-tīre', *v. t.* To dress; to array. — *n.* Clothes; apparel; dress; habit. [position.

At'ti-tūde (50), *n.* Posture;

At'ti-tūd'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to attitude.

At'ti-tūd'i-nīze, *v. t.* To assume affected attitudes.

At-tŏl'lent, *a.* Lifting up.

At-tor'ney (-tûr'-, 141), *n.* One legally appointed by another to act for him.

At-trăct', *v. t.* To draw; to allure; to win; to invite.

At-trăct'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being attracted.

At-trăc'tion, *n.* Act or power of attracting; allurement; an object that attracts.

At-trăct'ĭve, *a.* Drawing; alluring; inviting. — *n.* That which draws.

At-trăct'ĭve-ness, *n.* The quality which draws.

At-trăct'or, *n.* One who attracts.

At'tra-hent, *a.* Attracting. — *n.* That which attracts, as a magnet.

At-trĭb'u-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being attributed; ascribable.

At-trĭb'ute, *v. t.* To ascribe; to impute. [quality.

At'tri-būte, *n.* An inherent

At'tri-bū'tion, *n.* The act of attributing.

At-trĭb'u-tĭve, *a.* Relating to, or expressing, an attribute. — *n.* A word denoting an attribute.

At-trīte', *a.* Worn by rubbing.

At-trī'tion (-trĭsh'un), *n.* Act of wearing or rubbing.

At-tūne', *v. t.* To put in tune.

Au'burn, *a.* Reddish brown.

Auc'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *augere*, to increase.] A public sale to the highest bidder.

Auc'tion-eer', *n.* Manager of an auction.

Au-dā'cioŭs, *a.* Bold; impudent; presumptuous.

Au-dā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* Impudently.

Au-dăç'i-ty, *n.* Boldness; daring spirit; presumptuous impudence.

Au'di-ble, *a.* Capable of being heard.

Au'di-bly, *adv.* In a manner to be heard.

Au'di-ençe, *n.* A hearing; assembly of hearers; auditory.

Au'dit, *n.* An examination of accounts under authority. — *v. t.* To examine and adjust, as accounts.

Au'dit-or, *n.* A hearer; a listener; one who audits accounts.

Au'dit-o-ry, *n.* An assembly of hearers. — *a.* Having the power of hearing.

Au'ger, *n.* A tool to bore holes.

Aught (awt), *n.* Any thing; any part.

Aug-mĕnt', *v. t.* To make larger; to increase. — *v. i.* To grow larger.

Aug'ment, *n.* An increase or state of increase; enlargement; a sign of past time, in grammar.

Aug'men-tā'tion, *n.* Act of augmenting or increasing; thing added.

Aug-mĕnt'a-tĭve, *a.* Having the quality of augmenting.

Au'gur, *n.* A diviner by the flight of birds; a soothsayer. — *v. t.* To predict by signs; to prognosticate. — *v. i.* To conjecture by signs or omens.

Au-gū'ri-al, *a.* Relating to augurs or augury.

Au'gu-ry, *n.* A prediction founded on the flight of birds, &c.; an omen; prognostication.

Au'gust, *n.* Eighth month of the year.

Au-gŭst', *a.* Impressing reverence or awe. — SYN. Grand; great; imposing; majestic.

Au-gŭst'ness, *n.* Quality of being august; majesty.

Au-lĕt'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to pipes.

Au'lĭc, *a.* Pertaining to a royal court.

Aunt (ănt), *n.* A father's or mother's sister.

Au'rā, *n.* Any invisible fluid,

especially that supposed to flow from the body.

Au-rē'o-là, } *n.* A halo of
Au're-ōle, } light or luminous rays.

Au'ri-ele, *n.* The external ear.

Au-rĭe'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing; recognized by the ear.

Au-rĭe'u-late, *a.* Shaped like an ear.

Au-rif'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *aurum*, gold, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing gold.

Au'rist, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.

Au-rō'rà, *n.* The dawning light. — *Aurora borealis*, a luminous meteoric phenomenon; the northern lights.

Au-rō'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the aurora.

Aus'cul-tā'tion, *n.* Mode of detecting lung-diseases by listening to sounds within the chest.

Au'spice, *n., sing.* } Omen; in-
Au'spi-ces, *n. pl.* } fluence.

Au-spi'cial (-spĭsh'al), *a.* Relating to auspices.

Au-spi'cioŭs (-spĭsh'us), *a.* Having omens of success. — SYN. Prosperous; propitious.

Au-spi'cioŭs-ly (-spĭsh'us-), *adv.* Prosperously.

Au-spi'cioŭs-ness (-spĭsh'us), *n.* Quality of being auspicious.

Au-stēre', *a.* Severe; rigid.

Au-stēre'ly, *adv.* Severely.

Au-stēr'i-ty, *n.* Severity; harsh discipline; rigor.

Aus'tral, *a.* Southern.

Au-thĕn'tic, *a.* Genuine; original; not counterfeit or fictitious.

Au-thĕn'tic-al-ly, *adv.* With marks of credibility.

Au-thĕn'ti-cāte, *v. t.* To establish by proof.

Au-thĕn'ti-cā'tion, *n.* Establishment by proof.

Au'then-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* State of being authentic; genuineness.

Au'thor, *n.* [Lat. *auctor*, fr. *augere*, to increase, produce.] One who produces any thing; a writer. [thor.

Au'thor-ess, *n.* A female au-

Au-thŏr'i-ta-tĭve, *a.* Having authority.

Au-thŏr'i-ta-tĭve-ly, *adv.* With authority; positively.

Au-thŏr'i-ty, *n.* Legal power; warrant; rule; support; testimony.

Au'thor-i-zā'tion, *n.* Establishment by authority.

Au'thor-īze, *v. t.* To give authority to; to make legal; to justify.

Au'thor-shĭp, *n.* The state of being an author.

Au'to-bi-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who writes a history of his own life.

Au'to-bi-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The writing of one's own life.

Au'to-bĭ'o-grȧph'ĭe-al, *a.* Relating to autobiography.

Au-tŏe'ra-çy, *n.* Supreme independent power.

Au'to-crăt, *n.* An absolute sovereign.

Au'to-crăt'ĭe, } *a.* Pertain-
Au'to-crăt'ĭe-al, } ing to autocracy or to an autocrat.

†**Au'to-dā-fé'** (-dä-fä'), *n.* Punishment of a heretic by burning; also, the sentence then read.

Au'to-grȧph, *n.* A person's own handwriting; signature.

Au'to-grȧph'ĭe } *a.* Con-
Au'to-grȧph'ĭe-al, } sisting in one's own handwriting.

Au'to-măt'ĭe, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, an automaton.

Au-tŏm'a-ton, *n.* (*pl.* **Au-tŏm'a-tons**; *Lat. pl.* **Au-tŏm'a-tȧ,** 147.) A self-moving machine, especially one which imitates the motions of men or animals.

Au'top-sy, *n.* A post-mortem examination.

Au'tumn (aw'tum), *n.* Third season of the year; fall.

Au-tŭm'nal, *a.* Of, or belonging to, autumn.

Aux-il'ia-ry, *a.* Helping; assisting. — *n.* A verb that helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs.

Aux-il'ia-rĭes, *n. pl.* Troops assisting another nation.

A-vāil', *v. t.* To turn to the advantage of; to profit; to assist; to promote. — *v. i.* To be of use or advantage. — *n.* Advantage; profit; (*pl.*) proceeds of property sold.

A-vāil'a-ble, *a.* Profitable; valid.

A-vāil'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being available.

Äv'a-lânche, *n.* Body of snow, earth, &c., sliding down a mountain. [gain.

Äv'a-rĭçe, *n.* Excessive love of

Äv'a-rĭ'cious (-rĭsh'us), *a.* Greedy of wealth. — SYN. Covetous; miserly; penurious; niggardly.

Äv'a-rĭ'cioŭs-ly (-rĭsh'us-), *adv.* With avarice.

A-väst', *interj.* Cease; hold.

A-väunt', *interj.* Get away; hence; begone.

Ā've-Mā'ry, } *n.* A prayer
Ā've-Ma-rĭ'a, } to the Virgin Mary. [oats.

Äv'e-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* Relating to

A-vĕnġe', *v. t.* To take just satisfaction for; to take vengeance on. [avenges.

A-vĕnġ'er, *n.* One who

Äv'e-nūe (140), *n.* An entrance; passage; shaded alley in a garden; wide street.

A-vēr' (12), *v. t.* To declare positively; to affirm; to assert.

Äv'er-aġe (42), *n.* A mean proportion; medium. — *a.* Relating to a mean. — *v. t.* To reduce to a mean. — *v. i.* To be or form a medial sum or quantity. [tion.

A-vēr'ment, *n.* Positive asser-

A-vērse' (12), *n.* Having a strong dislike; disinclined; unwilling; reluctant.

A-vēr'sion, *n.* Hatred; dislike; the cause of aversion.

A-vērt', *v. t.* or *i.* [Lat. *a*, from, and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn aside.

Ā'vi-a-ry, *n.* A place for keeping birds in.

A-vĭd'i-ty, *n.* Greediness; eagerness; intense desire.

Äv'o-cā'tion, *n.* Business that calls away.

A-void', *v. t.* To keep at a distance from; to make void; to defeat or evade. — *v. i.* To become void or vacant.

A-void'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being avoided. [ing.

A-void'ançe, *n.* Act of avoid-

A-void'er, *n.* One who avoids.

A-void'less, *a.* Inevitable.

Äv'oir-dŭ-pois' (äv'er-), *n.* A weight which has sixteen ounces to the pound.

A-vouch', *v. t.* To declare positively; to affirm; to maintain. [avouching.

A-vouch'ment, *n.* Act of

A-vow', *v. t.* To declare openly; to own and justify.

A-vow'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being avowed. [tion.

A-vow'al, *n.* A frank declara-

A-vow'ed-ly, *adv.* In an open manner.

A-vōw'er, *n.* One who avows.

A-vūl'sion, *n.* A tearing asunder.

A-wāit′, *v. t.* To wait for; to expect; to be in store for.

A-wāke′, *a.* Not sleeping. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AWAKED or AWOKE.] To rouse from sleep; to wake. — *v. i.* To cease to sleep.

A-wāk′en (-wāk′n), *v. t.* or *i.* To awake; to put in action.

A-ward′, *v. t.* To adjudge; to decree. — *n.* A judgment; a sentence.

A-ward′er, *n.* One who awards.

A-wāre′, *a.* Foreseeing; vigilant; watchful; apprised.

A-wāy′, *adv.* At a distance.

Awe, *n.* Reverential fear. — *v. t.* To strike with awe or dread.

Aw′ful (132), *a.* Striking awe.

Aw′ful-ly, *adv.* So as to fill with awe.

Aw′ful-ness, *n.* Quality of striking with awe.

A-while′, *adv.* For some time; for a short time.

Awk′ward, *a.* Clumsy; unhandy; inelegant; ungraceful.

Awk′ward-ly, *adv.* Ungracefully; clumsily.

Awk′ward-ness, *n.* Ungracefulness; clumsiness.

Awl, *n.* A tool to pierce holes.

Awn, *n.* The beard of grasses and grain.

Awn′ing, *n.* A covering from the sun or weather.

A-wōke′, *imp.* & *p. p.* from *Awake.*

A-wry′ (-rī′), *a.* or *adv.* Oblique or obliquely; aside.

Ax, } *n.* An iron tool with a
Axe, } steel edge, for hewing and chopping.

Ax′i-al, *a.* Pertaining to an axis.

Ax′i-fôrm, *a.* Having the shape of an ax.

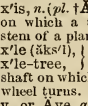
Ax′il-la-ry, *a.* Belonging to the armpit.

Ax′i-om, *n.* A self-evident proposition or truth. — SYN. Maxim; adage.

Ax′i-om-ăt′ic, } *a.* Per-
Ax′i-om-ăt′ic-al, } taining to axioms; of the nature of an axiom.

Ax′is, *n.* (*pl.* †Ax′ēs.) The line on which a thing revolves; stem of a plant.

Ax′le (ăks′l), } *n.*
Ax′le-tree, } A shaft on which a wheel turns.


C, Axle.

Ay, or Aye, *adv.* Yes.

Aye (ā), *adv.* Always; ever; continually.

Az′i-muth, *n.* An arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the center of any object.

A-zōte′, *n.* Nitrogen gas.

A-zōt′ic, *a.* Relating to azote.

Az′ure (ăzh′ur *or* ā′zhur), *a.* Blue; sky-colored; cerulean. — *n.* A light blue; the sky.

B.

BÄA, *n.* The cry or bleating of sheep. — *v. i.* To cry like a sheep.

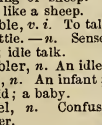
Băb′ble, *v. i.* To talk idly; to prattle. — *n.* Senseless prattle; idle talk. [prater.

Băb′bler, *n.* An idle talker; a

Bābe, *n.* An infant; a young child; a baby.

Bā′bel, *n.* Confusion; disorder.

Bab-ōon′, *n.* A large species of moukey.


Baboon.

Bā′by (141), *n.* An infant; a young child; a babe.

Bā′by-hŏod, *n.* State of being a baby.

Bā′by-ish, *a.* Like a baby; childish.

Bāe′ca-lau′re-ate, *n.* The degree of Bachelor of Arts

Bāe′cate, *a.* Pulpy, like a berry. [berries.

Baec′ē-ted, *a.* Having many

Bāe′cha-nal, *n.* A drunkard; a reveler; (*pl.*) feasts in honor of Bacchus; revels.

Bāe′cha-nā′li-an, *a.* Reveling in intemperance; drunken; riotous. — *n.* A drunken reveler. [berries.

Bāe-çĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* Producing

Bāe-çĭv′o-roŭs, *a.* Subsisting on berries.

Băch′e-lor, *n.* An unmarried man; one who has taken the first degree in any of the liberal arts. [a bachelor.

Băch′e-lor-shĭp, *n.* State of

Băck, *n.* The hinder part in man and the upper part in beasts; the rear; outward or upper part of a thing. — *adv.* To, in, or toward the rear; backward; behind; again. — *v. t.* To mount; to support; to furnish with a back.

Băck′bīte, *v. t.* To slander in the absence of the person traduced. [lumniator.

Băck′bīt-er, *n.* A secret ca-

Băck′bōne, *n.* The bone of the back; the spine.

Băck′dōor, *n.* A door behind a house.

Băck-găm′mon, *n.* [W. *bach*, little, and *cammaion*, combat.] A game with dice, played on a kind of table or board.

Băck′ground, *n.* Ground or part behind; shade.

Băck′hănd-ed, *adv.* With the hand turned backward; indirectly.

Băck′-piēçe, *n.* Armor for the back.

Băck′sīde, *n.* The hinder part.

Băck-slīde′, *v. i.* To fall off; to apostatize.

Băck-slīd′er, *n.* An apostate.

Băck′swōrd (-sōrd), *n.* A sword with one sharp edge.

Băck′ward, } *a.* Unwilling;
Băck′wards, } slow; late; dull. [ingly.

Băck′ward-ly, *adv.* Unwil-

Băck′ward-ness, *n.* State or quality of being backward.

Băck-wōods′man (143), *n.* An inhabitant of the forest in new settlements.

Bā′cŏn (bā′kn), *n.* Hog's flesh salted, or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

Băd, *a.* Wanting good qualities; ill; evil; wicked; vicious.

Bāde, *imp.* of *Bid.* [tion.

Bādge, *n.* A mark of distinc-

Bād′ger, *n.* A quadruped. — *v. t.* To tease; to worry.

†Băd′i-năge (băd′i-năzh), *n.* Light or playful discourse.

Bȧd'ly, *adv.* In a bad manner; not well; ill.

Bȧd'ness, *n.* State of being bad; want of good qualities.

Bȧf'fle, *v. t.* To elude or defeat by artifice. — SYN. To balk; frustrate; disappoint.

Bȧf'fler, *n.* One who baffles.

Bȧg, *n.* A sack; pouch; purse. — *v. t.* To put into a bag. — *v. i.* To swell like a bag.

Bȧg'a-tĕlle', *n.* A thing of no importance; a trifle.

Bȧg'gage, *n.* Utensils and other necessaries of an army; clothing; luggage.

Bȧg'ging, *n.* Cloth for bags.

Bȧgn'io (bȧn'yo), *n.* A hot bath; a brothel.

Bȧg'pīpe, *n.* A musical wind instrument.

Bȧg'pīp-er, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.

Bāil, *n.* A surety for another's appearance; a handle. — *v. t.* To give security; to set free on security; to release or deliver by bail; to free from water. [ing bailed.

Bāil'a-ble, *a.* Capable of be-

Bāil'bōnd, *n.* A bond given by a prisoner and his surety to insure the prisoner's appearance in court, at the return of the writ.

Bail-ee', *n.* One to whom goods are bailed, or delivered in trust.

Bāil'ie, *n.* A Scotch municipal officer.

Bāil'iff, *n.* A sheriff's deputy; an under-steward.

Bāil'i-wick, *n.* Jurisdiction of a bailiff.

Bāil'ment, *n.* Delivery of goods in trust.

Bāil'or, } *n.* One who delivers
Bāil'er, } goods in trust.

Bāirn, or **Bārn**, *n.* A child.

Bāit, *v. t.* To put food on, as on a hook; to give refreshment to. — *v. i.* To stop for refreshment on a journey. — *n.* A lure; temptation; enticement; refreshment.

Bāize, *n.* A kind of coarse woolen stuff.

Bāke, *v. t.* To heat or harden by heat; to cook in a close heated place. — *v. i.* To do the work of baking; to dry and harden in heat.

Bāke'house, *n.* A place for baking bread, cakes, &c.

Bāk'er, *n.* A person whose trade is to bake.

Bāk'er-y, *n.* Trade of a baker.

Bāk'ing (133), *n.* A drying by heat; quantity baked at once.

Bȧl'ançe, *n.* A pair of scales; the difference of accounts; equipoise; a sign in the zodiac. — *v. t.* To make equal; to weigh; to estimate; to adjust and settle. — *v. i.* To hesitate; to fluctuate.

Bȧl'ançe-sheet, *n.* A paper exhibiting a summary and balance of accounts.

Bȧl'co-ny, *n.* A kind of gallery on the outer wall of a building.

Bȧld, *a.* Without hair; naked.

Bȧl'der-dāsh, *n.* A worthless mixture; jargon; nonsense.

Bȧld'ness, *n.* A want of hair.

Bȧld'pāte, *n.* A pate or person without hair.

Bȧl'drie, *n.* A girdle; a belt.

Bāle, *n.* Misery; sorrow; calamity; a bundle of goods. — *v. t.* To put into, or make up into, bales; to pack up.

Bāle'-fīre, *n.* A signal fire.

Bāle'fụl (139), *a.* Full of bale; sorrowful; sad.

Ba-līze', *n.* A pole on a bank for a sea-mark.

Bȧlk (bawk), *n.* An unplowed ridge of land; a great beam or rafter; hindrance; disappointment. — *v. t.* To disappoint. — *v. i.* To stop abruptly.

Bȧll, *n.* Any round body; a globe; a bullet; a social assembly for dancing; a game. — *v. i.* To form into a ball; to gather balls of snow on the feet.

Bāl'lad, *n.* A simple popular song of the narrative kind.

Bāl'last, *n.* Any heavy substance to steady a ship. — *v. t.* To load with ballast.

Bāl'let (*or* bāl'lā), *n.* Theatrical exhibition of dancing, &c.

Bāl'lis-ter, or **Bal-lis'ter**, *n.* A cross-bow.

Bal-lōon', *n.* A hollow vessel filled with gas for sailing in the air.



Balloon.

Bāl'lot, *n.* A ball or ticket used in voting. — *v. i.* To vote by ballot.

Bāl'lot-bŏx, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

Bȧlm (bām), *n.* An odoriferous plant; an ointment.

Bȧlm'y (bām'ẏ), *a.* Sweet; fragrant.

Bȧl'sam, *n.* An aromatic resinous substance.

Bāl-sām'ic, *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; soft; healing. — *n.* That which has the properties of a balsam.

Bāl'us-ter, *n.* A small pillar to support a rail.

Bāl'us-trāde, *n.* A row of balusters topped by a rail.

Bam-bōō', *n.* A kind of tropical reed.

Bam-bōō'zle, *v. t.* To deceive.

Bān, *n.* A public notice; interdict; curse.

Ba-nā'nȧ, *n.* A kind of plantain tree, and its fruit.

Bānd, *n.* [A.-S. *banda*, fr. *bindan*, to bind.] Any thing that binds; a company. — *v. t.* or *i.* To unite together.

Bānd'ȧge, *n.* A fillet.

Ban-dān'ȧ, } *n.* A kind of
Ban-dān'nȧ, } silk.

Bānd'bŏx, *n.* A light box for bands, bonnets, &c.

Bān'dĭt (*pl.* **Bān'dits** or †**Ban-dĭt'tĭ**, 147), *n.* An outlaw; a robber.

Bānd'let, } *n.* (*Arch.*) Any
Bānd'e-let, } little band or flat molding.

Bān'dōg, *n.* A fierce dog.

Bān'do-leer', *n.* A leathern belt thrown over the right shoulder; a case for musket charges.

Bān'dore, or **Ban-dōre'**, *n.* A stringed musical instrument.

Bānd'rōl, *n.* A little flag.

Bān'dy, *n.* A club for striking a ball. — *v. t.* To beat to and fro, as a ball; to exchange. — *v. i.* To contend.

Bān'dy-lĕg, *n.* A crooked leg.

Bān'dy-legged, *a.* Having crooked legs.

Bāne, *n.* Deadly poison; mischief; ruin. [ious; hurtful.

Bāne'fụl, *a.* Poisonous; nox-

Bang, *v. t.* To beat; to thump. — *n.* A blow; a thump.

Bān'ian, *n.* A morning gown; Indian fig-tree.

Bān'ish, *v. t.* To exile from one's country; to drive away.

Bān'ish-ment, *n.* Expulsion from one's own country.

Bān'is-ter, *n.* A baluster.

Bănk (79), *n.* A ridge of earth; steep acclivity; side of a

stream; a shoal or shelf; place where money is deposited. — *v. t.* To raise a bank about.

Bănk'a-ble, *a.* Receivable by a bank.

Bănk'-bill, } *n.* A promis-
Bănk'-nōte, } sory note issued by a banking company.

Bănk'-bŏŏk, *n.* A small book for private bank accounts.

Bănk'er, *n.* One who deals in money or discounts notes.

Bănk'ing, *n.* The business of a banker.

Bănk'rupt, *n.* One who can not pay his debts; an insolvent. — *a.* Unable to pay debts; insolvent. — *v. t.* To make insolvent.

Bănk'rupt-çy, *n.* State of a bankrupt; failure in trade.

Bănk'-stŏck, *n.* Shares in a banking capital.

Bän'ner, *n.* A military standard; a flag. [meal.

Bän'nock, *n.* A cake of oat-

Bän'quet (bănk'wet), *n.* A grand entertainment; a feast. — *v. t.* To give a feast to. — *v. i.* To regale one's self with a feast.

Bäns, *n. pl.* Proclamation in church of an intended marriage.

Bän'tam, *n.* A small variety of fowl, with feathered legs.

Bän'ter, *v. t.* To rally; to ridicule; to joke or jest with. — *n.* Raillery; joke.

Bänt'ling, *n.* An infant.

Bän'yan, or **Ban-yän'**, *n.* A kind of fig-tree, called the Indian fig.

Bä'o-bäb, *n.* An African tree, the largest in the world.

Băp'tişm, *n.* Application of water to the body as a sacrament or religious ceremony.

Bap-tiş'mal, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

Băp'tist, *n.* One who holds to baptism of adults only, and that by immersion.

Băp'tis-ter-y, *n.* A place for baptizing.

Bap-tīze', *v. t.* To administer baptism to by sprinkling or immersion. [tizes.

Bap-tīz'er, *n.* One who bap-

Bär, *n.* A bolt; obstruction; inclosure in an inn or courtroom; division in music; bank of sand in a river; body of lawyers; a tribunal. — *v. t.* To fasten; to shut out.

Bärb, *n.* Any thing resembling a beard; a point standing backward, as in a fish-hook; horse-armor; a Barbary horse. — *v. t.* To furnish with barbs; to clothe with armor, as a horse.

Bar-bā'ri-an (86), *n.* A savage; a man uncivilized. — *a.* Savage; uncivilized.

Bar-bär'ie, *a.* Foreign; rude; barbarous.

Bär'ba-rişm, *n.* Savageness.

Bar-bär'i-ty, *n.* A savage state; cruelty; barbarism.

Bär'ba-rīze, *v. t.* To make barbarous.

Bär'ba-roŭs, *a.* Uncivilized; savage; rude; cruel.

Bär'ba-roŭs-ly, *adv.* Inhumanly.

Bär'be-cūe, *n.* [Fr. *barbe-à-queue*, lit. from snout to tail.] A hog, &c., roasted whole; a feast in the open air. — *v. t.* To dress and roast whole.

Bär'ba-ted, *a.* Having barbed points. [fresh-water fish.

Bär'bel, *n.* A kind of large

Bär'ber, *n.* One whose business is to shave beards.

Bär'ber-ry, *n.* A shrubby plant, and its fruit.

Bär'bet, *n.* A variety of shaggy dog.

Bärd, *n.* A Celtic minstrel; a poet. [bards.

Bärd'ie, *a.* Pertaining to

Bâre, *a.* Naked; uncovered; destitute; mere; raw. — *v. t.* To make naked; to uncover.

Bâre'fāçed (-fāst), *a.* Shameless; impudent.

Bâre'fŏŏt, *a.* and *adv.* Without shoes or stockings.

Bâre'-hĕad-ed, *a.* With the head uncovered.

Bâre'ly, *adv.* Nakedly; only; merely.

Bâre'ness, *n.* State of being bare; nakedness; poverty.

Bär'gain (39), *n.* Agreement; a thing bought or sold. — *v. t.* To make a contract with; to sell. — *v. i.* To agree.

Bär'gain-ee', *n.* The party in a contract who agrees to receive the property sold.

Bär'gain-er, *n.* The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another.

Bärge, *n.* A large boat for pleasure, &c. [barge.

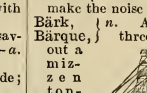
Bärge'man, *n.* Master of a

Ba-rĭl'là, *n.* A sea-shore plant; impure carbonate of soda.

Bär'i-tōne, *n.* See *Barytone*.

Bärk, *n.* Rind of a tree; the noise made by a dog. — *v. t.* To strip of bark. — *v. i.* To make the noise of a dog.

Bärk, } *n.* A ship with
Bärque, } three masts, without a mizzen topmast.



Bark.

Bär'ley, *n.* A kind of grain that malt is made of.

Bär'ley-cŏrn, *n.* A grain of barley; third part of an inch.

Bärm, *n.* The foam on malt liquors when fermenting; yeast.

Bärm'y, *a.* Containing barm.

Bärn, *n.* A building for hay and other farm produce.

Bär'na-cle, *n.* A kind of shell-fish; a kind of goose; (*pl.*) an instrument to put on a horse's nose to confine him; a pair of spectacles.

Ba-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere.

Bär'o-mĕt'rie-al, *a.* Relating to a barometer.

Bär'on, *n* Rank of nobility next to a viscount.

Bär'on-āge, *n.* Body of barons; estate of a baron.

Bär'on-ess, *n.* A baron's wife.

Bär'on-et, *n.* A dignity next below that of baron.

Bär'on-et-āge, *n.* Body of baronets.

Bär'on-et çy, *n.* The rank, state, or title of a baron.

Ba-rō'ni-al, *a.* Belonging to a barony.

Bär'o-ny, *n.* Lordship or fee of a baron. [rometer

Bär'o-scōpe, *n.* A sort of ba-

Ba-rouche' (-rōōsh'), *n.* A two-seated four-wheeled open carriage.

Bär'ra-can, *n.* A thick strong stuff like camlet. [soldiers.

Bär'rack, *n.* A building for

Bär'ra-cōōn', *n.* A slave warehouse or inclosure.

Bär'ra-tor, *n.* One who excites lawsuits.

Bär'ra-try, *n.* Encouragement of lawsuits; breach of duty on the part of a shipcaptain or of his crew.

Bär'rel, *n.* A sort of cask; a cylinder; a tube. — *v. t.* (8) To put into a barrel.

Bär'ren, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful; sterile; dull. — *n.* An unfertile tract of land.

Bär'ren-ness, *n.* Unfruitfulness; sterility.

Bär'ri-cāde', *n.* A hastily made fortification; a bar or obstruction. — *v. t.* To stop up, as a passage; to fortify.

Bär'ri-er, *n.* A limit; defense; a bar; obstruction; boundary. [at law.

Bär'ris-ter, *n.* A counselor

Bär'rōw, *n.* A hand-carriage; a mound; a gelt swine.

Bär'-shōt, *n.* Two balls joined by a bar.

Bär'ter, *v. t.* To traffic by exchanging articles. — *n.* Traffic by exchange.

Bär'ter-er, *n.* One who barters. [the earths.

Ba-rȳ'tà, *n.* The heaviest of

Ba-rȳ'tēs, *n.* Sulphate of baryta.

Bär'y-tōne, *n.* [Gr. *barus*, heavy, and *tonos*, tone.] A male voice partaking of the common bass and tenor.

Bā'sal, *a* Relating to, or constituting, the base.

Ba·salt', *n.* A very hard greenish-black mineral.

Ba-salt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to basalt.

Bās'ci-net, *n.* A light kind of helmet.

Bāse, *n.* Bottom; foundation; pedestal; gravest part in music. — *a.* Low in value, rank, spirit, estimation, &c. — SYN. Mean; vile; worthless. — *v. t.* To found, set, or lay.

Bāse'-bôrn, *a.* Illegitimate.

Bāse'less, *a.* Without support.

Bāse'ly, *adv.* In a base manner; illegitimately.

Bāse'ment (132), *n.* The lower story of a building.

Bāse'ness, *n.* Quality of being base; meanness; vileness; deepness of sound.

Bāse'vī-ol, } *n.* A musical in-
Bäss'vī-ol, } strument.

Ba-shaw', *n.* A title of honor in the Turkish dominions.

Bāsh'ful, *a.* Wanting confidence; modest; shy; diffident.

Bāsh'ful-ly, *adv.* In a bashful manner; diffidently.

Bāsh'ful-ness, *n.* Extreme modesty; diffidence.

Bā'sic, *a.* Relating to a base.

Bās'il, *n.* The slope of a tool; the skin of a sheep tanned. — *v. t.* To grind to an angle.

Ba-sĭl'i-cà, *n.* Any large hall or court of justice; a church, chapel, or cathedral.

Ba-sĭl'i-cŏn, *n.* A kind of salve.

Bās'i-lĭsk, *n.* A cockatrice; a kind of cannon.

Bā'sin (bā'sn), *n.* A small vessel; a dock; a pond; any hollow place.

Bā'sis, *n.* (*pl.* Bā'sēs.) Foundation; support; base.

Bàsk (6), *v. i.* To lie in warmth. — *v. t.* To warm with genial heat.

Bàs'ket, *n.* A vessel made of twigs, &c., interwoven.

Bäss, *n.* A fish; a species of tree.

Bäss, *n.* (*Mus.*) The base. — *a.* Grave; low; deep. See *Base*.

Bäs'set, or **Bas-sĕt'**, *n.* An old game at cards.

Bas-sōon', *n.* A musical wind instrument.

Bās'tard, *a.* Illegitimate; spurious; born out of wedlock. — *n.* A spurious child.

Bās'tard-y, *n.* State of being a bastard.

Bāste, *v. t.* To beat with a stick; to sew slightly; to drip butter on.

Bas-tīle' (bas-teel' *or* bās'teel), *n.* An old castle used as a prison.

Bās'ti-nāde', } *v. t.* To beat
Bās'ti-nā'do, } on the soles of the feet with a cudgel. — *n.* A cudgeling, especially on the soles of the feet.

Bās'tion (bàst'yun), *n.* A mass of earth standing out from a rampart.

Bät, *n.* A stick; a small bird-like animal.



Bat.

Bätch, *n.* Bread baked at one time; work done at once; quantity of things taken together.

Bāte, *v. t.* To lessen; to abate.

Ba-teau' (bat-tō'), *n.* (*pl.* Bateaux, bat-tōz'.) A long light boat.

Bāth, *n.* (*pl.* Bäths.) A bathing; a place to bathe in.

Bāthe, *v. t.* To wash in water. — *v. i.* To be or lie in a bath. [scent in style.

Bā'thos, *n.* A ludicrous de-

Bät'let, *n.* A small bat for beating linen.

Bā-tōn' (-tōng'), } *n.* A staff
Ba-tōon', } or truncheon. [fantry.

Bat-tàl'ion, *n.* A body of in-

Bät'tel, *n.* Provisions taken by the Oxford students from the buttery, and also the charges thereon.

Bät'ten (bät'tn). *v. t.* To make fat; to fatten; to form or fasten with battens. — *v. i.* To grow fat. — *n.* A narrow piece of board.

Bät'ter, *v. t.* To beat down. — *n.* A mixture of flour, water, eggs, &c.

Bät'ter-ing-răm, *n.* An engine for beating down walls.

Bät'ter-y, *n.* A raised work for cannons to rest on; a body of cannon taken collectively; apparatus for containing or producing electricity; unlawful beating of another.

Bät'ting, *n.* Cotton or wool in sheets for quilting.

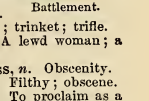
Bät'tle, *n.* A combat; encounter; engagement; a fight. — *v. i.* To contend in fight. [battle.

Bät'tle-ar-rāy', *n.* Order of

Bät'tle-ăx, } *n.* A kind of ax
Bät'tle-ăxe, } anciently used in battle.

Bät'tle-dōor, *n.* An instrument to strike shuttlecocks with.

Bät'tle-ment, *n.* A notched or indented parapet or wall.



Battlement.

Baw'ble, *n.* A gewgaw; trinket; trifle.

Bawd, *n.* A lewd woman; a procuress.

Bawd'i-ness, *n.* Obscenity.

Bawd'y, *a.* Filthy; obscene.

Bawl, *v. t.* To proclaim as a crier. — *v. i.* To cry aloud.

Bāy, *v. i.* To bark as a dog. — *a.* Red inclining to chestnut. — *n.* Inlet of the sea; inclosure in a barn; a tree.

Bāy'bĕr-ry, *n.* Fruit of the bay-tree; a species of laurel; a plant (called also wax-myrtle) and its fruit.

Bāy'o-net, *n.* [First made at *Bayonne*.] A sort of dagger fixed to a gun. — *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet.

Bay'ou (bī'ōo), *n.* Outlet of a lake, &c.

Bāy'-rŭm, *n.* A spirit obtained by distilling leaves of the bay-tree. [evaporation.

Bāy'-sălt, *n.* Salt formed by

Ba-zāar', } *n.* An Eastern

Ba-zär', } market-place or exchange; a fair.

Bdel'lium (dĕl'yum), *n.* A gummy resinous exudation from an oriental tree.

Bē, *v. i.* and *auxiliary.* [*imp.* WAS; *p. p.* BEEN.] To exist.

Bēach, *n.* A sandy or pebbly shore; strand.

Bēa'con (bē'kn), *n.* A signal light to direct seamen.

Bēad (140), *n.* A little ball strung on thread, used for necklaces.

Bēa'dle, *n.* A crier or messenger of a court; an inferior parish officer.

Bēad'-rōll, *n.* A list of persons to be prayed for.

Bēads'man (143), *n.* One who prays for others.

Bēa'gle, *n.* A small hound.

Bēak, *n.* The bill of a bird; any thing like a bird's bill.

Bēaked (beekt), *a.* Having a beak.

Bēak'er, *n.* A drinking-cup.

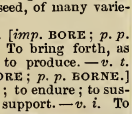
Bēam, *n.* A main timber; part of a balance; a ray of light. — *v. i.* To emit rays; to shine.

Bēam'y, *a.* Shining; radiant.

Bēan, *n.* A leguminous plant and its seed, of many varieties.

Bēar, *v. t.* [*imp.* BORE; *p. p.* BORN.] To bring forth, as young; to produce. — *v. t.* [*imp.* BORE; *p. p.* BORNE.] To carry; to endure; to sustain; to support. — *v. i.* To suffer.—

n. A kind of wild animal; a stock-jobber who is interested in depressing the value of stocks.



Bear.

Bēar'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being borne; tolerable.

Bēar'-bāit'ing, *n.* Act of baiting bears with dogs.

Bēard, *n.* Hair on the chin, lips, and sides of the face. — *v. t.* To take or pull by the beard; to oppose to the face.

Bēard'ed, *a.* Having a beard.

Bēard'less, *a.* Without a beard.

Bēar'er, *n.* A carrier.

Bēar'-gär'den (-gär'dn), *n.* A place where bears are kept for sport.

Bēar'-hērd, *n.* A man who tends bears. [mien.

Bēar'ing, *n.* Deportment;

Bēar'ish, *a.* Like a bear.

Bēar's'-fŏot, *n.* A plant; a species of hellebore.

Bēast, *n.* An irrational animal; a brute.

Bēast'li-ness, *n.* Brutality; filthiness. [brutal.

Bēast'ly, *a.* Like a beast;

Bēat, *v. t.* [*imp.* BEAT; *p. p.* BEAT, BEATEN.] To strike with repeated blows; to outdo; to surpass; to conquer. — *v. i.* To strike; to dash; to throb, as a pulse. — *n.* A stroke; a blow.

Bēat'en, *p. pr.* of *Beat.*

Bē'a-tĭf'ic, *a.* Making happy.

Bē-ăt'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Admission to heavenly honors.

Bē-ăt'i-fī, *v. t.* [Lat. *beatus*, happy, and *facere*, to make.] To make or prouounce happy.

Bēat'ing, *n.* Act of striking.

Bē-ăt'i-tūde (50), *n.* Blessedness; perfect bliss or felicity.

Beau (bō), *n.* (*pl.* †Beaux, bōz.) A man of dress; a lady's attendant; a coxcomb; a fop.

Beau I-dē'al. A mental model of beauty or excellence.

Beau'ish (bō'ish), *a.* Like a beau; gay; foppish; gallant.

†**Beau Monde** (bo mŏnd). The fashionable world.

Beaŭ'te-oŭs, *a.* Beautiful; handsome; fair.

Beaŭ'te-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a beauteous manner.

Beaŭ'te-oŭs-ness, *n.* Handsomeness; beauty.

Beaŭ'ti-fī'er, *n.* That which makes beautiful.

Beaŭ'ti-fŭl, *a.* Having the qualities that constitute beauty. — SYN. Handsome; fair; elegant; lovely.

Beaŭ'ti-fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

Beaŭ'ti-fŭl-ness, *n.* Quality of being beautiful; beauty.

Beaŭ'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* To make beautiful. — *v. i.* To grow beautiful. — SYN. To adorn; grace; embellish; deck.

Beaŭ'ty (bū'tȳ), *n.* Whatever pleases the eye or the mind; assemblage of graces; loveliness; elegance; a lovely woman.

Beaŭ'ty-spŏt, *n.* A patch put on the face to heighten beauty.

Bēa'ver, *n.* An amphibious quadruped and his fur; a hat; part of a helmet.



Beaver.

Be-călm' (be-kām'), *v. t.* To quiet; to calm; to appease.

Be-cāme', *imp.* of *Become.*

Be-cause', *conj.* For the cause or reason that; for; since; as.

Be-chance', *v. i.* To happen; to befall.

Bĕck, *n.* A sign with the hand or head. — *v. i.* To make a sign with the head or hand; to nod. — *v. t.* To intimate a command to by a nod or motion of the hand.

Bĕck'on (bĕk'n), *v. t.* To make a significant sign to. — *v. i.* To make a sign to another.

Be-cloud', *v. t.* To obscure.

Be-cŏme' (-kŭm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BECAME; *p. p.* BECOME.] To fit, or befit; to suit. — *v. i.* To be made; to be changed to. [graceful.

Be-cŏm'ing, *a.* Suitable; fit; **Be-cŏm'ing-ly**, *adv.* So as to be becoming; fitly.

Be-crip'ple, *v. t.* To lame; to cripple.

Bĕd, *v. t.* To place in bed; to lay in order. — *v. i.* To go to bed.

Be-dăb'ble, *v. t.* To wet. [bed.

Be-dăg'gle, *v. t.* To soil.

Be-dăsh', *v. t.* To wet by spattering. [to daub.

Be-daub', *v. t.* To smear;

Be-dăz'zle, *v. t.* To make dim; to dazzle.

Bĕd'-bŭg, *n.* An offensive bug that infests beds.

Bĕd'-chām'ber, *n.* A chamber for a bed.

Bĕd'-clŏthes, *n.* Sheets, blankets, coverlets, &c.

Bĕd'ding, *n.* Materials for a bed. [trim.

Be-dĕck', *v. t.* To deck; to

Be-dew' (be-dū'), *v. t.* To moisten with dew.

Bĕd'-fēl'lōw, *n.* One lying in the same bed.

Bĕd'-hăng'ings, *n.* Curtains of a bed.

Be-dim', *v. t.* To make dim.

Be-dī'zen (-dī'zn), or **Be-diz'en** (-dīz'n), *v. t.* To adorn tawdrily; to deck with cheap finery.

Bĕd'lam, *n.* A mad-house.

Bĕd'lam-īte, *n.* A madman.

Bĕd'māte, *n.* A bed-fellow.

Bĕd′-quĭlt, *n.* A quilted covering for a bed.

Be-drăg′gle, *v. t.* To soil.

Be-drĕnch′, *v. t.* To soak completely; to drench.

Bĕd′rid, } *a.* Confined to
Bĕd′rid-den, } the bed.

Bĕd′rōom, *n.* A room for a bed. [over.

Be-drōp′, *v. t.* To sprinkle

Bĕd′sīde, *n.* The side of a bed. [bed.

Bĕd′stĕad, *n.* A frame for a

Bĕd′tīme, *n.* The usual hour of going to bed.

Be-dwarf′, *v. t.* To hinder the growth of.

Bee (140), *n.* A four-winged insect of many genera and species; an insect that makes honey.

Bee′-brĕad, *n.* The pollen of flowers collected by bees.

Beech, *n.* A kind of forest-tree.

Beech′en (bēch′n), *a.* Belonging to, or made of, beech.

Beef, *n.* The flesh of an ox or cow; an animal of the ox kind. [In the latter sense it has a plural, Beeves.]

Beef′-ēat′er, *n.* A yeoman of the guard; a kind of South African bird.

Beef′steăk, *n.* A slice of beef for broiling.

Bee′-hīve, *n.* A box or case for holding bees.

Been (bĭn), *p. p.* of *Be.*

Beer, *n.* A liquor made of malt and hops.

Bees′-wāx, *n.* The wax secreted by bees.

Beet, *n.* A garden vegetable.

Bee′tle, *n.* A mallet; an insect. — *v. i.* To jut out; to hang over.

Beeves, *n. pl.* of *Beef.* Cattle.

Be-fall′ (138), *v. t.* [*imp.* BEFELL; *p. p.* BEFALLEN.] To happen to. — *v. i.* To happen; to occur.

Be-fĭt′, *v. t.* To become; suit.

Be-fĭt′ting, *a.* Suiting; becoming.

Be-fōōl′, *v. t.* To make a fool of; to impose on.

Be-fōre′, *prep.* In front of; prior to; in presence of. — *adv.* Previously; sooner.

Be-fōre′hănd, *adv.* Previously. — *a.* Well provided.

Be-foul′, *v. t.* To make foul; to pollute; to foul.

Be-frĭend′, *v. t.* To favor; to aid; to treat or serve as a friend. [fringe.

Be-frĭnge′, *v. t.* To adorn with

Bĕg, } *n.* A Turkish gov-
Bey (bā), } ernor of a town.

Bĕg, *v. t.* [Probably a modification of *bag*]. To ask earnestly; to entreat; to solicit. — *v. i.* To live on alms: to ask for alms.

Be-gĕt′, *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGAT; *p. p.* BEGOT, BEGOTTEN.] To generate or produce; to procreate. [gets.

Be-gĕt′ter, *n.* One who be-

Bĕg′gar, *n.* One who begs, or who lives by begging. — *v. t.* To bring to want; to reduce to beggary.

Bĕg′gar-li-ness, *n.* State of being beggarly; meanness.

Bĕg′gar-ly, *a.* Very poor; mean. — *adv.* Meanly.

Bĕg′gar-y, *n.* Extreme indigence or poverty.

Be-gĭn′, *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGAN; *p. p.* BEGUN.] To take rise; to commence; to enter upon something new; to do the first act. [gins.

Be-gĭn′ner, *n.* One who be-

Be-gĭn′ning, *n.* The first cause, state, or part of time; commencement.

Be-gĭrd′, *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGIRDED; *p. p.* BEGIRT.] To surround; to gird.

Be-gōne′ (19), *interj.* Go away! depart!

Be-gŏt′, } *p. p.* of *Beget.*
Be-gŏt′ten, }

Be-grīme′, *v. t.* To soil with dirt; to grime.

Be-grŭdge′, *v. t.* To envy the possession of; to grudge.

Be-guīle′, *v. t.* To impose upon; to deceive; to amuse.

Be-guīle′ment, *n.* Act of beguiling.

Be-gŭn′, *p. p.* of *Begin.*

Be-hālf′, *n.* Favor; cause; account; sake; defense.

Be-hāve′, *v. i.* or *t.* To carry; to act; to demean; to conduct.

Be-hāv′ior, *n.* Manner of behaving; a course of life. — SYN. Conduct; deportment.

Be-hĕad′, *v. t.* To cut off the head of.

Be-hĕld′, *imp.* of *Behold.*

Bē′he-moth, *n.* A large beast described in Job xl.

Be-hĕst′, *n.* A command; mandate; injunction.

Be-hĭnd′, *prep.* At the back of; on the other side of. — *adv.* At or towards the rear; past. [rears.

Be-hĭnd′hănd, *adv.* In ar-

Be-hōld′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEHELD.] To see; to look at. — *interj.* Lo! see!

Be-hōld′en, *a.* Indebted.

Be-hōld′er, *n.* One who beholds; a spectator.

Be-hōof′, *n.* Profit; advantage; interest.

Be-hōov′a-ble (11), *a.* Useful; fit; expedient.

Be-hōove′, *v. t.* To be necessary to; to be fit or meet for; to become.

Bē′ĭng, *n.* Existence; any thing that exists.

Be-lā′bor, *v. t.* To thump; to beat soundly.

Be-lāte′, *v. t.* To make late; to delay; to retard.

Be-lāt′ed, *a.* Too late; detained; delayed.

Be-lāy′, *v. t.* To fasten, as a rope, by winding it round something.

Bĕlch, *v. t.* To eject wind from the stomach. — *v. i.* To eject wind upward. — *n.* Act of belching.

Bĕl′dam, *n.* [Fr. *belle-dame,* fine lady; — in irony.] An ugly old woman; a hag.

Be-lĕa′guer, *v. t.* To besiege; to invest. [bells are rung.

Bĕl′frȳ (141), *n.* A place where

Bē′lī-al, *n.* Satan; the Devil.

Be-lĭe′, *v. t.* To speak falsely of; to vilify; to slander.

Be-lief′, *n.* Credit given to evidence; the thing believed; opinion; creed.

Be-lĭev′a-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being believed; credible.

Be-lĭēve′, *v. t.* To trust in; to give credit to. — *v. i.* To have faith. [lieves.

Be-lĭēv′er, *n.* One who be-

Bĕll (123), *n.* A sounding vessel of metal. — *v. i.* To grow like a bell in shape.

Bĕl′la-dŏn′nă, *n.* Deadly nightshade.

Bĕlle (bĕl), *n.* A handsome young lady, much admired.

†**Bĕlles-lĕt′tres** (bel-lĕt′ter), *n. pl.* [Fr.] Polite or elegant literature.

Bĕll′-found′er, *n.* One who casts or founds bells.

Bel-lĭg′er-ent, *a.* [Lat. *bellum,* war, and *gerere,* to carry.] Carrying on war. — *n.* One who wages war; a nation engaged in war.

Bĕll′man (143), *n.* One who rings a bell; a crier of goods.

Bĕll′-mĕt′al (-mĕt′l *or* -mĕt′-al), *n.* A composition of copper, tin, zinc, and antimony.

Bĕl'lōw, *v. i.* To roar like a bull. — *n.* A loud outcry; a roar.

Bĕl'lows (bĕl'lus), *n. sing.* & *pl.* An instrument to blow with. [a bell.

Bĕll'-pull, *n.* A cord to ring

Bĕll'-rĭng'er, *n.* One who rings a bell.

Bĕll'-wĕth'er, *n.* A sheep which carries a bell, and leads the flock.

Bĕl'ly, *n.* The part of the body containing the bowels; abdomen. — *v. i.* To bulge; to project; to swell; to puff out; to become protuberant.

Bĕl'ly-ăche, *n.* Pain in the bowels. [horse.

Bĕl'ly-bănd, *n.* A girth for a

Be-lŏng' (19), *v. i.* To be the property of; to pertain; to adhere.

Be-lôv'ed, *p. p.* Greatly loved.

Be-lôv'ed (-lŭv'ed, 57), *a.* Dear; much loved.

Be-lōw', *prep.* Under in time or place; beneath; inferior to. — *adv.* In a lower place; beneath; on earth; in hell.

Bĕlt, *n.* A girdle; sash; band. — *v. t.* To gird.

Bĕl've-dēre', *n.* A pavilion on the top of a house.

Be-mīre', *v. t.* To sink or drag in the mire.

Be-mōan', *v. t.* To lament; to bewail. [mock.

Be-mŏck', *v. t.* To insult; to

Be-mōurn', *v. t.* To mourn.

Bĕnch, *n.* A long seat; a judge's seat; body of judges; a court.

Bĕnch'er, *n.* A senior in the English inns of court.

Bĕnd, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BENDED, BENT.] To crook; to bow; to submit. — *n.* A curve or flexure; a turn.

Bĕnd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being bent.

Be-nēath', or **Be-nēath'**, *prep.* Lower than; under; below. — *adv.* In a lower place.

Bĕn'e-dĭct, } *n.* A newly mar-
Bĕn'e-dĭck, } ried man.

Bĕn'e-dĭc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *benedictio*, fr. *bene*, well, and *dicere*, to speak.] Blessing; invocation of happiness; thanks.

Bĕn'e-făc'tion, *n.* Charitable gift; donation; gratuity.

Bĕn'e-făc'tor, *n.* One who confers a benefit.

Bĕn'e-făc'tress, *n.* She who confers a benefit.

Bĕn'e-fĭce, *n.* A church living.

Bĕn'e-fĭced (bĕn'e-fĭst), *a.* Possessed of a benefice.

Be-nĕf'i-çençe, *n.* Active goodness; bounty; kindness.

Be-nĕf'i-çent, *a.* Delighting in good works; charitable; kind.

Bĕn'e-fĭ'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Useful; advantageous.

Bĕn'e-fĭ'cial-ly, *adv.* Advantageously; usefully.

Bĕn'e-fĭ'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-a-), *n.* One who holds a benefice; one benefited or assisted by another. — *a.* Holding some office or possession in subordination to another.

Bĕn'e-fĭt, *n.* Advantage; profit; favor conferred. — *v. t.* To do good to. — *v. i.* To gain advantage.

Be-nĕv'o-lençe, *n.* Disposition to do good; good will; benignity; kindness.

Be-nĕv'o-lent, *a.* Having good will; kind; affectionate; friendly.

Be-nīght' (-nīt'), *v. t.* To involve in night or darkness.

Be-nīgn' (-nīn'), *a.* Gracious; kind; generous; benevolent.

Be-nīgn'ly (-nīn'-), *adv.* Favorably; graciously.

Be-nĭg'nant, *a.* Gracious; kind; favorable.

Be-nĭg'ni-ty, *n.* Graciousness; favor; kindness.

Bĕn'i-son, *n.* A blessing; a benediction.

Bĕnt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Bend.* — *n.* A curve; tendency; inclination; propensity.

Be-nŭmb' (be-nŭm'), *v. t.* To deprive of feeling; to make numb or torpid.

Ben-zoin', *n.* A resinous juice.

Be-prāīse', *v. t.* To praise extravagantly.

Be-quēath', *v. t.* To give by will. [will.

Be-quēst', *n.* A legacy left by

Be-rāte', *v. t.* To scold; to chide; to take to task.

Be-rēave', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEREAVED, BEREFT.] To make destitute; to deprive; to take away from.

Be-rēave'ment, *n.* Deprivation; loss. [*reave*.

Be-rĕft', *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Be-*

Bĕr'ga-mōt, *n.* A pear; a citron; a perfume.

Be-rhȳme' (-rīm'), *v. t.* To mention in rhyme.

Bĕr'lin, or **Ber-lin'**, *n.* A kind of four-wheeled carriage.

Bĕr'ry (14), *n.* Any small fruit containing seeds.

Bĕrth (12), *n.* [From the root of *bear*.] A ship's station at anchor; a place in a ship to sleep in; official situation.

Bĕr'yl, *n.* A greenish mineral or gem.

Be-sēech', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESOUGHT.] To entreat; to pray; to beg; to implore.

Be-sēem', *v. t.* To become; to befit.

Be-sēem'ly, *a.* Fit; decent.

Be-sĕt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESET.] To set on, in, or round; to besiege; to waylay; to perplex; to harass.

Be-sĕt'ting, *a.* Habitually attending or harassing.

Be-shrew' (-shrụ'), *v. t.* To wish a curse to; to execrate.

Be-sīde', *prep.* At the side of; out of; over and above. [In the last sense, written also *besides*.]

Be-sīdes', *adv.* Over and above. — *prep.* Over and above; in addition to.

Be-sĭĕge', *v. t.* To lay siege to; to hem in; to beset.

Be-sĭĕg'er, *n.* One who besieges.

Be-slŏb'ber, *v. t.* To smear with spittle running from the mouth. [soil; to smear over.

Be-smēar', *v. t.* To daub; to

Be-smŭt', *v. t.* To blacken with smut; to slander.

Bĕ'som, *n.* A brush of twigs.

Be-sŏt', *v. t.* To make sottish; to stupefy; to infatuate.

Be-sôught' (be-sawt'), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Beseech.*

Be-spăn'gle, *v. t.* To set or adorn with spangles.

Be-spăt'ter, *v. t.* To soil by spattering.

Be-spēak', *v. t.* [*imp.* BESPOKE; *p. p.* BESPOKEN.] To speak for beforehand; to foretell; to betoken; to address. [over.

Be-sprĕad', *v. t.* To spread

Be-sprĭnk'le, *v. t.* To scatter or sprinkle over.

Bĕst, *a.*, *superl.* of *Good.* Most good; most advanced or complete. — *adv.*, *superl.* of *Well.* In the highest degree. — *n.* Utmost. [stains; to spot.

Be-stāin', *v. t.* To mark with

Bĕs'tial (bĕst'yal), *a.* [From Lat. *bestia*, a beast.] Belonging to a beast; brutal; carnal; sensual; filthy.

Bes-tiăl'i-ty (best-yăl'-), *n.* Qualities of a beast.

Be-stĭck', *v. t.* To stick over, as with sharp points.

Be-stir′, *v. t.* To cause to move quick; to hasten.

Be-stōw′, *v. t.* To stow; to make use of; to lay out or up; to give; to confer.

Be-stōw′al, } *n.* Act of
Be-stōw′ment, } bestowing.

Be-strew′ (-stro͞o′ *or* -stro͞), *v. t.* To scatter over; to sprinkle.

Be-stride′, *v. t.* [*imp.* BESTRID or BESTRODE; *p. p.* BESTRID, BESTRIDDEN.] To sit or stand with the legs extended across; to stride over.

Be-stu͡d′, *v. t.* To adorn with studs or bosses.

Bĕt, *n.* A wager; stake. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETTED.] To lay a wager.

Be-tāke′, *v. t.* [*imp.* BETOOK; *p. p.* BETAKEN.] To have recourse; to apply.

Bē′tel (bē′tl), *n.* A species of pepper growing in the East Indies.

Be-thĭnk′, *v. t.* [*imp.* BETHOUGHT.] To reflect; to recollect. — *v. i.* To consider.

Be-tīde′, *v. t.* To befall; to happen to. — *v. i.* To happen; to occur; to come to pass.

Be-tīme′, } *adv.* In good
Be-tīmes′, } time; seasonably; early.

Be-tō′ken, *v. t.* To signify; to show by signs.

Bĕt′o-ny, *n.* A kind of plant.

Be-to͞ok′, *imp.* of *Betake.*

Be-trāy′, *v. t.* To give up or disclose treacherously; to indicate.

Be-trāy′al, } *n.* Act of
Be-trāy′ment, } betraying; breach of trust.

Be-trāy′er, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.

Be-trŏth′, *v. t.* To pledge marriage to.

Be-trŏth′al, *n.* Contract of marriage.

Bĕt′ter, *a.*, *compar.* of *Good.* More good; superior. — *adv.*, *compar.* of *Well.* In a higher degree; more; rather. — *v. t.* To make better. — SYN. To improve; mend; advance.

Bĕt′ter-ment, *n.* Improvement.

Bĕt′ters, *n. pl.* Superiors.

Bĕt′tor, *n.* One who bets.

Bĕt′ty, *n.* A burglar's instrument to break open doors.

Be-tween′, } *prep.* In the mid-
Be-twixt′ } dle of; from one to another of; shared by two or both of.

Bĕv′el, *n.* Slant of a surface; a kind of square used by masons, &c. — *v. t.* To cut or form to a bevel. — *v. i.* To slant. — *a.* Slanting.


Bevel.

Bĕv′er-a͡ge, *n.* Liquor for drinking.

Bĕv′y, *n.* A flock of birds; a company.

Be-wāil′, *v. t.* To lament; to grieve for.

Be-wâre′, *v. i.* To be cautious.

Be-wil′der, *v. t.* To puzzle; to perplex; to confuse.

Be-witch′, *v. t.* To charm; to fascinate; to enchant.

Be-witch′ing, *a.* Having power to charm; fascinating.

Bey (bā), *n.* A Turkish governor.

Be-yŏnd′, *prep.* On the further side of. — *adv.* At a distance. [of a stag.

Be-zănt′ler, *n.* Second antler

Bĕz′el, *n.* The part of a ring in which the stone is set.

Bī′as, *n.* Weight on one side; partiality; propensity. — *v. t.* (130) To incline to one side.

Bī-ăx′al, } *a.* Having two axes.
Bī-ăx′i-al, }

Bib, *n.* A cloth worn by children under the chin.

Bĭb′ber, *n.* A drinker; a tippler.

Bī′ble, *n.* The book that contains the sacred Scriptures.

Bĭb′li-cal, *a.* Relating to the Bible.

Bĭb′li-ŏg′ra-pher, *n.* One versed in bibliography.

Bĭb′li-o-grăph′ic, } *a.* Per-
Bĭb′li-o-grăph′ic-al, } taining to a description of books.

Bĭb′li-ŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *graphein*, to describe.] A history or account of books.

Bĭb′li-o-mā′ni-ă, *n.* A rage for possessing rare and curious books.

Bĭb′li-o-mā′ni-ac, *n.* One who has a rage for books.

Bĭb′li-ŏp′o-lĭst, } A book-
Bĭb′li-o-pōle, } seller.

Bĭb′u-lous, *a.* Apt to imbibe; porous; spongy.

Bīce, *n.* A blue or green paint.

Bī-çĕph′a-loŭs, *a.* Having two heads.

Bī-çĭp′i-tal, } *a.* Having two
Bī-çĭp′i-toŭs, } heads or origins.

Bĭck′er, *v. i.* To contend petulantly about trifles.

Bĭck′er-ing, *n.* Petulant contention about trifles.

Bī′eôrn, } *a.* Having two
Bī-eôr′noŭs, } horns.

Bī′cy-cle, *n.* A two-wheeled velocipede.

Bī′cy-clist, *n.* The rider of a bicycle.

Bĭd, *v. t.* [*pret.* BID, BADE; *p. p.* BID, BIDDEN.] To offer; to command; to order. — *n.* An offer of a price.

Bĭd′den (bĭd′dn), *p. p.* of *Bid.*

Bĭd′der, *n.* One who bids, or makes an offer.

Bĭd′ding, *n.* An invitation; command; offer of price.

Bīde, *v. t.* To dwell. — *v. i.* To endure; to wait for.

Bī-ĕn′ni-al, *a.* Happening every two years; continuing for two years.

Bĭer, *n.* A frame of wood to bear the dead to the grave.

Bĭest′ings, *n. pl.* First milk of a cow after calving.

Bī-fā′ri-oŭs, *a.* Twofold; in two rows. [twice a year.

Bī′fer-oŭs, *a.* Bearing fruit

Bī′fid, *n.* Opening with a cleft. [flowers.

Bī-flō′roŭs, *a.* Having two

Bī′fōld, *a.* Twofold; double.

Bī′form, *a.* Having two forms.

Bī-fūr′cāte, } *a.* Having
Bī-fūr′cā-ted, } two forks or branches.

Bī′fur-cā′tion, *n.* A forking into two branches.

Big, *a.* [From W. *bâich*, burden.] Large; great; huge; swollen; pregnant.

Big′a-mĭst, *n.* One who has two wives or two husbands at the same time.

Big′a-my, *n.* The crime or the state of having two wives or two husbands at once.

Big′gĭn, *n.* A child's cap or hood; a small wooden vessel.

Bight (bīt), *n.* A bend in a sea-coast; a bend or coil of a rope.

Big′ness, *n.* Size; bulk.

Big′ot, *n.* One unreasonably devoted to a party or creed.

Big′ot-ed (130), *a.* Full of bigotry; illiberal.

Big′ot-ry, *n.* Excessive prejudice; blind zeal.

†Bi-jou′ (be-zho͞o′), *n.* (*pl.* **Bi-joux′**, be-zho͞o′.) A jewel.

Bī-lā′bi-ate, *a.* Having two lips. [sides.

Bī-lăt′er-al, *a.* Having two

Bĭl′bĕr-ry, *n.* A shrub of the

whortleberry kind, and its fruit.

Bil'bo, *n.* [From *Bilboa*, in Spain.] (*pl.* Bil'bōēs, 140). A rapier; a sword. (*pl.*) A kind of stocks for the feet.

Bile, *n.* A yellowish bitter fluid secreted by the liver.

Bilge, *n.* The protuberant part of a cask; broadest part of a ship's bottom. — *v. i.* To leak from fracture in the bilge.

Bilge'-wa'ter, *n.* Offensive water in the bottom of a ship's hold.

Bil'ia-ry, *a.* Belonging to, or partaking of, the bile.

Bi-lin'gual, *a.* Having or speaking two languages.

Bil'ioŭs (bil'yus), *a.* Pertaining to bile.

Bi-lit'er-al, *a.* Consisting of two letters. [deceive.

Bilk, *v. t.* To defraud; to

Bill, *n.* Beak of a bird; an account, as of goods sold and delivered; a note; a draft of a law or act. — *v. t.* or *i.* To caress; to fondle.

Bill'let, *n.* A small note or letter; a stick of wood. — *v. t.* To quarter, as soldiers in private houses.

†**Billet-doux** (bil'le-dōō'), *n.* A love-letter.

Bill'iards, *n. pl.* A game played on a kind of table with balls and sticks. [guage; ribaldry.

Bill'ings-gāte, *n.* Foul lan-

Bill'ion (bil'yun), *n.* In *Eng.* a million of millions; in *Amer.* a thousand millions.

Bil'low, *n.* A large wave.

Bil'lōw-y, *a.* Swelling like a wave.

Bi-lŏe'u-lar, *a.* Divided into two cells. [hands.

Bi-mā'noŭs, *a.* Having two

Bi-mĕn'sal, *a.* Occuring once in two months.

Bin, *n.* A repository for any commodity, as grain.

Bi'na-ry, *a.* Composed of two.

Bi'nate, *a.* Being in couples.

Bind, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOUND.] To tie; to confine; to restrain; to oblige by kindness; to confirm; to form a border round; to make costive. — *v. i.* To become coutracted; to be obligatory.

Bind'er, *n.* One who binds books. [ing books.

Bind'er-y, *n.* Place for bind-

Bind'ing, *n.* A bandage; cover of a book.

Bin'na-cle, *n.* The compass-box of a ship.



Binnacle.

Bin'o-cle, *n.* A telescope with two tubes joining.

Bi-nŏc'u-lar, *a.* Having two eyes.

Bi-nō'mi-al, *a.* Having two names. [biography.

Bi-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer of

Bi'o-grāph'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to the history of a person's life.

Bi-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *graphein*, to write.] A history of one's life and character. [life.

Bi-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of

Bi-pā'roŭs, or **Bip'a-roŭs,** *a.* Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bi-pär'tite, or **Bip'ar-tite,** *a.* Capable of being divided into two parts.

Bi'pär-ti'tion (-tish'un), *n.* Division into two parts.

Bi'ped, *n.* An animal having only two feet, as man.

Bi-pĕd'al, *a.* Having two feet.

Bi-pĕn'nate, *a.* Having two wings. [petals.

Bi-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* Having two

Bi-quad'rate, *n.* The fourth power; square of a square.

Bi'quad-rāt'ie, *a.* Relating to the fourth power of a quantity. [rays.

Bi-ra'di-ate, *a.* Having two

Birch (16), *n.* A tree of several species.

Birch'en, *a.* Made of birch.

Bird, *n.* A feathered, flying animal. [keep birds in.

Bird'-eāge, *n.* A cage to

Bird'-eye, } *a.* Seen as if by

Bird's'-eye, } a flying bird above.

Bird'-lime, *n.* A glutinous substance to catch birds.

Birth (16), *n.* The act of coming into life; lineage; origin; extraction.

Birth'day, *n.* Day, or anniversary of the day, of one's birth. [one is born.

Birth'-plāce, *n.* Place where

Birth'-right (-rīt), *n.* The right or privilege to which one is born.

Bis'cuit (-kit), *n.* A kind of small baked cake.

Bi-sect', *v. t.* To divide into two parts, usually equal parts.

Bi-sĕc'tion, *n.* A division into two equal parts.

Bi-sĕg'ment, *n.* One of the parts of any thing bisected.

Bish'op, *n.* The head of diocese.

Bish'op-ric (127), *n.* Jurisdiction of a bishop; a diocese

Big'muth, *n.* A reddish-white metal.

Bi'son (*or* bī'sn), *n.* A North-American quadruped,— popularly called *Buffalo*.



Bison.

Bis-sĕx'tile, *n.* Leap-year.

Bis'ter, } *n.* A brown paint

Bis'tre, } made of soot.

Bis'tou-ry, *n.* A surgical instrument for making incisions.

Bi-sŭl'coŭs, *a.* Cloven-footed.

Bit, *n.* The iron mouth-piece of a bridle; a morsel; a boring tool. — *v. t.* To put a bit in the mouth of.

Bitch, *n.* A she-dog.

Bite, *v. t.* [*imp.* BIT; *p. p.* BITTEN.] To seize or crush with the teeth; to cheat; to trick. — *n.* Act of biting; a wound made by the teeth; a cheat; a trick.

Bit'er, *n.* One that bites.

Bit'ing (133), *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic; caustic.

Bit'ten (bit'tn), *p. p.* of *Bite*.

Bit'ter, *a.* [From *bite*.] Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste; sharp; severe; afflictive. [bitter.

Bit'ter-ish, *a.* Somewhat

Bit'tern, *n.* A wading-bird allied to the heron.

Bit'ter-ness, *n.* State or quality of being bitter; a bitter taste. [uous drink.

Bit'ters, *n. pl.* A bitter spirit-

Bi-tū'men, *n.* An inflammable substance of a strong smell. [bitumen.

Bi-tū'mi-noŭs, *a.* Containing

Bi'vălve, *n.* A shell having two valves.

Bi'vălve, } *a.* [Lat. *bi*,

Bi-vălv'u-lar, } *bis*, twice, and *valva*, valve.] Having two valves.

Biv'i-oŭs, or **Bi'vi-oŭs,** *a.* Having or leading two ways.

Biv'ou-ăc (bĭv'wak), *v. i.* To be on watch all night, as an army. — *n.* A watching by night, as of a whole army.

†**Bi-zärre',** *a.* [Fr.] Odd; fantastic; strange.

Blăb, *v. t.* or *i.* To tell a se-

cret; to tattle. — *n.* One who blabs; a tell-tale.

Blăck, *a.* Destitute of light; very dark; cloudy; dismal. — *n.* A negro; the darkest of colors. — *v. t.* To make black; to blacken.

Blăck'a-mōor, *n.* A negro.

Blăck'-ärt, *n.* Magic.

Black'băll, *n.* A composition for blackening shoes; a ball of black color used as a negative in voting. — *v. t.* To reject by black ballots.

Blăck'bĕr-ry, *n.* The berry of the bramble.

Blăck'bīrd, *n.* A kind of singing bird of a black color.

Black'bōard, *n.* A board painted black used for writing on with chalk.

Blăck'-eăt'tle, *n. pl.* Oxen, cows, &c., of any color.

Blăck'en (blăk'n), *v. t.* To make black; to defame. — *v. i.* To grow black.

Blăck'guărd (blăg'gard), *n.* [Orig. the guard of the Devil.] A person who uses foul language.

Blăck'ing, *n.* A preparation for making boots, shoes, &c., black. [black.

Blăck'ish, *a.* Somewhat

Blăck'-lēad, *n.* A mineral; plumbago.

Blăck'-lĕg. *n.* A notorious gambler and cheat; a sharper.

Blăck'-lĕt'ter, *n.* The old English letter or character. See TYPE.

Blăck'mōor, *n.* A black man.

Blăck'ness, *n.* Quality of being black, in a literal or figurative sense; a black color.

Blăck'smith, *n.* A smith who works in iron.

Blăck'thôrn, *n.* A spiny plant used for hedges.

Blăd'der, *n.* A vessel in the body containing some liquid, as the urine.

Blāde, *n.* A spire of grass; the cutting part of an instrument; the flat part of an oar; a gay or dashing fellow.

Blāde'bōne, *n.* The bone of the shoulder.

Blād'ed, *a.* Having blades.

Blāin, *n.* A blister; blotch.

Blām'a-ble (133), *a.* Deserving blame. — SYN. Culpable; faulty; censurable.

Blām'a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being blamable.

Blām'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner deserving blame; culpably.

Blāme, *v. t.* To censure; to charge with a fault. — *n.* Expression of disapprobation; imputation of a fault; fault.

Blāme'ful, *a.* Faulty; censurable. [blame.

Blāme'less, *a.* Without

Blāme'wor-thy (-wûr'thȳ), *a.* Deserving blame; censurable.

Blănch, *v. t.* or *i.* To whiten; to peel; to skin.

Blanc-mange' (blo-mŏnj'), *n.* A preparation of isinglass, milk, sugar, &c., boiled.

Blănd, *a.* Courteous; mild; soft; gentle.

Blan-dil'o-quençe, *n.* Fair, mild, flattering speech.

Blănd'ish, *v. t.* [From Lat. *blandus*, mild.] To smooth; to soften; to caress; to flatter.

Blănd'ish-ment, *n.* Soothing words; artful caresses.

Blănk, *a.* White; pale; unwritten; without rhyme. — *n.* Any void space; a ticket drawn of no value.

Blănk'et, *n.* A woolen covering for a bed. [low.

Blâre, *v. i.* To roar; to bellow.

Blär'ney, *n.* Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery.

Blas-phēme', *v. t.* To speak impiously of, as of God. — *v. i.* To utter blasphemy.

Blas-phēm'er, *n.* One who blasphemes. [ing blasphemy.

Blăs'phe-moŭs, *a.* Containing

Blăs'phe-moŭs-ly, *adv.* In a blasphemous manner

Blăs'phe-my, *n.* Language uttered impiously against God or sacred things.

Blăst, *n.* A destructive wind; a forcible stream of air; blight; explosion of powder; one smelting of ore. — *v. t.* To cause to wither; to split with powder; to injure.

Blā'tant, *a.* Bellowing, as a calf.

Blāze, *v. i.* To shine or burn with flame. — *v. t.* To make public far and wide. — *n.* A flame; a stream of light.

Blā'zon (blā'zn), *v. t.* To display with ostentation. — *n.* The art of heraldry; show.

Blā'zon-ry, *n.* The art of describing coats of arms.

Blēach, *v. t.* or *i.* To whiten.

Blēach'er-y, *n.* A place for bleaching.

Blēak, *a.* Open; desolate and exposed; cold; cheerless.

Blēak'ness, *n.* Quality of being bleak.

Blēar, *a.* Dim or sore with rheum. — *v. t.* To make the eyes sore or watery.

Blēar'-ēȳed (-īd), *a.* Having eyes dim with rheum.

Blēat, *v. i.* To cry like a sheep.

Blēat, } *n.* The cry of a
Blēat'ing, } sheep or lamb.

Bleed, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLED.] To lose blood. — *v. t.* To let blood.

Blĕm'ish, *v. t.* To disfigure; to mark with deformity; to tarnish; to defame. — *n.* Mark of deformity; disgrace; taint. [ilinch.

Blĕnch, *v. t.* To shrink; to

Blĕnd, *v. t.* To confound in a mass; to mingle together.

Blĕss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLESSED (5ī) or BLEST.] To make happy; to wish happiness to; to praise; to extol.

Blĕss'ed, *a.* Happy; heavenly.

Blĕss'ed-ness, *n.* Happiness.

Blĕss'ing, *n.* Divine favor; benediction.

Blĕst, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Bless.*

Blew (blū), *imp.* of *Blow.*

Blīght (blīt), *n.* A disease; mildew; decay. — *v. t.* To affect with blight; to blast.

Blīnd, *a.* Destitute of sight; dark; obscure. — *v. t.* To prevent from seeing; to darken. — *n.* Any thing that intercepts the sight; something to mislead.

Blīnd'fōld, *a.* Having the eyes covered. — *v. t.* To cover the eyes of.

Blīnd'-man's-bŭff', *n.* A kind of game.

Blīnd'ly, *adv.* Without sight; without judgment or examination.

Blīnd'ness, *n.* Want of sight; ignorance.

Blīnd'-sīde, *n.* The side most assailable; foible; weakness.

Blīnk (79), *v. i.* To wink; to see darkly. — *v. t.* To avoid; to evade. — *n.* Glimpse; glance; a dazzling whiteness.

Blīnk'ard, *n.* One with bad eyes.

Blīnk'er, *n.* One who blinks; a blind for horses.

Bliss, *n.* The highest happiness; blessedness; felicity.

Bliss'ful (139), *a.* Very happy; filled with ecstatic joy; blessed.

Blis'ter, *n.* A thin watery bladder on the skin. — *v. t.* To raise blisters upon. — *v. i.* To rise in blisters.

Blīthe, *a.* Gay; merry; joyous.

Blīthe'ful, } *a.* Gay; joy-
Blīthe'sŏme, } ous; merry.

Blōat, *v. t.* To cause to swell. —*v. i.* To puff up; to grow turgid.

Blōat'ed, *a.* Puffed; swelled.

Blŏck, *n.* A piece of wood, stone, &c.; a pulley; an obstacle or obstruction. — *v. t.* To shut or stop up; to hinder.

Block-ād̆e', *n.* The shutting up of a place by troops or ships. — *v. t.* To surround with a force; to shut up.

Blŏck'hĕad, *n.* A person of dull intellect.

Blŏck'-house, *n.* A sort of wooden fort.

Blŏck'ish, *a.* Deficient in understanding; stupid; dull.

Blo͞om'a-ry (blo͞om'a-rў), *n.* The first forge for iron.

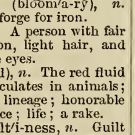
Blō̆nde, *n.* A person with fair complexion, light hair, and light blue eyes.

Blo͞od (blŭd), *n.* The red fluid which circulates in animals; kindred; lineage; honorable birth; race; life; a rake.

Blo͞od'-guīlt'i-ness, *n.* Guilt of shedding blood unlawfully.

Blo͞od'-hēat, *n.* Heat of the same degree as the blood.

Blo͞od'-hound, *n.* A ferocious kind of dog.



Blood-hound.

Blo͞od'i-ly, *adv.* In a bloody manner.

Blo͞od'less, *a.* Without blood.

Blo͞od'shed, *n.* Slaughter.

Blo͞od'shŏt, *a.* Red and inflamed with blood.

Blo͞od'-stāined, *a.* Stained with blood.

Blo͞od'-sŭck'er, *n.* A leech; a cruel man. [blood.

Blo͞od'-thīrst'y, *a.* Eager for

Blo͞od'-vĕs'sel, *n.* An artery or vein.

Blo͞od'y, *a.* Stained with blood; murderous. — *v. t.* To stain with blood.

Blo͞om, *n.* Blossom; flower; the flush on the cheek; a mass of crude iron. — *v. t.* To yield blossoms; to flourish.

Blo͞om'ing, *a.* Thriving with youth, health, and beauty.

Blo͞om'y, *a.* Full of bloom; flowery.

Blŏs'som, *n.* The flower of a plant. — *v. i.* To put forth blossoms.

Blŏt (129), *v. t.* To stain; to spot; to efface. — *n.* Spot; disgrace.

Blŏtch, *n.* An inflamed spot on the skin. — *v. t.* To mark with spots.

Blŏt'ter, *n.* One who blots; a waste-book.

Blouse, } *n.* A light, loose
Blowse, } outer garment.

Blōw, *n.* A stroke; sudden or severe calamity; egg of a fly; a gale. — *v. i.* [*imp.* BLEW; *p. p.* BLOWN.] To make a current of air; to pant; to puff; to breathe; to blossom. — *v. t.* To drive by a current of air; to deposit, as flies their eggs; to put out of breath; to sound, as a wind instrument.

Blōw'er, *n.* A contrivance for increasing a current of air.

Blōw'-pīpe, *n.* A tube by which a current of air is forced through flame upon any substance.

Blowze, *n.* A ruddy woman.

Blow'zy, *a.* Ruddy; fat and ruddy-faced; high colored.

Blŭb'ber, *n.* The fat of whales. — *v. i.* To weep so as to swell the cheeks.

Blŭd'geon, *n.* A short, thick club.

Blūe, *a.* Of a color called blue. — *n.* One of the seven primary colors. — *v. t.* To dye, stain, or make blue.

Blūe'-bŏt'tle, *n.* A plant with blue flowers; a fly with a big blue belly.

Blūe'-dĕv'ĭls, *n. pl.* Lowness of spirits. [ing blue.

Blūe'ness, *n.* Quality of be-

Blūes, *n. pl.* Lowness of spirits. [lady.

Blūe'-stŏck'ing, *n.* A literary

Blŭff, *a.* Roughly frank; blustering; steep; bold. — *n.* A steep bank overhanging the sea or a river.

Blŭff'ness, *n.* Quality of being bluff. [degree.

Blŭ'ish (133), *a.* Blue in a small

Blŭn'der, *v. i.* [Allied to *blend*.] To mistake grossly. —*n.* A gross mistake. — SYN. Error; mistake; bull.

Blŭn'der-bŭss, *n.* A short gun with large bore.

Blŭn'der-er, } *n.* A stupid
Blŭn'der-hēad, } person.

Blŭnt, *a.* Dull on the edge or point; rough; rude; abrupt. — *v. t.* To dull; to depress; to weaken. [ner.

Blŭnt'ly, *adv.* In a blunt man-

Blŭnt'ness, *n.* Want of edge or point; dullness; abruptness.

Blŭr, *n.* A blot; spot; stain. — *v. t.* (129) To obscure without quite effacing; to stain; to spot.

Blŭrt, *v. t.* To utter inadvertently.

Blŭsh, *v. i.* To redden in the face. — *n.* A red color in the cheeks caused by shame or confusion.

Blŭsh'ing, *n.* Act of turning red. — *a.* Reddish; modest.

Blŭs'ter (130), *v. i.* [Allied to *blast*.] To roar; to boast; to bully. — *n.* A roar; tumult; boast; swagger.

Blŭs'ter-er, *n.* A bully.

Blŭs'ter-ing, *n.* Tumult; noise; boasting. — *a.* Noisy; boastful; windy.

Bō'a (140), *n.* The largest kind of serpent, — often called *Boa constrictor*; a tippet.

Bōar, *n.* A male swine.

Bōard, *n.* A piece of timber sawed thin and broad; a table; food; a council; deck of a ship. — *v. t.* To lay with boards; to enter by force, as a ship; to furnish food regularly for pay. — *v. i.* To receive food regularly for pay.

Bōard'er, *n.* One who pays for board taken at another's table; one who enters a ship by force.

Bōard'ing-schōōl, *n.* A school where the pupils board with the teacher.

Bōast, *v. i.* or *t.* To talk ostentatiously; to vaunt; to brag.—*n.* A vaunting speech; cause of vaunting.

Bōast'er, *n.* One who boasts.

Bōast'ful, *a.* Given to boasting; vainglorious.

Bōat (18), *n.* A small open vessel. — *v. t.* To convey or transport in a boat.

Bōat'a-ble, *a.* Navigable with boats.

Bōat'-hōōk, *n.* An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat.

Bōat'man (143), *n.* One who manages a boat.

Bōat'swain (*colloq.* bō'sn), *n.* An officer in a ship, who has

charge of the boats, rigging, &c.

Bŏb, *n.* Any thing that plays loosely, as at the end of a string. — *v. t.* or *i.* To move in a short, jerking manner; to fish for eels.

Bŏb'bin, *n.* A small pin on which thread is wound for making lace.

Bŏb'bin-ĕt, *n.* A kind of lace.

Bŏb'tāil, *n.* A tail cut short.

Bŏck'ing, *n.* A kind of baize.

Bōde, *v. t.* To presage; to foreshow. — *v. i.* To be an omen.

Bōd'īçe, or **Bŏd'dĭçe**, *n.* A sort of stays; a corset.

Bōd'ied (bŏd'id), *a.* Having a body.

Bōdi-less, *a.* Without a body.

Bōdi-ly (135), *a.* Relating to the body. — *adv.* Corporeally; completely.

Bōd'ing, *n.* An omen.

Bŏd'kin, *n.* An instrument for making holes; a dagger.

Bŏd'y, *n.* The whole trunk of an animal; person; main part; bulk; mass; system; a corporation; consistency; thickness. — *v. t.* To give a body or form to.

Bōd'y-guārd, *n.* A guard of the person; a life-guard.

Bŏg, *n.* A fen or morass.

Bŏg'gle, *v. i.* & *t.* To hesitate from fear of difficulties.

Bŏg'gler, *n.* One who hesitates.

Bŏg'gy, *a.* Marshy; swampy.

Bŏg'-ōre, *n.* Iron ore found in boggy or swampy land.

Bo-hēa', *n.* A coarse kind of black tea.

Boil, *n.* A sore swelling. — *v. i.* To bubble through heat. — *v. t.* To cause to boil.

Boil'er, *n.* A vessel for boiling, or generating steam.

Boil'er-y, *n.* A place for boiling.

Bois'ter-oŭs, *a.* Violent; noisy; stormy.

Bois'ter-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a boisterous manner.

Bōld, *a.* Having or requiring courage; markedly conspicuous. — SYN. Courageous; brave; valiant; daring; prominent.

Bōld'-fāçed (-fāst), *a.* Impudent; shameless. [ner.

Bōld'ly, *adv.* In a bold man-

Bōld'ness, *n.* Courage; confidence; impudence.

Bōle, *n.* Stem of a tree; a kind of fine clay.

Bōll, *n.* A pod; a seed-vessel. — *v. i.* To form into a round pod.

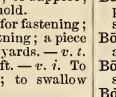
Bōl'ster (18), *n.* A long pillow. — *v. t.* To pad; to support; to prop; to uphold.

Bōlt (18), *n.* Bar for fastening; an arrow; lightning; a piece of canvas of 38 yards. — *v. t.* To fasten; to sift. — *v. i.* To leave suddenly; to swallow hastily.

Bōlt'er, *n.* A sieve to separate flour from bran.

Bŏ'lus, *n.* A large pill.

Bŏmb (bŭm), *n.* [Gr. *bombus*, a deep, hollow sound.] An iron shell to be filled with powder and discharged from a mortar.



Bomb.

Bŏm-bārd', *v. t.* To attack with bombs.

Bŏm'bard-ĭēr', *n.* One who serves a mortar.

Bŏm-bārd'ment, *n.* An attack with bombs.

Bŏm'ba-zīne', } *n.* A slight
Bŏm'ba-zĕtte', } twilled stuff.

Bŏm'bâst (bŭm'bâst), *n.* High sounding language; fustian.

Bŏm'bâst, } *a.* Consisting
Bŏm-bâst'ic, } of swelling words; inflated; pompous.

Bŏm'ba-zĕtte', *n.* A thin woolen stuff.

Bŏmb'-kĕtch } (bŭm'-), *n.* A
Bŏmb'-vĕs'sel } ship to carry bombs.

Bŏn'bon (*or* bŏng'bŏng), *n.* A sugar-plum; confectionery.

Bŏnd, *n.* Any thing that binds; chord; chain; union; an obligation in writing. — *v. t.* To secure by bond. — *a.* In a servile state; captive; bound.

Bŏnd'a̤ge, *n.* Slavery; captivity; imprisonment; involuntary servitude. [slave.

Bŏnd'măid, *n.* A woman

Bŏnd'man, *n.* A man slave.

Bŏnd'-sērv'ant, *n.* A slave.

Bŏnds'man (143), *n.* One bound as surety for another.

Bŏnd'wŏm-an (143), *n.* A woman slave.

Bōne (18), *n.* The solid frame of an animal, or a piece of this frame. — *v. t.* To take out bones from.

Bōne'-sĕt'ter, *n.* A man who sets broken bones.

Bŏn'fīre, *n.* A triumphal fire.

Bŏn-mōt' (bŏng-mō'), *n.* A witty speech; a jest.

Bŏn'net, *n.* A covering for the head. [ry; gay.

Bŏn'ny, *a.* Handsome; merry.

Bŏn'ny-clăb'ber, *n.* Thick part of milk that has turned sour.

Bō'nus, *n.* A premium, as on a loan or other privilege.

Bō'ny, *a.* Full of bones; strong. [bird.

Bōo'by (141), *n.* A dunce; a

Bōodh'ĭsm (bōō'dĭzm), *n.* A system of religion in Asia.

Bōok, *n.* A volume; a work; or a definite part of a work. — *v. t.* To enter in a book.

Bōok'-bīnd'er, *n.* One who binds books. [books.

Bōok'-cāse (106). *n.* A case for

Bōok'ish, *a.* Much given to books or study.

Bōok'-keep'er (106), *n.* A keeper of account-books.

Bōok'ish-ness, *n.* Fondness for reading or study.

Bōok'-keep'ing, *n.* The keeping of accounts.

Bōok'-sĕl'ler, *n.* One who sells books.

Bōok'worm (-wûrm), *n.* A worm or mite that eats holes in books; a close student.

Bōom, *n.* A spar to extend the bottom of a sail; a bar across a river or harbor; a hollow roar or cry. — *v. i.* To rush and roar; to cry as the bittern.

Bōon, *a.* [Lat. *bonus*, good.] Gay; merry; kind. — *n.* A gift; present; grant; favor.

Bōor, *n.* A clown; a countryman.

Bōor'ish, *a.* Clownish; rustic.

Bōor'ish-ness, *n.* Clownishness; rusticity.

Bōose, *v. i.* To drink to excess.

Bōost, *v. t.* To push up; to lift.

Bōo'sy, *a.* Tipsy; merry with liquor.

Bōot, *v. t.* To profit; to put on boots; to furnish with boots. — *n.* Profit; a covering for the leg and foot; part of a coach. — *To boot*, in addition.

Bōot-ee', *n.* A short boot.

Bōoth, *n.* A temporary shelter of slight construction.

Bōot'-jack, *n.* An instrument for pulling off boots.

Bōot'less, *a.* Unprofitable; useless; vain.

Bōot'-tree, *n.* A sort of last to shape a boot on. [spoil.

Bōot'y, *n.* Pillage; plunder;

Bō'rax (186), *n.* A compound of

Boracic acid and soda, used as a styptic.

Bôr'der, *n.* An edge; boundary. — *v. t.* To adorn with a border. — *v. i.* To make a border; to be near or contiguous.

Bôr'der-er, *n.* One who dwells near a border.

Bôre, *v. t.* To make a hole in; to pierce; to weary. — *n.* A hole made by boring; a tiresome person.

Bôre, *imp.* of *Bear.* [erly.

Bô're-al, *a.* Northern; northBô're-as, *n.* The north wind.

Bôre'-cōle, *n.* A species of cabbage. [forth.

Bôrn, *p. p.* of *Bear.* Brought

Bôrne, *p. p.* of *Bear.* Carried.

Bôr'ough (bŭr'ō), *n.* A corporatiou town.

Bôr'rōw, *v. t.* To take the use of for a time. [rows.

Bôr'rōw-er, *n.* One who bor-

Bo'som (bōōz'um), *n.* The breast; heart; any receptacle. — *v. t.* To conceal; to inclose.

Bôss, *n.* A stud; knob.

Bôssed (bôst), *a.* Ornamented with bosses.

Bôss'y, *a.* Containing bosses.

Bo-tăn'ic, } *a.* Relating to
Bo-tăn'ic-al, } plants.

Bŏt'a-nĭst, *n.* A person skilled in plants. [plants.

Bŏt'a-nīze, *v. i.* To study

Bŏt'a-ny, *n.* [Gr. *botanē*, plant.] That branch of natural history that treats of plants.

Bŏtch, *n.* Swelling; pustule; work ill-finished. — *v. t.* To mend clumsily.

Bŏtch'er, *n.* One who mends old clothes. [botches.

Bŏtch'y, *a.* Covered with

Bŏth (18), *a.* The one and the other; the two. [Used also as a *pron.* and a *conj.*]

Bŏth'er, *v. t.* To perplex; to confuse.

Bŏt'ry-oid, } *a.* Having the
Bŏt'ry-oid'al, } form of a bunch of grapes.

Bŏts, *n. pl.* Small worms in the intestines of horses.

Bŏt'tle, *n.* A narrow mouthed vessel for liquor. — *v. t.* To put in bottles.

Bŏt'tom, *n.* The lowest part; the ground under water; foundation: a valley; dregs; a ship. — *v. t.* To found or build upon.

Bŏt'tom-less. *a.* Without a bottom; unfathomable.

Bŏt'tom-ry, *n.* The act of borrowing money on a ship.

Bou-doir (bōō-dwŏr), *n.* A small private apartment.

Bough (bou), *n.* A branch.

Bou-giē' (bōō-zhē'), *n.* A wax candle; a surgical instrument.

Bought (bawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Buy.* Purchased.

Bōul'der, *n.* See *Bowlder.*

Bounce, *v. i.* To leap; to spring. — *n.* A leap; sudden noise; a boast.

Boun'cer, *n.* A boaster; a lie.

Boun'cing, *a.* Stout; plump and healthy.

Bound, *v. t.* To limit; to restrain; to inclose. — *v. i.* To spring; to jump. — *a.* Destined; going to. — *n.* A barrier; limit; leap.

Bound'a-ry, *n.* A limit; mark; barrier.

Bound'en, *a.* Required; necessary.

Bound'less, *a.* Without bound; infinite.

Boun'te-oŭs, *a.* Liberal; kind; bountiful.

Boun'te-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Liberally; generously.

Boun'te-oŭs-ness, *n.* Liberality; munificence.

Boun'ti-ful (135, 139), *a.* Liberal; generous. [ously.

Boun'ti-ful-ly, *adv.* Generously.

Boun'ti-ful-ness, *n.* Quality of being bountiful.

Boun'ty, *n.* [Lat. *bonitas*, fr. *bonus*, good.] Liberality in giving; generosity; munificence; a premium.

Bou-quet' (bōō-kā'), *n.* A bunch of flowers; a nosegay.

Bour-geois' (bur-jois'), *n.* A kind of printing type.

☞ Bourgeois Type.

Bourn, *n.* A bound; limit.

Bourse, *n.* A French Exchange.

Bout, *n.* A turn; trial; essay.

Bō've, *a.* Relating to cattle of the ox kind.

Bow (bou), *v. t.* & *i.* To bend down. — *n.* An act of reverence or respect; the rounding part of a ship's side forward.

Bōw, *n.* An instrument to shoot arrows; a fiddle-stick; any thing curved.

Bow'el, *v. t.* To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate.

Bow'els, *n. pl.* The intestines; entrails.

Bow'er, *n.* An arbor; an anchor at the bow.

Bow'er-y, *a.* Full of bowers; shady.

Bōw'ie-knīfe (bō'e-nīf), *n.* A long knife or dagger.

Bōwl, *n.* A deep vessel; a round ball of wood. — *v. t.* To roll along as a bowl. — *v. i.* To play at bowls.

Bōwl'-lĕgged, *a.* Having crooked legs.

Bōwl'der, *n.* A roundish mass of rock. [bowls.

Bōwl'er, *n.* One who plays at

Bōw'line, *n.* A rope to hold a sail to the wind.

Bōwl'ing-ăl'ley, *n.* A place to play at bowls.

Bōwl'ing-green, *n.* A green for bowlers.

Bōw'man (143), *n.* An archer.

Bow'man (bou'man), *n.* Foremost rower.

Bōw'sprit, *n.* A spar projecting from a ship's head.

Bōw'string, *n.* A string for a bow; a Turkish punishment.

Bōw'-wĭn'dōw, *n.* A projecting window.

Bŏx, *n.* A tree; a wooden case; a blow on the ear; a plant; a driver's seat; an iron cylinder for an axle-tree to run in. — *v. t.* To put in a box; to strike. — *v. i.* To fight with the fist. [box.

Bŏx'en (bŏks'n), *a.* Made of

Bŏx'er, *n.* One who fights with the fists; a pugilist.

Boy, *n.* A male child; a lad.

Boy'hōōd, *n.* State of a boy.

Boy'ish, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a boy.

Boy'ish-ly, *adv.* In a boyish manner.

Boy'ish-ness, } *n.* The man-
Boy'ism, } ners of a boy; boyhood; puerility.

Brăb'ble, *v. i.* To clamor.

Brāce, *n.* That which holds or binds; a bandage; a strap; a piece of timber; a pair; a curved connecting line used in printing. [See *Braggart*, below.] — *v. t.* To bind; to tie; to tighten; to furnish with braces.

Brāce'let, *n.* An ornament for the wrist.

Brā'cer, *n.* One who braces.

Brāch'i-al, or **Brā'chi-al,** *a.* Belonging to the arm.

Bra-chȳg'ra-phy, *n.* Shorthand writing.

Brăck'et, *n.* [Old Fr. *braquet*, from Lat. *brachium*, arm.] A small support of wood; (*pl.*) hooks, thus [ ], for inclosing words.

Brăck'ish, *a.* Saltish; salt.
Brăc̆et, *n.* A small leaf or set of leaves.
Brăd, *n.* A slender nail without a head.
Brăg (129), *v. t.* To boast; to swagger; to vaunt. — *n.* A boast; a game at cards.
Brăg'ga-dō'ci-o (-shi-o), *n.* A vain boaster. [ness.
Brăg'gard-ĭşm, *n.* Boastful-
Brăg'gart, } *n.* A boaster; a
Brăg'ger, } vain fellow.
Brăg'gart, *a.* Boastful.
Brăh'min, *n.* A Hindoo priest.
Brāid (130), *v. t.* To weave or plait, as three or more strands to form one. — *n.* Something braided; a sort of lace.
Brāin, *n.* The soft substance within the skull which is the seat of sensation and intellect; the understanding; the fancy. — *v. t.* To beat out the brains of.
Brāin'less, *a.* Destitute of thought; thoughtless; foolish.
Brāin'-păn, *n.* The skull.
Brāke, old *imp.* of *Break.* — *n.* An instrument for dressing flax; a contrivance for stopping wheels; a fern.
Brāke'man (143), *n.* One who manages the brake on railway carriages.
Brăm'ble, *n.* A prickly shrub.
Brā'min. See *Brahmin.*
Brăn, *n.* The outer coats of grain separated from the flour; husk.
Brănch, *n.* A limb; a bough; a shoot; offspring; division. — *v. i.* or *t.* To divide into branches; to ramify.
Brănch'let, *n.* A little branch.
Brănch'y, *a.* Full of branches.
Brănd, *v. t.* [A.-S., from *brinnan*, to burn.] To burn with a hot iron; to stigmatize. — *n.* A burnt or burning piece of wood; a thunderbolt; an iron to burn the figure of letters; the mark burnt; a stigma; a sword.
Brăn'dish, *v. t.* To wave; to flourish, as a weapon. — *n.* A flourish.
Brăn'dish-er, *n.* One who brandishes. [worm.
Brănd'ling, *n.* A kind of
Brănd'-new, *a.* Perfectly new.
Brăn'dy, *n.* A spirit distilled from wine, cider, or fruit.
Brăn'gle (brang'gl), *n.* A brawl. — *v. i.* To wrangle.
Brā'şier (brā'zhur), *n.* One who works in brass; a pan for holding coals.
Brăss, *n.* A yellow alloy of copper and zinc; impudence.
Brăss'y, *a.* Made of brass; like brass; impudent.
Brăt, *n.* A child; — in contempt.
Bra-vā'do, *n.* An arrogant threat; a boasting fellow.
Brāve, *a.* Fearless of danger. — Syn. Courageous; gallant; valiant; bold; intrepid. — *n.* An Indian warrior. — *v. t.* To encounter with firmness; to defy.
Brāve'ly, *adv.* Gallantly; generously. [ism.
Brāv'er-y, *n.* Courage; hero-
Brā'vo, *n.* A daring villain.
Brā'vo, *interj.* Well done!
Brąwl, *v. i.* To make a great noise; to quarrel noisily. — *n.* A quarrel; squabble.
Brąwl'er, *n.* A wrangler; a noisy fellow.
Brąwn, *n.* A boar's flesh; full, strong, muscles.
Brąwn'y, *a.* Having large, strong muscles; muscular.
Brāy, *v. t.* To beat in a mortar. — *v. i.* To make a harsh noise like an ass. — *n.* The cry of an ass.
Brāy'ing, *n.* The cry of an ass; clamor; noise.
Brāze, *v. t.* To cover or solder with brass.
Brā'zen (brā'zn), *a.* Made of brass; bold; impudent. — *v. i.* To be impudent.
Brā'zen-fāçed (brā'zn-fāst), *a.* Impudent; bold.
Brā'zen-ness (106), *n.* A brazen quality; brassiness.
Brā'zier (brā'zhur), *n.* See *Brasier.*
Brēach, *n.* A break or gap; infraction; violation; quarrel.
Brēach'y, *a.* Apt to break fences; unruly.
Brēad, *n.* Food made of flour or meal; support of life.
Brēad'-cŏrn, *n.* Grain of which bread is made.
Brēad'-stŭff, *n.* That of which bread is made.
Brēadth, *n.* Width; measure from side to side.
Brēak, *v. t.* [*imp.* Broke; *p. p.* Broke, Broken.] To part or open by force; to rend; to crush; to tame; to make bankrupt; to remove from office. — *v. i.* To part in two; to burst; to become a bankrupt; to dawn. — *n.* An opening; breach; pause; failure.
Brēak'ăge (42), *n.* Allowance for things broken.
Brēak'er, *n.* One who breaks; a rock on which waves break; the waves so broken.
Brēak'fast, *n.* The first meal in the day. — *v. i.* To eat breakfast.
Brēak'neck, *n.* A steep or precipitous place.
Brēak'wa-ter, *n.* A mole or wall to break the force of the waves.
Brēam, *v. t.* To cleanse, as a ship's bottom. — *n.* A fish.
Brēast, *n.* Upper forepart of the body; seat of the affections; the heart. — *v. t.* To meet in front.
Brēast'-bōne, *n.* Bone of the breast.
Brēast'-knŏt, (-nŏt), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the breast.
Brēast'pin, *n.* A pin to wear on the breast. [the breast.
Brēast'-plāte, *n.* Armor for
Brēast'work (-wŭrk), *n.* A low parapet for defense.
Brēath, *n.* Air respired; life; breeze.
Brēath'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being breathed; respirable.
Brēathe, *v. i.* To respire; to live; to utter softly. — *v. t.* To exhale.
Brēath'ing, *n.* Respiration; aspiration; vent.
Brēath'less, *a.* Out of breath; exhausted: dead.
Brēd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Breed.*
Breech, *n.* The lower part of the body; part of a fire-arm behind the bottom of the bore. — *v. t.* To put into breeches.
Breech'es (brĭch'ez), *n.* A lower garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs.
Breech'ing (brĭch'ing), *n.* The hinder part of a harness.
Breed, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Bred.] To give birth to; to generate; to hatch; to bring up; to educate. — *v. i.* To be with young. — *n.* Offspring; progeny; race.
Breed'er, *n.* One that breeds.
Breed'ing, *n* Bringing up; education; nurture; manners.
Breeze, *n.* A gentle wind
Breez'y, *a.* Fanned with gentle breezes. [*Brother.*
Brĕth'ren (145), *n. pl.* of
Bre-vĕt', *n.* A commission

which entitles an officer to rank above his pay.

Bre'vi-ā-ry, *n.* The prayer-book of the Roman Catholic church. [pend.

Bre'vi-ate, *n.* A short com-

Bre'vi-a-tūre, *n.* An abbreviation. [ing type.

Bre-viér', *n.* A small print-

☞ Brevier Type.

Brēv'i-ty, *n.* Conciseness.

Brew (brŋ), *v. i.* To make beer; to be in a state of preparation. — *v. t.* To mingle: to contrive. [brews.

Brew'er (brŋ'-), *n.* One who

Brew'er-y (brŋ'-), *n.* A house for brewing. [brewery.

Brew'-house (brŋ'-), *n.* A

Brew'is (brŋ'-), *n.* Bread soaked in gravy or in water and butter.

Bribe, *n.* A gift to corrupt the conduct. — *v. t.* To corrupt by gifts.

Brīb'er, *n.* One who bribes.

Brīb'er-y, *n.* The giving or receiving of bribes.

Brick, *n.* [Armoric *prick*, clayey.] A mass of burnt clay. — *v. t.* To lay with bricks.

Brick'bāt, *n.* A broken piece of brick.

Brick'-kiln (-kĭl), *n.* A kiln for burning brick. [mason.

Brick'-lāy'er, *n.* A brick-

Brick'-māk'er, *n.* One who makes brick.

Brīd'al (133), *a.* Belonging to marriage. — *n.* A wedding.

Bride, *n.* A woman newly married, or about to be married.

Bride'-cāke, *n.* Cake distributed at a wedding.

Bride'groom, *n.* A man newly married, or about to be married.

Bride'māid, *n.* A woman who attends the bride.

Bride'man, *n.* A man who attends the bride and bridegroom. [correction.

Bride'well, *n.* A house of

Brĭdge, *n.* A structure to pass over water on; a support. — *v. t.* To form a bridge over.

Brī'dle, *n.* An instrument to restrain or govern a horse. — *v. t.* To put on a bridle: to restrain. — *v. i.* To hold up the head.

Brī-dōon', *n.* A light snaffle distinct from that of the principal bit.

Brief, *a.* Short; concise. — *n.* An epitome, or short writing; an abstract.

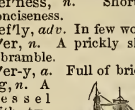
Brief'ness, *n.* Shortness; conciseness.

Brief'ly, *adv.* In few words.

Brī'er, *n.* A prickly shrub; a bramble.

Brī'er-y, *a.* Full of briers.

Brig, *n.* A vessel with two masts square rigged.



Brig.

Brī-gāde', *n.* A division of troops. — *v. t.* To form into brigades.

Brig'a-diēr', *n.* An officer commanding a brigade.

Brig'and, *n.* One of a band of robbers; a freebooter.

Brig'an-tīne, *n.* A kind of small brig.

Bright (brīt), *n.* Shining; clear; promising.

Bright'en (brīt'n), *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become bright.

Bright'ly (brīt'-), *adv.* With luster; splendidly.

Bright'ness (brīt'-), *n.* Luster; splendor; acuteness.

Brill'ian-cy, *n.* Sparkling luster or brightness.

Brill'iant, *a.* Shining; sparkling. — *n.* A diamond cut into angles.

Brim, *n.* The edge; upper edge; side; bank. — *v. i.* To be filled to the brim.

Brim'ful, *a.* Full to the brim.

Brim'mer, *n.* A bowl filled to the top. [the brim.

Brim'ming (129), *a.* Full to

Brim'stōne, *n.* A mineral; sulphur.

Brin'ded, } *a.* Streaked;
Brin'dled, } spotted.

Brīne, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; the ocean.

Brīne'-păn, } *n.* A pit of salt
Brīne'-pĭt, } water for evaporation.

Bring, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROUGHT.] To convey or carry to; to fetch from.

Brin'y, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, brine.

Brink (79), *n.* The edge of a steep place. [active; lively.

Brisk, *a.* Quick; full of life;

Brisk'et, *n.* That part of the breast of an animal that lies next to the ribs. [ner.

Brisk'ly, *adv.* In a brisk man-

Brisk'ness, *n.* Quality of being brisk; activeness.

Bris'tle (bris'l), *n.* A stiff, coarse hair, as of swine. — *v. i.* To raise the bristles.

Bris'tly (bris'lў), *adv.* Set thick with bristles.

Bri-tăn'ni-à, *n.* A metallic compound, consisting chiefly of block tin, with antimony, and some bismuth and copper. [Britain.

Brit'ish, *a.* Pertaining to

Brit'on, *n.* A native of Britain.

Brit'tle, *a.* Apt to break; fragile.

Brit'tle-ness, *n.* Aptness to break; fragility.

Brōach, *n.* A spit. — *v. t.* To tap; to let out.

Brōach'er, *n.* One who broaches; a spit.

Broad (brawd), *a.* Extended from side to side; wide; coarse; indelicate. — SYN. Ample; comprehensive; large.

Broad'-ăx, } *n.* An ax for
Broad'ăxe, } hewing timber.

Broad'cāst, *n.* A scattering of seed with the hand. — *a.* Dispersed with the hand, as seed; widely spread.

Broad'clŏth, *n.* A fine woolen cloth.

Broad'en, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow broad.

Broad'sīde, *n.* A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship.

Broad'swōrd (-sōrd), *n.* A broad-bladed sword.

Bro-eād', *n.* [It. *broccare*, to figure, to stitch.] Silk stuff variegated with gold and silver, or enriched with flowers.

Bro-eād'ed, *a.* Worked, or dressed, in brocade.

Brō'eage, *n.* Trade of a broker; brokerage.

Brŏck, *n.* A badger; a brocket.

Brŏe'eo-lī (140), *n* A species of cabbage. [years old.

Brŏck'et, *n.* A red deer, two

Brō'gan, or **Bro-găn'**, *n.* A thick shoe.

Brōgue, *n.* A corrupt dialect or pronunciation.

Broid'er, *v. t.* To embroider.

Broil, *n.* A tumult; quarrel. — *v. t.* To dress over coals. — *v. i.* To be in a heat.

Broil'er, *n.* One who broils.

Brōke (18), *imp.* of *Break*.

Brō'ken (brō'kn), *p. p.* or *a.* of *Break*.

Brō'ken-heärt'ed, *a.* Having the spirits crushed.

Brō'ken-wĭnd'ed, *a.* Having short breath.

Brō′ker, *n.* An agent who transacts business on commission.

Brō′ker-a|ge, *n.* Business or commission of a broker.

Brŏn′chĭ-al, *a.* Relating to the throat. [fection.

Brŏn-chī′tĭs, *n.* A throat af-

Bron-chŏt′o-my, *n.* An incision into the windpipe.

Brŏnze, *n.* A compound of copper and tin. — *v. t.* To color or harden like bronze.

Brōoch, *n.* A jewel; a bosom-pin.

Brōod, *n.* Offspring; progeny. — *v. i.* To sit on eggs; to cover chickens; to muse.

Brōok, *n.* A natural stream less than a river. — *v. t.* To bear; to endure; to submit to.

Brōok′let, *n.* A small brook.

Brōom, *n.* A shrub; an instrument to sweep with; a besom.

Brōom′stick, *n.* The staff or handle of a broom.

Brōom′y, *a.* Full of broom; like or containing broom.

Brŏth, *n.* Liquor in which flesh has been boiled. [fame.

Brŏth′el, *n.* A house of ill-

Brŏth′er (brŭth′er, 99), *n.* A male born of the same parents: an associate; a companion.

Brŏth′er-hōod, *n.* State of being a brother; fraternity.

Brŏth′er-ly, *a.* Like a brother.

Brought (brawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Bring.*

Brow, *n.* The forehead; the hairy ridge over the eye; the edge.

Brow′bēat, *v. t.* To beat down by sternness or arrogance.

Brow′bēat′ing, *n.* Act of beating down or endeavoring to intimidate.

Brown, *a.* [The root is A.-S. *beornan*, Eng. *burn.*] Dusky; inclining to red. — *n.* A dusky reddish color. — *v. t.* To make brown. — *v. i.* To become brown.

Brown′ĭe, *n.* A kind of imaginary good-natured spirit.

Brown′ĭsh, *a.* Inclined to brown.

Brownʹ-stŭd′y, *a.* Dull thoughtfulness; reverie.

Browse (brouz), *v. t.* To feed on the shoots of shrubs.

Browse (brouss), *n.* The twigs of shrubs.

Bru′in, *n.* A bear.

Bruĭse, *v. t.* To hurt with blows. — *n.* A contusion.

Bruĭs′er, *n.* A boxer.

Brŭĭt, *n.* Report; rumor. — *v. t.* To report. [ter.

Bru′mal, *a.* Belonging to win-

Bru-nĕtte′, *n.* A woman of a dark or brown complexion.

Brŭnt, *n.* A shock; attack; onset; violence.

Brŭsh, *n.* A hairy instrument; a pencil; brisk attack; a thicket; branches of trees lopped off. — *v. t.* To rub or sweep with a brush. — *v. i.* To move in haste.

Brŭsh′-wōod, *n.* Underwood.

Brŭsh′y, *a.* Like a brush; shaggy. [crackle; to bully.

Brŭs′tle (brŭs′l), *v. i.* To

Bru′tal (133), *a.* Savage; cruel.

Bru-tăl′i-ty, *n.* Savageness; cruelty; insensibility to pity.

Bru′tal-īze, *v. t.* To make brutal. — *v. i.* To become brutal.

Bru′tal-ly, *adv.* In a brutal manner; cruelly.

Brute, *n.* An irrational animal. — *a.* Senseless; savage.

Bru′tĭ-fȳ, *v. t.* To make brutish or unfeeling.

Bru′tish, *a.* Bestial; savage.

Bru′tish-ness, *n.* Quality of being brutish. [ity.

Bru′tĭsm, *n.* Extreme stupid-

Bry̆′o-ny, *n.* A certain wild climbing plant. [liquor.

Bŭb, *n.* Strong beer or malt

Bŭb′ble, *n.* A small bladder of water; a false show; empty project. — *v. i.* To rise in bubbles; to run with a gurgling sound. — *v. t.* To cheat; to impose on.

Bŭb′bler, *n.* One who cheats.

Bŭb′bly, *a.* Full of bubbles; like bubbles.

Bū′ca-neer′, *n.* A piratical adventurer; a freebooter.

Bŭck, *n.* Male of rabbits, deer, &c.; a dandy; lye. — *v. t.* To steep clothes in lye.

Bŭck′-bas′ket, *n.* A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

Bŭck′et, *n.* A vessel to draw or carry water in.

Bŭck′ish, *a* Pertaining to a gay fellow; foppish.

Bŭck′le (bŭk′l), *n.* An instrument for fastening straps. — *v. t.* To fasten with a buckle; to apply. — *v. i.* To join in battle.

Bŭck′ler, *n.* A kind of shield.

Bŭck′ram, *n.* A coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue.

Bŭck′skin, *n.* The leather from a buck.

Bŭck′thôrn, *n.* A plant bearing a black berry.

Bŭck′whēat, *n.* A plant, the seed of which is used as a grain.

Bu-cŏl′ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *boukolos*, herdsman.] Relating to shepherds; pastoral. — *n.* A pastoral poem.

Būd, *n.* First shoot of a plant. — *v. i.* To put forth buds. — *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree.

Būd′dle, *v. t.* To wash, as ores.

Būde′-light (-līt), *n.* An intense white light produced by burning purified coal-gas in a peculiar kind of lamp.

Būdge, *v. i.* To stir; to go; to move. — *a.* Stiff; rigid; pompous; surly.

Būdg′et, *n.* A bag; pouch; stock; store; a statement respecting finances.

Būff, *n.* A leather dressed with oil; a color between light pink and light yellow.

Būf′fa-lo, *n.* (*pl.* Būf′fa-lōes, 140.) A kind of wild ox.



Buffalo.

B ŭ f′ f e t (130), *v. t.* To box; to beat; to strike with the fist. — *n.* A blow with the hand; a cuff; a kind of cupboard or closet.

Būf′fo, *n.* The comic actor in an opera.

Buf-fōon′, *n.* A clown; a mountebank.

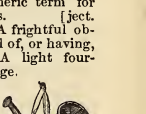
Buf-fōon′er-y, *n.* Low jests.

Būg, *n.* A generic term for various insects. [ject.

Būg′beâr, *n.* A frightful ob-

Būg′gy, *a.* Full of, or having, bugs. — *n.* A light four-wheeled carriage.

Bū′gle,
Bū′gle-hôrn, } *n.* A military instrument of music.



Bugle.

Bū′gle, *n.* An elongated glass bead.

Bū′gloss, *n.* A plant used in dyeing.

Būhl (būl), *n.* Metallic figures inlaid in dark wood or tortoise-shell.

Bûhr′stōne (bûr-), *n.* A species of quartz, used for millstones.

Build (bĭld), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUILDED, BUILT.] To raise a structure; to construct; to erect. — *v. i.* To rest or depend for support.

Build'er, *n.* One who builds.

Build'ing, *n.* An edifice; fabric.

Built, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Build.*

Bulb, *n.* A round root, as that of the onion or tulip.

Bul-bā'ceoŭs, *a.* Having bulbs; bulbous.

Bulb'oŭs, *a.* Having round roots or heads; protuberant.

Bulge, *n.* Protuberant part of a cask; a protuberance. — *v. i.* To swell in the middle.

Bulk, *n.* Size; substance in general; quantity; main part.

Bulk'-hĕad, *n.* A partition in a ship, to form separate apartments.

Bulk'i-ness, *n.* Largeness.

Bulk'y, *a.* Of great size; big.

Bull, *n.* The male of cattle; edict of the pope; a blunder.

Bull'a-ry, *n.* A collection of papal bulls.

Bull'-bāit'ing, *n.* Practice of exciting bulls with dogs.

Bull'-dŏg, *n.* A kind of large fierce dog.



Bull-dog.

Bull'et, *n.* A ball for a gun.

Bul'le-tĭn, *n.* Official report or notice.

Bull'-fight (-fīt), *n.* A fight with a bull.

Bull'-fĭnch, *n.* A singing bird.

Bull'-frŏg, *n.* A large species of frog.

Bull'ion, *n.* Uncoined silver or gold.

Bull'ock, *n.* A young bull; an ox.

Bull's'-eye (-ī), *n.* A small window of rounded or projecting glass.

Bull'y, *n.* A blustering, quarrelsome fellow. — *v. i.* To bluster. — *v. t.* To threaten with noisy menaces.

Bull'rush, *n.* A rush growing in water

Bul'wark, *n.* A fortification; shelter; sides of a ship above the upper deck.

Bum-bāi'liff, *n.* [A corruption of *bound-bailiff.*] An under bailiff.

Bum'ble-bee, *n.* A kind of large bee.

Bump, *n.* A swelling; a blow. — *v. i.* To make a loud noise. — *v. t.* To thump; to strike.

Bump'er, *n.* A glass filled to the brim.

Bump'kin, *n.* An awkward person; a clown; a rustic.

Bun } (125), *n.* A small cake,
Bunn } or sweet bread.

Bunch, *n.* A cluster; a hard lump; a protuberance. — *v. i.* To grow in clusters. — *v. t.* To tie in bunches.

Bunch'y, *a.* Full of bunches; like a bunch.

Bun'dle, *n.* A number of things bound together. — *v. t.* To tie together.

Bung, *n.* A stopper for a barrel. — *v. t.* To stop with a bung.

Bun'ga-lōw, *n.* In India, a house of a single floor.

Bung'-hōle, *n.* A hole in a barrel.

Bun'gle, *v. i.* To do clumsily.

Bun'gler, *n.* A clumsy workman.

Bun'gling, *a.* Very clumsy.

Bun'gling-ly, *adv.* Clumsily.

Bun'ion (bŭn'yun), *n.* An excrescence on the toe. [a bed.

Bunk, *n.* A case of boards for

Bunn, *n.* See *Bun.*

Bunt'ing, *n.* A thin woolen cloth; a bird of different species.

Buoy (bwoy *or* bwôy), *n.* A piece of wood or cork floating on the water, to indicate shoals, rocks, &c.; or to bear a cable. — *v. t.* To keep afloat; to sustain.



Buoy.

Buoy'an-çy (bwoy'- *or* bwôy'-), *n.* The quality of floating; specific lightness. — SYN. Animation; elasticity; vivacity.

Buoy'ant (bwoy'- or bwôy'-), *a.* Floating; light.

Bûr } (125), *n.* The prickly
Bŭrr } head of a plant.

Bûr'den (bûr'dn), *n.* [From the root of *bear.*] That which is borne; a load; chorus of a song; refrain. — *v. t.* To load; to oppress.

Bûr'den-sòme, *a.* Grievous to be borne. — SYN. Heavy; ponderous; oppressive.

Bûr'dŏck, *n.* A wild plant that bears burs.

Bu'reau (bū'rō), *n.* (*pl.* **Bu'reaus.**) A chest of drawers for papers or clothes; office.

Bûrg, *n.* A borough.

Bûr'gess, *n.* A freeman of a city.

Bûrg'grave, *n.* A German noble.

Bûrgh'er (bûrg'er), *n.* A freeman of a borough.

Bûr'glar, *n.* One who breaks into a house by night.

Bur-glā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Consisting in burglary.

Bûr'gla-ry, *n.* The crime of house-breaking by night, with intent to steal.

Bûrg'o-mās'ter, *n.* A city magistrate.

Bûr'gun-dy, *n.* Wine made in Burgundy.

Bu'ri-al (bĕr'ī-al), *n.* Act of burying; a funeral.

Bu'rin, *n.* A graving tool.

Bûrl, *v. t.* To pick knots, &c., from, in fulling cloth.

Bur-lĕsque' (-lĕsk'), *a.* Tending to excite laughter; ludicrous. — *n.* A ludicrous representation. — *v. t.* To make ludicrous; to turn to ridicule.

Bûr'ly, *a.* Great in size; boisterous.

Bûrn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURNED, BURNT.] To consume by fire. — *v. i.* To scorch; to be inflamed; to be on fire. — *n.* A hurt caused by fire.

Bûrn'er, *n.* One who sets on fire; appendage to a lamp or gas-fixture. [plant.

Bûr'net, *n.* A certain garden

Bûrn'ing, *n.* Combustion; heat. — *a.* Flaming; vehement; ardent.

Bûrn'ing-glăss, *n.* A convex lens for converging the sun's rays to a focus.

Bûr'nish, *v. t.* To polish; to brighten. — *n.* A gloss.

Bûr'nish-er, *n.* One who, or that which, burnishes.

Bûrnt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Burn.*

Bûrnt'-ŏf'fer-ing, *n.* Something offered and burnt on an altar as a sacrifice.

Bûrr, *n.* See *Bur.*

Bûr'rōw, *n.* A lodge in the earth for rabbits, &c. — *v. i.* To lodge in a hole in the earth.

Bûr'sar, *n.* The treasurer of a college; a charity student.

Bûr'sa-ry, *n.* [Gr. *bursa*, a skin, a purse.] Treasury of a college or monastery.

Bûrse, *n.* A mercantile exchange.

Bûrst, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURST.] To break or fly

open. — *n.* A sudden rent or disruption.

Bûr'then. See *Burden.*

Bur'y (bĕr'ȳ), *v. t.* To inter in a grave; to cover with earth; to conceal; to hide.

Bush, *n.* A shrub; a bough. — *v. t.* To furnish with a bush or with bushes.

Bush'el, *n.* A dry measure of eight gallons, or four pecks.

Bush'i-ness, *n.* State of being bushy.

Bush'y, *a.* Full of bushes; thick, as hair.

Busʹi-ly (bĭzʹi-lȳ), *adv.* With constant occupation.

Busʹi-ness (bĭzʹnes), *n.* Employment; trade; occupation; concern.

Büsk, *n.* A piece of steel or whalebone worn in corsets.

Büsk'in, *n.* A half boot, anciently worn on the stage.

Büsʹkined, *a.* Wearing buskins.

Büs'ket, *n.* A small bush; a collection of shrubs.

Büsk'ined, *a.* Wearing buskins. [kiss.

Büss, *n.* A kiss. — *v. t.* To

Büst, *n.* A statue of the head and shoulders.

Büs'tard. *n.* A bird of the ostrich family.

Büs'tle (büsʹl), *v. i.* To be busy or active. — *n.* A tumult; hurry; commotion.

Büs'tler (büsʹler), *n.* An active, stirring person.

Busʹy (bĭzʹȳ), *a.* Employed with earnestness; officious. — *v. t.* To employ; to occupy.

Busʹy-bŏd'y (bĭzʹȳ-), *n.* A meddling, officious person.

Büt, *prep.* Except; unless. — *conj.* More; further. — *n.* End; limit; bound. — *v. t.* To be bounded; to touch with the end.

Butch'er, *n.* One who kills animals to sell. — *v. t.* To slay inhumanly.

Butch'er-ly, *a.* Barbarous; cruel; bloody.

Butch'er-y, *n.* The business of a butcher; slaughter of cattle for market; cruel murder; carnage.

Büt'-end, *n.* The thicker end of a thing.

Büt'ler, *n.* A servant who has the care of liquors.

Büt'ler-shĭp, *n.* The office of a butler.

Büt'ment, *n.* A buttress of an arch.

Bŭtt, *n.* The larger end of a thing; a mark to shoot at; a large cask; a kind of hinge; a push or thrust with the head; thickest part of tanned ox-hides; end; limit; one who is ridiculed. — *v. i.* To strike with the head; to be bounded; to abut.

Büt'ter, *n.* An oily substance obtained from cream by churning. — *v. t.* To cover or spread with butter.

Büt'ter-cŭp, *n.* A plant with bright yellow flowers; crowfoot.

Büt'ter-flȳ, *n.* [Named from the color of the yellow species.] A genus of insects.

Büt'ter-milk, *n.* The milk which remains after the butter is separated.

Büt'ter-nŭt, *n.* A tree and its oily fruit.

Büt'ter-print, *n.* A stamp for butter.

Büt'ter-tōoth, *n.* A broad fore tooth.

Büt'ter-y, *n.* A room where provisions are kept; pantry. — *a.* Resembling butter; having the qualities or appearance of butter.

Büt'tock, *n.* Protuberant part of the body behind; rump.

Büt'ton (bŭt'tn), *n.* A knob or catch for fastening clothes; a piece of wood or metal made to turn so as to fasten doors, &c. — *v. t.* To fasten with a button or with buttons.

Büt'ton-hōle, *n.* A hole for a button.


Buttress.

Büt'tress, *n.* A projecting support to the outside of a wall. — *v. t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.

Bū'ty-rā'ceoŭs, *a.* Having the qualities of butter; like butter.

Bŭx'om. *a.* Lively; brisk; jolly; frolicsome.

Bŭx'om-ly, *adv.* Briskly; gayly.

Bŭx'om-ness, *n.* Quality of being buxom; briskness; gayety.

Buy (bī). *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOUGHT (bawt).] To acquire by paying a price for; to purchase.

Buyʹer, *n.* A purchaser.

Büzz (125), *n.* A humming sound, as of bees. — *v. i.* To make a low humming sound, like bees. — *v. t.* To whisper; to spread by whispers.

Büz'zard, *n.* A species of hawk.

Büzz'er, *n.* One who buzzes; a whisperer.

By, *prep.* Near; close to; from one to the other side of; with; through means of; in presence. — *By and by,* presently; pretty soon; before long.

Bȳ'-end, *n.* Private interest.

Bȳ'-gōne, *a.* Past; gone by.

Bȳ'-lȧw, *n.* A private law or regulation.

Bȳ'-păth, *n.* A private path.

Bȳre, *n.* A cow-house.

Bȳ'-stănd'er, *n.* A looker on; a spectator.

Bȳ'-street, *n.* A private street

Bȳ'-wāy, *n.* A private or secluded way.

Bȳ'-word (-wûrd), *n.* A common saying; a proverb.

By-zăn'tine, or Bȳz'an-tine, *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium.

C.

CAB, *n.* A kind of covered carriage.

Ca-bȧl', *n.* A number of persons united to effect some private purpose; a junto; intrigue. — *v. i.* (129) To intrigue privately; to plot.

Căb'a-lȧ, *n.* Jewish secret traditions; any secret science; mystery.

Căb'a-list, *n.* One skilled in Jewish traditions.

Cäb'a-lĭst'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to the mysteries of Jewish traditions; secret; occult.

Ca-băl'ler, *n.* One who plots.

Cäb'bage, *v. i.* To steal pieces of, in cutting clothes. — *n.* A garden plant.

Cäb'ĭn, *n.* An apartment in a ship; a hut. — *v. i.* To live in a cabin. — *v. t.* To confine in a cabin.

Cäb'i-net, *n.* A set of drawers; a closet to a private room; a council of state.

Cäb'i-net-māk'er, *n.* A maker of fine furniture of wood.

Cā'ble, *n.* A large strong rope or chain to hold a vessel at anchor. [a ship.

Ca-bōōse', *n.* A cook room of

Cāb'ri-o-lĕt (-lā), *n.* A one-horse pleasure carriage, with two seats and a calash top.

Ca-cā'o, *n.* The chocolate tree.

Cāche (kăsh), *n.* A place for hiding and preserving provisions.

Ca-chĕc'tic, *a.* Having an ill habit of body. [body.

Ca-chĕx'y, *n.* Ill habit of

Cāch'in-nā'tion, *n.* Loud or immoderate laughter.

Cäck'le, *v. i.* To make the noise of a hen; to giggle; to prattle. — *n.* The noise of a hen or goose.

Ca-cŏph'o-ny, *n.* A disagreeable sound of words.

Cāc'tus, *n.* A genus of prickly tropical plants.

Ca-dāv'er-oŭs, *a.* Like a dead body; pale; ghastly.

Cād'dy, *n.* A small box for tea.

Cāde, *a.* Bred by hand; tame; gentle; soft. — *n.* A barrel or cask.

Cā'dence, *n.* A fall of the voice in reading or speaking; modulation.

Ca-dĕt', *n.* A volunteer in the army; a military pupil.

Cā'dĭ (140), *n.* A Turkish judge.

Cæ-sū'rà, or Çæ-sū'rà, *n.* A pause or division in a verse.

Cāg, *n.* A little barrel or cask; a keg.

Cāge, *n.* An inclosure for confining birds or other animals. — *v. t.* To shut up in a cage.

Cāirn, *n.* A pile of stones.

Cāis'son, *n.* A chest containing ammunition; a wooden box for laying the foundations of a bridge.

Cāi'tiff, *n.* [From Lat. *captivus*, captive.] A base fellow; a villain. — *a.* Base; servile.

Ca-jōle', *v. t.* To deceive by flattery; to wheedle.

Ca-jō'ler, *n.* One who cajoles.

Ca-jō'ler-y, *n.* A wheedling; flattery.

Cāke, *n.* A kind of bread, sweet and delicate. — *v. i.* To form into a hard mass.

Cal'a-bāsh, *n.* A large gourd.

Cal'a-măn'co, *n.* A woolen stuff.

Ca-lăm'i-toŭs, *a.* Distressing; disastrous.

Ca-lăm'i-ty, *n.* A condition producing great distress. — Syn. Disaster; mishap; misfortune.

Cal'a-mus, *n.* A kind of reed.

Ca-lāsh', *n.* A cover for the head; a kind of carriage.

Cal-cā're-oŭs, *a.* Having the properties of lime.

Cal'ce-ā'ted, *a.* Wearing shoes.

Cal'ci-nāte, *v. t.* To calcine.

Cal'ci-nā'tion, *n.* The operation of calcining.

Cal-çīne', or Cal'çĭne, *v. t.* To reduce to a powder by heat. — *v. i.* To be changed into powder by the action of heat.

Cal'cu-la-ble, *a.* Capable of being calculated.

Cal'cu-lāte, *v. t.* To compute; to reckon. — *v. i.* To make a computation.

Cal'cu-lā'tion, *n.* Computation; estimate.

Cal'cu-lā'tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to calculation.

Cal'cu-lā'tor, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner.

Cal'cu-loŭs, *a.* Like stone; affected with the stone.

Cal'cu-lŭs, *n.* (*pl.* Cal'cu-lī, 147). The stone in the bladder; a method of computation.

Cal'dron, *n.* A large kettle.

Cal'e-fā'cient, *a.* Making warm; heating.

Cal'e-fāc'tion, *n.* Act of heating or state of being heated.

Cal'e-fāc'tive, *a.* Making warm or hot.

Cal'e-fy, *v. t.* To make warm or hot. — *v. i.* To grow warm or hot.

Cal'en-dar, *n.* An almanac; a register. — *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar.

Cal'en-der, *v. t.* To make glossy and smooth by pressing between rollers. — *n.* A hot press.

Cal'ends, *n. pl.* First day of each month among the Romans.

Cal'en-tūre, *n.* An ardent fever with delirium.

Calf (kăf), *n.* (*pl.* Calves, kăvz), *n.* The young of a cow; a stupid fellow; thick part of the leg.

Cal'i-ber, } *n.* Bore of a gun;
Cal'i-bre, } mental capacity.

Cal'i-co, *n.* (*pl.* Cal'i-cōes, 140). A stuff made of cotton.

Cal'i-dūct, *n.* A pipe to convey heat.

Ca-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* Burning heat.

Cal'i-pers, *n. pl.* Compasses with curved legs for measuring the diameters of round bodies.

Cā'liph, *n.* Title of the successors of Mohammed.

Cal'iph-ate, *n.* The office of a caliph.

Cal'is-thĕn'ics, *n. pl.* Healthful and graceful bodily exercises.

Cälk (kawk), *v. t.* To stop the seams of, as of a ship; to arm with sharp points, as the shoes of a horse. — *n.* A sharp point on an animal's shoe. [calks.

Cälk'er (kawk'er), *n.* One who

Call, *v. t.* To name; to invite; to summon. — *v. i.* To cry out; to make a visit. — *n.* An address; a demand; a summons; a short visit.

Cal'li-grăph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to fine writing.

Cal-lĭg'ra-phy, *n.* Beautiful penmanship.

Call'ing, *n.* Employment; vocation; occupation.

Cal-lŏs'i-ty, } *n.* Any horny
Cal'lus, } hardness of the skin. [unfeeling.

Cal'loŭs, *a.* Hard; indurated;

Cal'lōw, *a.* Unfledged; naked.

Cälm (käm), *a.* Still; quiet; undisturbed. — *n.* Serenity. — *v. t.* To quiet; to still.

Cälm'ly (käm'-), *adv.* In a calm manner; quietly.

Cälm'ness (käm'ness), *n.* Serenity; stillness; quiet.

Cal'o-mĕl, *n.* A preparation of mercury.

Ca-lōr'ic, *n.* The principle or matter of heat. [heat.

Cal'o-rĭf'ic, *a.* Producing

Cal'o-rĭm'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for measuring the amount of heat contained in bodies.

Căl'o-tȳpe, *n.* A method of taking photographic pictures on prepared paper.

Căl'trop, *n.* A military instrument with four iron points so arranged that one of them always projects upwards; — used for impeding the advance of cavalry.

Căl'u-mĕt, *n.* [Lat. *calamus*, reed.] Indian pipe of peace.

Ca-lūm'ni-āte, *v. t.* To accuse falsely; to slander.

Ca-lūm'ni-ā'tion, *n.* False accusation of crime; slander.

Ca-lūm'ni-ā'tor, *n.* A false accuser; a slanderer.

Ca-lūm'ni-oŭs, *a.* Defamatory; abusive; slanderous.

Căl'um-ny, *n.* False and malicious accusation. — SYN. Slander; defamation; libel; abuse. [birth to a calf.

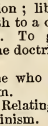
Călve (kăv), *v. i.* To give

Căl'vin-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrines of Calvin.

Căl'vin-ĭst, *n.* One who adheres to Calvinism.

Căl'vin-ĭst'ĭe, *a.* Relating to Calvin, or to Calvinism.

Călx, *n.* (*Eng. pl.* **Călx'eş**, *Lat. pl.* †**Căl'cēs.**) Earthy residuum of a calcined mineral.



Calyx.

Că'lyx, *n.* (*pl.* **Că'lyx-ēş.**) [Gr. *kalux*, from *kalupteín*, to cover.] The outer covering of a flower.

Căm, *n.* The projection on a wheel or axle to produce reciprocating motion.

Căm'bist, *n.* One skilled in the science of banking.

Căm'brĭc, *n.* A fine linen or cotton.

Căme, *imp.* of *Come*.

Căm'el, *n.* A large ruminant quadruped of Asia and Africa; a contrivance for lifting ships over bars.

Ca-mĕl'o-pard, or **Căm'el-o-pārd'**, *n.* The giraffe; an African animal remarkable for its long neck.

Căm'e-o (140), *n.* A precious stone sculptured in relief.

Căm'e-rà Ob-sc̆ū'rà. An optical apparatus in which the images of external objects are thrown in an inverted form upon a white surface within a darkened chamber or box.

Căm'i-sād'e, *n.* An attack made in the dark.

Căm'let, *n.* A stuff of wool or hair and silk.

Cămp, *n.* A place where troops lodge, or tents, huts, &c., are erected. — *v. i.* To pitch tents; to encamp.

Cam-pāign' (-pān'), *n.* The time an army keeps the field. — *v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

Cam-păn'i-fôrm, *a.* In the shape of a bell.

Căm'pa-nŏl'o-ğy, *n.* Art of ringing bells.

Cam-păn'u-late, *a.* Bell-shaped.

Cam-pĕs'tral, *a.* Pertaining to, or growing in, a field.

Căm'phĕne, *n.* Oil or spirit of turpentine.

Căm'phor, *n.* A kind of solidified sap from the East Indies.

Căm'phor-ate, } *a.* Impreg-
Căm'phor-ā'ted, } nated with camphor.

Cam-phŏr'ĭe, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, camphor.

Căn, *v. i.* [*imp.* COULD.] To be able. — *n.* A metallic cup or vessel for liquors.

Ca-nāl', *n.* An artificial watercourse; a pipe; a duct.

Ca-nā'ry, *n.* A kind of wine; a species of singing-bird.

Căn'cel (130), *v. t.* To blot out; to efface; to obliterate.

Căn'cel-lā'ted, *a.* Marked by cross lines.

Căn'cel-lā'tion, *n.* Act of cancelling, or crossing out; obliteration.

Căn'cer, *n.* The Crab, a sign in the zodiac; a virulent ulcer.

Căn'cer-āte, *v. i.* To become cancerous.

Căn'cer-oŭs, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, a cancer.

Căn'de-lā'brum, *n.* (*pl.* †**Căn'-de-lā'brà** or †**Căn'de-lā'-brums.**) A candlestick with branches.

Căn'dent, *a.* Glowing with heat. [uous.

Căn'did, *a.* Frank; ingen-

Căn'di-date, *n.* One who sues, or is proposed, for an office. [frankly.

Căn'did-ly, *adv.* Fairly;

Căn'did-ness, *n.* Openness of mind; frankness.

Căn'dle, *n.* A light made of tallow, wax, &c.

Căn'dle-lĭght (-līt), *n.* Light of a candle.

Căn'dle-mas, *n.* The feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary, February 2.

Căn'dle-stĭck, *n.* An instrument for holding a candle.

Căn'dor, *n.* Fairness; frankness; openness; sincerity.

Căn'dy, *v. t.* To conserve with sugar. — *v. i.* To be changed into sugar. — *n.* A preparation of sugar.

Căne, *n.* A reed; the sugar plant; a walking-stick. — *v. t.* To beat with a cane.

Căne'brāke, *n.* A thicket of canes.

Ca-nīne', *a.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of, a dog.

Căn'is-ter, *n.* A kind of tin box for tea or coffee, &c.

Căn'ker, *n.* A disease in animals and plants; a kind of ulcer. — *v. i.* To become corrupt. — *v. t.* To corrode or corrupt; to infect.

Căn'kered, *p. a.* Corroded.

Căn'ker-oŭs, *a.* Corroding, like a canker.

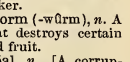
Căn'ker-worm (-wûrm), *n.* A worm that destroys certain plants and fruit.

Căn'nel-cōal, *n.* [A corruption of *candle*-coal.] A hard black coal, which burns readily with a bright flame.

Căn'ni-bal, *n.* A man-eater.

Căn'ni-bal-ĭsm, *n.* The eating of human flesh by man.

Căn'non, *n.* A great gun for throwing balls and the like, by means of gunpowder.



Cannon.

Căn'non-ād̆e', *n.* Hostile attack with cannon. — *v. t.* To attack with cannon.

Căn'non-b̆all, *n.* A ball to be thrown from cannon.

Căn'non-eer', } *n.* One who
Căn'non-ĭēr', } manages a cannon.

Căn'non-shŏt, *n.* A cannon ball. [unable.

Căn'not. [*can* and *not*.] To be

Ca-noe' (ka-nōō'), *n.* A boat made of a tree.

Căn'on, *n.* A rule: the Scriptures; an ecclesiastical dignitary.

Căn'on-ess, *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend.

Ca-nŏn'ĭe-al, *a.* According to canons; ecclesiastical.

Ca-nŏn'ĭe-als, *n. pl.* The prescribed dress of the clergy.

Ca-nŏn'ĭe-ate, *n.* Office of a canon. [canon law.

Căn'on-ĭst, *n.* One versed in

Cān'on-ĭst'ic, *a.* Relating to canon law.

Cān'on-ĭ-zā'tion, *n.* An enrolling among saints.

Cān'on-īze, *v. t.* To enroll in the catalogue of saints.

Cān'on-ry, } *n.* A benefice
Cān'on-ship, } in a cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend annexed to it.

Cān'o-py, *n.* A covering over the head. — *v. t.* To cover with a canopy. [lodious.

Ca-nō'roŭs, *a.* Musical; melCānt, *v. t.* To give a sudden turn to. — *v. i.* [Lat. *cantare*, to chant.] To speak in a whining voice; to play the hypocrite. — *n.* A sudden turn; a whining or sing-song tone; slang; secret language of gypsies, &c. [muskmelon.

Cān'ta-loupe, *n.* A species of

Can-tā'ta or Can-tā'ta (140), *n.* A poem set to music.

Can-teen', *n.* A tin vessel for liquors, &c.

Cān'ter, *v. i.* To move in a moderate gallop. — *n.* A moderate gallop.

†Can-thăr'ĭ-dēs, *n. pl.* [Lat.] Beetles used for blistering; Spanish flies.

Cān'ti-cle, *n.* A song. — *Canticles*, the Song of Solomon.

Cān'to, *n.* (*pl.* Cān'tos, 140). A division of a poem.

Cān'ton, *n.* Division of a country. — *v. t.* To divide into districts; to allot separate quarters to, as troops.

Cān'ton-ize, *v. i.* To divide into cantons.

Cān'ton-ment, *n.* A district occupied by soldiers. [tian.

Can-tōōn', *n.* A kind of fus-

Cān'vas, *n.* A coarse cloth for sails, tents, &c.; sails in general.

Cān'vass, *v. t.* To examine; to discuss; to solicit. — *v. i.* To solicit votes. — *n.* Close inspection; examination; solicitation.

Cā'ny, *a.* Abounding with, or resembling, canes.

Cān'zo-net', *n.* A short song.

Caou'tchouc (kōō'chōōk), *n.* India-rubber, or gum elastic.

Cāp, *n.* A cover for the head; top. — *v. t.* To cover the head or top.

Cā'pa-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* Capacity; qualification; ability.

Cā'pa-ble, *a.* Having capacity or ability. — Syn. Able; competent; fitted; efficient.

Cā'pa-ble-ness, *n.* Capacity.

Cā'pa-bly, *adv.* With capability.

Ca-pā'cioŭs, *a.* Having capacity; wide; large.

Ca-pā'cioŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being capacious.

Ca-păç'ĭ-tāte, *v. t.* To make capable; to fit.

Ca-păç'ĭ-ty, *n.* The power of receiving and containing; ability; character; qualification. [to foot.

Cāp'-a-piē', *adv.* From head

Ca-pār'ĭ-son, *n.* Trappings for a horse. — *v. t.* To dress pompously; to adorn.

Cāpe, *n.* A head-land; neckpiece of a garment.

Cā'per, *n.* A kind of flowerbud used for pickling; a leap. — *v. i.* To skip; to leap; to dance; to frisk.

Cā'pi-as, *n.* A writ commanding the officer to arrest the person named in it.

Cāp'il-lā'ceoŭs, *a.* Hairy.

Ca-pĭl'la-ment, *n.* A filament or fine, hair-like fiber.

Cāp'il-la-ry, *a.* Resembling a hair. — *n.* A fine vessel or canal.

Cāp'i-tal, *n.* Upper part of a column; chief city or town; stock in trade; principal sum; a large letter. — *a.* Relating to the head; principal; chief; deserving death.

Cāp'i-tal-ĭst, *n.* A man of large property.

Cāp'i-tal-ly, *adv.* In a capital manner; finely.

Cāp'i-tā'tion, *n.* Numeration by heads; a poll-tax.

Cāp'i-tol, *n.* A temple in Rome; a government house.

Ca-pĭt'u-lar, *n.* A statute; the member of a chapter.

Ca-pĭt'u-lāte, *v. i.* To surrender on conditions.

Ca-pĭt'u-lā'tion, *n.* A surrender on terms, or conditionally. [capitulates.

Ca-pĭt'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who

Ca-poch', *n.* A monk's hood.

Cā'pon (kā'pn), *n.* A cock emasculated, to improve his flesh for the table.

Cāp'-pā'per, *n.* A kind of coarse brown paper.

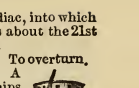
Ca-prīçe', *n.* Sudden or unreasonable change of mind or humor. — Syn. Whim; freak; fancy; vagary.

Ca-prī'cioŭs (-prish'ŭs), *a.* Whimsical; fanciful; freakish.

Cāp'ri-côrn, *n.* The tenth sign in the zodiac, into which the sun enters about the 21st of September.

Cap-size', *v. t.* To overturn.

Cāp'stan, *n.* A machine in ships for raising great weights.



Cāp'su-lar, } *a.*
Cāp'su-la-ry, } Hollow like a capsule.

Capstan.

Cāp'sūle, *n.* The seed-vessel of a plant.

Cāp'tain, *n.* The commander of a company, a ship, &c.; a warrior.

Cāp'tain-cy, } *n.* Commis-
Cāp'tain-ship, } sion or office of a captain.

Cāp'tain-ry, *n.* Captainship.

Cāp'tion, *n.* A certificate appended to a legal instrument.

Cāp'tioŭs, *a.* Apt to cavil; petulant; peevish.

Cāp'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a captious manner.

Cāp'tioŭs-ness, *n.* Disposition to cavil or find fault.

Cāp'ti-vāte, *v. t.* To please exceedingly; to fascinate; to charm. [captivating.

Cāp'ti-vā'tion, *n.* Act of

Cāp'tĭve, *n.* One taken in war. — *a.* Made prisoner.

Cap-tĭv'ĭ-ty, *n.* Subjection; bondage; thralldom.

Cāp'tor, *n.* One who takes a prisoner or a prize.

Cāp'tūre, *n.* Seizure of a prize. — *v. t.* To take, as a prize in war.

Cāp'u-çhĭn' (-sheen'), *n.* A monk of the order of St. Francis; a cloak and hood worn by women.

Căr, *n.* A cart; a rail-way carriage; a chariot of war.

Căr'a-bĭne, *n.* See *Carbine.*

Căr'a-cōle, *n.* An oblique movement of a horse. — *v. i.* To move in a caracole.

Căr'at, *n.* A weight of four grains, used in weighing gems; a twenty-fourth part (used to express the finencss of gold).

Căr'a-van, *n.* A body of traveling pilgrims, traders, or showmen.

Căr'a-văn'sa-ry, *n.* A house or inn for travelers in Asia.

Căr'a-vĕl, *n.* A light, round, old-fashioned ship.

Căr'a-wāy, *n.* An aromatic plant, and its seed.

Căr'bine, *n.* A short gun borne by light horsemen.

€är′bi-nēr′, *n.* A man who carries a carbine.

€är′bon, *n.* [Lat. *carbo*, coal.] Pure charcoal.

€är′bon-ā′ceoŭs, *a.* Relating to, or containing, carbon.

€är′bon-ate, *n.* A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.

€ar-bŏn′ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, carbon.

€är′boy, *n.* A globular bottle protected by basket-work.

€är′bun-cle (-bunk-kl, 79), *n.* An inflammatory tumor; a beautiful red gem.

€ar-bŭn′cu-lar, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, a carbuncle.

€är′cass, *n.* A dead body of an animal; decaying remains of an animal.

€ärd, *n.* A piece of pasteboard prepared for various uses; a written note; a paper containing an address; a large comb for wool; (*pl.*) a game. — *v. t.* To comb, as wool. [wool.

€ärd′er, *n.* One who cards

€är′di-ăc, } *a.* [Gr. *kardia*,

€ar-dī′ac-al, } heart.] Pertaining to the heart.

€är′di-nal, *a.* Principal; chief. — *n.* A high dignitary of the Roman Catholic church; a woman's short cloak.

€ar-dōōn′, *n.* A plant resembling the artichoke.

€ärd′-tā′ble, *n.* A small table with one leaf for playing cards.

€āre (3), *n.* Uneasiness of mind; solicitude; caution; management. — *v. i.* To be anxious; to heed.

€a-reen′, *v. t.* To heave on one side, as a ship. — *v. i.* To iucline to one side, as a ship.

€a-reer′, *n.* A course; race.

€āre′ful (139), *a.* Anxious; watchful; saving.

€āre′ful-ly, *adv.* With care — *v. i.* To run or move rapidly. [caution.

€āre′ful-ness, *n.* Great care;

€āre′less, *a.* Heedless; unconcerned; having no care.

€āre′less-ly, *adv.* Without care.

€āre′less-ness, *n.* Negligence; heedlessness.

€a-rēss′, *v. t.* To embrace; to fondle. — *n.* Act of endearment.

€ā′ret, *n.* [Lat., there is wanting.] A mark [^], noting omission in any writing.

€är′go, *n.* A ship's freight or lading.

€är′i-ca-tūre′ (50), *n.* A representation exaggerated to deformity; a ludicrous likeness. — *v. t.* To represent ludicrously. [caricatures.

€är′i-ca-tūr′ist, *n.* One who

€ā′ri-ēg, *n.* Ulceration of a bone. [ship's keel.

€är′i-nā′ted, *a.* Shaped like a

€är′i-ōle, *n.* A light carriage.

€ā′ri-ōs′i-ty, *n.* Ulceration of a bone. [ed; defective.

€ā′ri-oŭs, *a.* Decayed; ulcerat-

€ärl, *n.* A rude, rustic man.

€är′man (143), *n.* One who drives a cart. [friar.

€är′mel-īte, *n.* A mendicant

€är′mīne, *n.* A bright red pigment or color.

€är′nage, *n.* Destruction of lives; slaughter; massacre.

€är′nal, *a.* Fleshly; sensual.

€är′nal-ist, *n* One given to lust. [sires.

€ar-năl′i-ty, *n.* Fleshly de-

€ar-nā′tion, *n.* Flesh color; a beautiful flower.

€ar-nēl′ian, *n.* A precious stone of a clear deep red, or a reddish white color.

€är′ne-oŭs, *a.* Consisting of, or like, flesh.

€är′ni-fy, *v. i.* To form or become flesh.

€är′ni-val, *n* [It. *carnivale*, farewell to meat.] A Catholic festival celebrated for a number of days before Lent.

€ar-nīv′o-roŭs, *a.* Feeding on flesh. [crescence.

€ar-nŏs′i-ty, *n.* A fleshy ex-

€är′ol, *n.* A song of joy; a hymn. — *v. i.* (130) To warble; to sing. — *v. t.* To praise in song.

€a-rŏt′id, *n.* One of the two chief arteries of the neck.

€a-rous′al, *n.* A drunken revel.

€a-rouse′, *v. i.* To drink freely and in a jovial manner. — *n.* A jovial drinking match.

€a-rous′er, *n.* One who carouses.

€ärp, *n.* A fresh-water fish. — *v. i.* To find fault; to cavil.

€är′pen-ter, *n.* A builder of houses or ships. [ing.

€är′pen try, *n.* Art of build-

€är′pet, *n.* A covering for a floor. — *v. t.* To cover with a carpet.

€är′pet-ing, *n.* Carpets in general; cloth or materials for carpets.

€ar-pŏl′o-ġy, *n.* That branch of botany which treats of seeds and fruits.

€är′ri-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being carried.

€är′riaġe (kăr′rij), *n.* A vehicle; conveyance; behavior; conduct.

€är′ri-er, *n.* One who carries.

€är′ri-on, *n.* Putrid flesh.

€är′ron-ādе′, *n.* A kind of short cannon.

€är′rot, *n.* A common garden vegetable.

€är′ry, *v. t.* To bear; to convey; to effect; to behave.

€är′ry-ăll, *n.* A light four-wheeled vehicle.

€ärt, *n.* A carriage with two wheels for heavy commodities. — *v. t.* To convey in a cart.

€ärt′aġe, *n.* Act of, or charge for, carting.

€ar-tĕl′, *n.* Agreement in relation to exchange of prisoners; a challenge. [cart.

€ärt′er, *n.* One who drives a

€är′ti-laġe (45), *n.* Gristle.

€är′ti-lāġ′i-noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, cartilage; gristly.

€ar-tŏg′ra-phy, *n.* The art of preparing charts or maps.

€ar-tōōn′, *n.* A drawing or design on large, strong paper.

€ar-touch′ (-tŭch′), *n.* A case for musket-balls, &c.

€är′tridġe, *n.* A paper case for a charge of powder.

€är′tridġe-bŏx, *n.* A box for cartridges.

€ärt′wright (-rīt), *n.* A maker or mender of carts.

€är′un-ele (79), *n.* A small fleshy excrescence.

€ärve, *v. t.* To cut artistically, as wood, stone, &c.; to cut into small pieces, as meat.

€ärv′er, *n.* One who carves; a sculptor; a large knife.

†**€ä′ry-ăt′i-dēs**, *n. pl.* [Lat.] Figures of women, serving to support entablatures.

€ās′ca-bel, *n.* That part of a cannon in the rear of the base-ring.

€as-cāde′, *n.* A waterfall.

€āse, *n.* A covering; a box; state; variation of nouns, &c.; a cause or suit in court. — *v. t.* To put in a case.

€āse′härd′en (-härd′n), *v. t.* To make hard on the outside, as iron. [knife.

€āse′-knīfe (-nīf), *n.* A table

€āse′māte, *n.* A bomb-proof chamber for cannon.

€āse′ment, *n.* The glazed

frame of a window, opening on hinges.

Cā'se-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, cheese.

Cā'sern, *n.* A lodge for soldiers in garrison towns; barracks.

Cāse'-shŏt, *n.* Bullets inclosed in cases.

Cāse'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* A grub that makes itself a case.

Cāsh, *n.* Money; coin; bank-notes. — *v. t.* To convert into money.

Cāsh'-bŏŏk, *n.* A book in which accounts of money are kept.

Cāsh-ēr', *n.* One who has the charge of money in a bank, &c. — *v. t.* To dismiss from office. [of shawl.

Cāsh'mēre, *n.* A rich kind

Cās'ing, *n.* A covering; a case. [barrel.

Cāsk, *n.* A small vessel like a

Cāsk'et, *n.* A small chest for jewels.

Cāsque, *n.* A helmet.

Cas-sā'tion, *n.* Act of repealing; a making void.

Cās'sia (kăsh'ă), *n.* A cheap kind of cinnamon.

Cās'si-mēre, *n.* A kind of thin twilled woolen cloth.

Cas-si'no, *n.* A game at cards.

Cās'sock, *n.* A close kind of frock-coat for clergymen.

Cās'so-wa-ry, *n.* A large bird resembling the ostrich.

Cast (5), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAST.] To throw; to fling; to found or form; to calculate. — *n.* A throw; motion; mold; turn; appearance; shape.

Cās'ta-nĕt, *n.* [Lat. *castanea*, a chestnut.] A rattling instrument used in dancing.

Cast'a-wāy, *n.* One abandoned to destruction.

Cāste, *n.* A fixed class in society.

Cās'tel-lan, *n.* A governor or keeper of a castle.

Cās'tel-la'ted, *a.* Turreted like a castle.

Cast'er, *n.* One who casts; a small wheel: a cruet or phial; a stand for cruets.

Cās'ti-gāte, *v. t.* To chastise.

Cās'ti-gā'tion, *n.* Correction; chastisement; punishment.

Cast'ing, *n.* Act of one who casts; any thing shaped in a mold.

Cast'ing-nĕt, *n.* A net that is cast and drawn.

Cast'ing-vōte, *n.* A vote that decides when the others are equally divided.

Cās'tle (kăs'l), *n.* A fortified house; a fortress. — *v. t.* (*chess.*) To protect with a castle; — said of the king.

Cās'tle-build'er (kăs'l-), *n.* One who builds castles in the air; a visionary.

Cās'tled (kăs'ld), *a.* Furnished with castles.

Cās'tor, *n.* A beaver; a hat.

Cās'tor-oil, *n.* A cathartic vegetable oil.

Cās'tra-me-tā'tion, *n.* Art or act of encamping.

Cās'trāte, *v. t.* To geld; to unman; to emasculate.

Cas-trā'tion, *n.* The act of gelding; emasculation.

Cās'trel, *n.* A kind of hawk.

Cās'u-al (kăzh'ŭ-al, 104), *a.* Happening without design. — SYN. Accidental; incidental; occasional.

Cās'u-al-ly (kăzh'ŭ-al-), *adv.* By chance; accidentally.

Cās'u-al-ty (kăzh'ŭ-), *n.* An accident; an accidental injury; chance.

Cās'u-ist, *n.* One who resolves cases of conscience.

Cās'u-ĭst'ic, } *a.* Relating
Cās'u-ĭst'ic-al, } to cases of conscience.

Cās'u-ist-ry, *n.* The science or practice of a casuist.

Cat, *n.* A domestic animal; a kind of ship; a tackle; a whip.

Cat'a-clysm, *n.* An extensive overflow; a deluge.

Cat'a-cōmb (-kōm), *n.* [Gr. *kata*, downward, and *kumbē*, a cavity.] A cave or subterranean place for the burial of the dead.

Cat'a-cous'tics, *n. sing.* Science of echoes, or reflected sounds.

Cat'a-lĕp'sy, *n.* Sudden suppression of sensation.

Cat'a-lōgue, *n.* A list; register of names. — *v. t.* To make a list of.

Ca-tăl'pa, *n.* A large tree with white, showy flowers.

Cat'a-mount, *n.* A wild cat.

Cat'a-phōn'ics, *n. sing.* The doctrine of reflected sounds.

Cat'a-plasm, *n.* A poultice.

Cat'a-răct, *n.* A large waterfall; disorder in the eye.

Ca-tărrh' (ka-tär'), *n.* A cold in the head.

Ca-tărrh'al, } *a.* Pertaining
Ca-tărrh'oŭs, } to a catarrh.

Ca-tās'tro-phe, *n.* Final event; calamity; disaster.

Cat'-call, *n.* A squeaking instrument used in theaters to condemn plays or actors.

Catch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CATCHED, CAUGHT.] To seize; to take; to receive; to find; to overtake. — *n.* Act of seizing; that which seizes; a snatch; a song.

Catch'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being caught.

Catch'er, *n.* One who catches.

Catch'ing, *a.* Infectious; contagious.

Catch'pĕn-ny, *n.* Something worthless, meant to gain money.

Catch'up, } *n.* A sauce pre-
Cat'sup, } pared from tomatoes or walnuts, &c.

Catch'word (-wûrd), *n.* First word of a page inserted at the bottom of the preceding page.

Cat'e-chĕt'ic, } *a.* Consist-
Cat'e-chĕt'ic-al, } ing of, or pertaining to, question and answer.

Cat'e-chīse (153), *v. t.* To teach by questions and answers; to question; to interrogate.

Cat'e-chīs'er, *n.* One who catechises; a catechist.

Cat'e-chĭsm, *n.* A form of instruction by means of questions and answers.

Cat'e-chĭst, *n.* One who catechises; a catechiser.

Cat'e-chū, *n.* An astringent vegetable extract.

Cat'e-chū'men (-kū'men), *n.* One learning the rudiments of Christianity.

Cat'e-gŏr'ic-al, *a.* Absolute; positive; express.

Cat'e-gŏr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Absolutely; directly; expressly.

Cat'e-go-ry (107), *n.* One of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced; predicament; state; condition.

Cat'e-nā'ri-an } (41), *a.* Re-
Cat'e-na-ry } lating to, or like, a chain. [by links.

Cat'e-nāte, *v. t.* To connect

Cat'e-nā'tion, *n.* Connection by links; regular connection.

Ca'ter, *v. i.* To provide food.

Cā'ter-er, *n.* One who provides food; a purveyor.

Cā'ter-ess, *n.* A female purveyor or caterer.

Cat'er-pĭl'lar, *n.* A worm; the larve or worm state of insects. [a cat.

Cat'er-waul, *v. i.* To cry, as

Cātes, *n. pl.* Delicious food; viands. [fresh-water fish.

Cāt'-fish, *n.* An American

Cāt'gŭt, *n.* Intestines dried and twisted for strings.

Ca-thär'tic, *a.* Purgative; laxative. — *n.* A purgative medicine.

Ca-thē'dral, *n.* The principal church in a diocese.

Cāth'e-ter, *n.* An instrument to draw urine from the bladder.

Cāth'o-lĭc (120), *a.* Universal; liberal; pertaining to all Christians; pertaining to the Church of Rome. — *n.* A member of the Church of Rome.

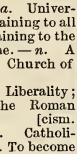
Ca-thŏl'i-çĭzm, *n.* Liberality; adherence to the Roman Catholic church. [cism.

Cath-o-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* Catholi-

Ca-thŏl'i-gīze, *v. i.* To become a Catholic. [medicine.

Ca-thŏl'i-cŏn, *n.* A universal

Cāt'kin, *n.* [Diminutive of *cat*, from its resemblance to a cat's tail.] A species of inflorescence.



Catkin.

Cāt'ling, *n.* A double-edged dismembering knife.

Cāt'nip, *n.* A well-known aromatic plant.

Cāt'-o'-nīne'-tāils, *n.* A whip with nine lashes.

Cāt'-pīpe, *n.* A cat-call.

Cāt's'-paw, *n.* The tool of another; a dupe.

Cāt'tle (kăt'tl), *n. pl.* Domestic quadrupeds collectively, especially those of the bovine genus.

Çau'cus, *n.* [Orig. an association of *caulkers*.] A preparatory meeting for political purposes. [tail.

Çau'dal, *a.* Pertaining to the

Çau'dle, *n.* A mixture of wine and other ingredients.

Çaught (kawt), *imp.* and *p. p.* of *Catch*.

Çaul, *n.* A net for the head; a membrane covering the intestines. [of cabbage.

Çau'li-flow'er, *n.* A species

Çaus'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being caused.

Çaus'al, *a.* Relating to, or implying, causes.

Çau-çăl'i-ty, *n.* The agency of a cause. [causing.

Çau-çā'tion, *n.* The act of

Çaus'a-tīve, *a.* Expressing a cause; causing.

Çause, *n.* That which produces an effect; reason; a suit in law; side of a question. — *v. t.* To make; to effect; to exist.

Çause'less, *a.* Without cause, or a just cause.

Çause'less-ly, *adv.* Without cause, or a good cause.

Çaus'er, *n.* One who causes.

Çause'wāy, } *n.* A raised
Çaus'ey, } way over wet ground.

Çaus'tic, *a.* Corrosive; burning. — *n.* A burning or corrosive application.

Çaus-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being caustic. [iron.

Çau'ter, *n.* A hot, searing

Çau'ter-ĭsm, *n.* Application of cautery. [cauterizing.

Çau'ter-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of

Çau'ter-īze, *v. t.* To burn or sear with a hot iron, &c.

Çau'ter-y, *n.* A searing with a hot iron or caustic medicines.

Çau'tion, *n.* Prudence; care; admonition; injunction; warning. — *v. t.* To advise against; to admonish.

Çau'tion-a-ry, *a.* Containing caution; given as a pledge.

Çau'tioŭs, *a.* Prudent; watchful against danger; wary.

Çau'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* Warily; prudently. [on horseback.

Çăv'al-ăde', *n.* A procession

Çăv'a-lĭer', *n.* An armed horseman; a knight. — *a.* Brave; haughty; disdainful.

Çăv'a-lĭer'ly, *adv.* Haughtily.

Çăv'al-ry, *n.* Mounted troops.

Çāve, *n.* A den; a cavern; a hollow place in the earth. — *v. t.* To make hollow. — *v. i.* To fall in.

†Çā've-ăt, *n.* [Lat., let him beware.] A notice to some officer not to do a certain act until the one who gives the notice is heard in opposition; a description of an invention lodged in the patent office before the patent right is taken out.

Çăv'ern, *n.* A cave; a den.

Çăv'erned, *a.* Full of caverns.

Çăv'ern-oŭs, *a.* Hollow; full of caverns.

Ca-vĭare' (-veer'), } *n.* The
Çăv'i-ăr, } roes of certain fish salted.

Çăv'il (130), *v. i.* To find fault; to raise captious and frivolous objections. — *n.* Captious objection.

Çăv'il-er, } *n.* One who raises
Çăv'il-ler, } captious objections.

Çăv'i-ty, *n.* A hollow place hollowness.

Çaw, *v. i.* To cry, as a rook, crow, or raven. — *n.* Cry of a rook, raven, or crow.

Çāy-ĕnne', *n.* A pungent pepper.

Ca-zique' (-zeek'), *n.* An Indian chief or king.

Çease, *v. i.* To stop; to leave off. — Syn. To desist; forbear; fail.

Çease'less, *a.* Never ceasing; incessant. [santly.

Çease'less-ly, *adv.* Incès-

Çē'dar, *n.* An evergreen tree.

Çēde, *v. t.* To yield; to give up; to resign.

Çe-dĭl'là, *n.* A mark under the letter *c* (thus, ç), giving it the sound of *s*. [cedar.

Çē'drine, *a.* Belonging to

Çēil, *v. t.* To line the roof of.

Çēil'ing, *n.* [Lat. *cælum*, heaven, vault, arch.] Covering of the inner roof.

Çēl'an-dīne, *n.* A plant of the poppy family.

Çēl'a-tūre, *n.* The art of engraving; the thing engraved.

Çēl'e-brāte, *v. t.* To praise; to extol; to solemnize; to commemorate.

Çēl'e-brāt'ed, *a.* Distinguished; famous.

Çēl'e-brā'tion, *n.* Honor or distinction bestowed; commemoration. [celebrates.

Çēl'e-brā'tor, *n.* One who

Çe-lĕb'ri-ty, *n.* Honorable fame or distinction; renown; a distinguished person.

Ce-lĕr'i-ty, *n.* Swiftness.

Çĕl'er-y, *n.* A plant cultivated for the table.

Çe-lĕs'tial (-lĕst'yal), *a.* Heavenly. [belly.

Çē'li-ă-ç, *a.* Pertaining to the

Çĕl'i-ba-çy, *n.* Unmarried state; single life.

Çĕll (123), *n.* A small room; a small, closed cavity; minute vesicle. [building.

Çĕl'lar, *n.* A room under a

Çĕl'lar-ăge, *n.* Cellars in general; space for cellars.

Çĕl'lu-lar, *a.* Consisting of, or containing, cells.

Çĕll'u-loid, *n.* A compound in imitation of coral, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc.; — made chiefly from gun-cotton and camphor.

Çĕlt, *n.* One of ancient race, from whom the Welsh, Irish, &c., are descended.

Çĕlt'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to the Celts.

Çĕm'ent, or Çe-ment', *n.* An adhesive substance which unites bodies.

Çe-mĕnt', *v. t.* To join closely. — *v. i.* To unite; to cohere.

Çĕm'en-tā'tion, *n.* The act of uniting by cement.

Çĕm'e-tĕr'y, *n.* A place where the dead are buried.

Çĕn'o-bīte, *n.* A monk dwelling in a convent or community.

Çĕn'o-bĭt'ic-al, *a.* Living in community.

Çĕn'o-tăph, *n.* A monument to one buried elsewhere.

Çĕns'er, *n.* An incense-pan.

Çĕn'sor, *n.* A Roman magistrate; one who examines manuscripts for the press; a harsh critic.

Çen-sō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a censor.

Çen-sō'ri-oŭs (86), *a.* Severe; prone to find fault.

Çen-sō'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a censorious manner.

Çen-sō'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being censorious.

Çĕn'sor-shĭp, *n.* Office of a censor.

Çĕn'su-al (sĕn'shu-al), *a.* Relating to the census.

Çĕn'sur-a-ble (sĕn'shur-), *a.* Deserving of censure.

Çĕn'sure (sĕn'shur), *n.* Blame. — *v. t.* To blame; to find fault with; to condemn.

Çĕn'sus, *n.* An official enumeration of inhabitants.

Çĕnt, *n.* [Lat. *centum*, a hundred.] A copper, nickel, or bronze coin of the United States.

Çĕnt'age, *n.* Rate by the hundred; percentage.

Çĕn'taur, *n.* A fabulous monster, half man, half horse.

Çĕn'te-na-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a hundred. — *n.* A hundred things collectively; a century.

Çen-tĕn'ni-al, *a.* Happening once in a hundred years.

Çĕn'ter } (151), *n.* The middle
Çĕn'tre } point. — *v. t.* To place on the middle point. — *v. i.* To meet in the middle.

Çĕn'ter-bĭt, } *n.* An instru-
Çĕn'tre-bĭt, } ment for boring holes.

Çen-tĕs'i-mal, *a.* Hundredth; by the hundred.

Çĕn'ti-grāde, *a.* Having a hundred degrees.

Çĕn'ti-pĕd, *n.* An insect with a great many feet.

Çĕn'to, *n.* A piece made up of passages from different authors.

Çĕn'tral, *a.* Relating to the center; in or near the center.

Çĕn'tral-ly, *adv.* In a central manner; in the center.

Çen-trăl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being central.

Çĕn'tral-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of centralizing.

Çĕn'tral-īze, *v. t.* To bring to a center.

Çĕn'tric, } *a.* Placed in the
Çĕn'tric-al, } center; central.

Çĕn'tric-al-ly, *adv.* In a central position.

Çen-trĭç'i-ty, *n.* State of being centric.

Çen-trĭf'u-gal, *a.* Tending from the center.

Çen-trĭp'e-tal, *a.* Tending to the center.

Çen-tūm'vĭr, *n.* (Lat. *pl.* Çen-tūm'vi-rī.) A judge in ancient Rome who decided common causes among the people.

Çen-tūm'vi-ral, *a.* Pertaining to a centumvir, or to the centumviri.

Çĕn'tu-ple, *a.* A hundred fold.

Çen-tū'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a century.

Çen-tū'ri-on, *n.* A Roman military officer placed over one hundred men.

Çĕnt'u-ry, *n.* A hundred years.

Çe-phăl'ic, *a.* Relating to the head. — *n.* A medicine for headache, or other disease of the head.

Çē'rate, *n.* An ointment made of wax, oil, &c. [wax.

Çē'rāt-ed, *a.* Covered with

Çēre, *v. t.* To wax, or cover with wax.

Çē're-al (86), *a.* Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, &c. — *n.* Any edible grain.

Çĕr'e-bel, *n.* Lower part of the brain.

Çĕr'e-bĕl'lum, *n.* The hinder and lower division of the brain.

Çĕr'e-bral, *a.* Pertaining to the cerebrum or brain.

Çĕr'e-brum, *n.* The superior and larger division of the brain.

Çēre'cloth, *n.* A waxed cloth.

Çĕr'e-mō'ni-al, *a.* Relating to rites; ritual. — *n.* Outward form or rite.

Çĕr'e-mō'ni-ous, *a.* Full of ceremony; formal; exact.

Çĕr'e-mo-ny, *n.* Outward rite; forms of civility.

Çe-rŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Art of engraving on wax.

Çĕr'tain (39), *a.* Sure; regular; one or some.

Çĕr'tain-ly, *adv.* Without doubt or question.

Çĕr'tain-ty, *n.* Full assurance; established fact; truth. [in writing.

Çer-tĭf'i-cate, *n.* A testimony

Çĕr'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of certifying. [tifies.

Çĕr'ti-fī'er, *n.* One who cer-

Çĕr'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* To give certain notice; to testify to in writing.

Çĕr'ti-tūde, *n.* Freedom from doubt; certainty.

Çe-rŭ'le-an, } *a.* Sky-colored;
Çe-rŭ'le-oŭs, } blue.

Çe-rū'men, *n.* The wax secreted by the ear.

Çē'ruse, *n.* White lead; native carbonate of lead. [neck.

Çĕr'vic-al, *a.* Relating to the

Çĕr'vīne, *a.* Pertaining to deer.

Çĕss, *v. t.* To assess; to rate. — *n.* A tax, or rate.

Çes-sā'tion, *n.* Stop; pause; rest; respite.

Çĕs'sion (sĕsh'un), *n.* A giving up; a yielding; surrender.

Çe-sū'rà (140), *n.* A pause in verse. [cesura.

Çe-sū'ral, *a.* Relating to a

Çe-tā'cean, *n.* An animal of the whale kind. [kind.

Çe-tā'ceoŭs, *a.* Of the whale

Çē'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the whale.

Çe-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* The natural history of cetaceous animals.

Chāfe, *v. t.* & *i.* To fret by rubbing; to gall; to irritate. — *n.* Irritation.

Chāf'er, *n.* One who chafes; an insect.

Chāf'er-y, *n.* A forge for hammering iron into bars.

Chăff (5, 123), *n.* Husks of grain; refuse. — *v. t.* To make fun of.

Chăf'fer, *v. t.* or *i.* To bargain.

Chăf'fer-er, *n.* One who treats about buying.

Chăf'finch, *n.* A singing bird; a kind of finch.

Chăff'y, *a.* Full of chaff; resembling chaff.

Chā'fing-dish, *n.* A dish for holding hot coals, &c.

Cha-green' (sha-green'), *n.* A rough-grained leather.

Cha-grĭn', *n.* Ill-humor; vexation. — *v. t.* To vex; to mortify.

Chāin, *n.* A line of links; a continued series. — *v. t.* To fasten with a chain; to enslave.

Chāin'-pŭmp, *n.* A pump used in ships, &c.

Chāin'-shŏt, *n. pl.* Shot connected by a chain or bar.

Chāir (3), *n.* A movable seat with a back, for one person; a presiding officer; a kind of carriage; a sedan.

Chāir'man (143), *n.* A presiding officer.

Chāi**se**, *n.* A two-wheeled covered carriage.

Chal-cĕd'o-ny, or **Chăl'ce-do-ny**, *n.* A variety of quartz of a whitish color.

Chal-cŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Engraving on brass or copper.

Chăl'dron, *n.* A measure of 36 bushels of coal.

Chăl'ice, *n.* A kind of cup; a communion cup.

Chalk (chawk), *n.* A white calcareous earth. — *v. t.* To rub or mark with chalk.

Chalk'y (chawk'y), *a.* Containing, consisting of, or resembling, chalk.

Chăl'lenge, *v. t.* To call to fight; to claim as due; to object to. — *n.* A summons to a contest; demand; exception to a juror.

Chăl'lenge-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being challenged.

Chăl'len-ger, *n.* One who challenges.

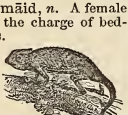
Cha-lȳb'e-ate, *a.* Impregnated with some salt of iron. — *n.* Any water or medicine into which iron enters.

Chām'ber, *n.* An upper room; a hollow place; a kind of court. — *v. i.* To lodge; to be wanton.

Chām'ber-er, *n.* One who intrigues or indulges in wantonness.

Chām'ber-lain, *n.* An overseer of the chambers; one of the high officers of a royal court.

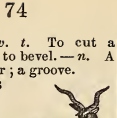
Chām'ber-māid, *n.* A female who has the charge of bedchambers.



Chameleon.

Cha-mē'le-on, *n.* [Gr. *chamaileōn*, literally groundlion.] A species of lizard, whose color is changeable.

Chăm'fer, *v. t.* To cut a groove in; to bevel. — *n.* A small gutter; a groove.



Chamois.

Ç h ă m' o i s (shăm'my *or* sha-moy'), *n.* A kind of antelope.

Ç h ă m' o-mīle, *n.* A bitter herb.

Chămp, *v. t.* or *i.* To chew; to bite.

Cham-pāgne' (sham-pān'), *n.* A brisk, sparkling wine.

Cham-pāign' (sham-pān'), *a.* Open; flat; level. — *n.* An open, flat country.

Chăm'pi-on, *n.* A combatant for another, or for a cause.

Chănce, *n.* An unforeseen occurrence. — SYN. Accident; hazard; opportunity. — *v. i.* to happen; to come unexpectedly. — *a.* Accidental; fortuitous.

Chăn'cel, *n.* Part of a church where the altar stands.

Chăn'cel-lor (129), *n.* An officer of state; judge of a court of chancery or equity.

Chăn'cel-lor-ship, *n.* Office of a chancellor. [equity.

Chăn'cer-y, *n.* A court of

Chăn'cro**ŭs**, *a.* Ulcerous.

Çhăn'de-liēr', *n.* A frame or support for lights.

Chăn'dler, *n.* One who deals in candles, or in certain other commodities.

Chăn'dler-y, *n.* Articles sold by a chandler.

Chānge, *v. t.* or *i.* To alter; to exchange. — *n.* Alteration; small money.

Chānge'a-ble, *a.* Subject to change; fickle; mutable.

Chānge'a-ble-ness, } *n.*
Chānge'a-bil'i-ty, } Fickleness; mutability; inconstancy.

Chānge'fŭl, *a.* Full of change.

Chānge'less, *a.* Constant; invariable.

Chānge'ling, *n.* A fickle person; an idiot; a child left in place of another, as by fairies.

Chăn'nel, *n.* [A different spelling of *canal.*] Course of a stream; a furrow; a groove. — *v. t.* (130) To cut into channels; to groove.

Chānt, *v. t.* or *i.* To sing; to recite to musical tones without musical measure. — *n.* Song; melody; musical recitation.

Chānt'er, *n.* One who chants.

Chānt'i-cleer, *n.* The male of domestic fowls; a cock.

Chānt'ress, *n.* A female singer.

Chānt'ry, *n.* A chapel to sing mass in for the souls of the founder.

Chā'os (kā'os), *n.* Confused mass of matter; confusion.

Cha-ŏt'ic (kā-ŏt'ik, 41), *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.

Chap (chăp *or* chŏp), *n.* A crack in flesh. — *v. t.* or *i.* To open; to crack; to split. — *n.* A boy; a buyer.

†**Chăp'ar-răl'**, *n.* [Sp.] A thicket of low evergreen oaks.

†**Chapeau** (shăp'o), *n.* (*pl.* Chapeaus, shăp'ōz.) A hat.

Chăp'el, *n.* A place of worship, especially in England, one used by dissenters.

Chăp'el-ry, *n.* The bound or jurisdiction of a chapel.

Çhăp'er-ōn (shăp'er-ōn), *v. t.* To attend and protect in public. — *n.* A lady's attendant and protector.

Chăp'i-ter, *n.* The upper part of a column or pillar.

Chăp'lain (39), *n.* A clergyman of the army or navy, or of a legislative body, a public institution, or a family.

Chăp'lain-cy, } *n.* Office of
Chăp'lain-ship, } a chaplain.

Chăp'let, *n.* A garland or wreath; a string of beads for counting prayers.

Chăp'man (143), *n.* A dealer.

Chaps (chŏps), *n. pl.* The mouth or jaws.

Chăp'ter, *n.* [From Lat. *caput*, head.] A division of a book; an organized branch of some body.

Chār, *v. t.* To reduce to coal.

Chār, or **Chāre**, *n.* See *Chore.*

Chār'ac-ter, *n.* A mark or letter; peculiar or distinctive quality; a person; reputation.

Chār'ac-ter-ĭs'tic, *a.* Constituting or indicating character. — *n.* That which marks the character.

Chār'ac-ter-ĭst'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a manner to distinguish character.

Chār'ac-ter-īze, *v. t.* To distinguish or express the peculiar qualities of.

Cha-rāde', *n.* A kind of riddle in which each syllable of a word, as well as the whole word, expresses an enigma.

Chār'coal, *n.* Coal from wood.

Chärge, *v. t.* To impose; to enjoin; to accuse; to impute; to load. — *v. i.* To make an onset. — *n.* Care; command; commission; expense; onset.

Chärge'a-ble, *a.* Expensive; ascribable; imputable.

†**Chargé d'affaires** (shär-zhā' daf-fâr'), *n.* [Fr.] An inferior diplomatic representative at a foreign court.

†**Chargéship** (shär-zhā'ship), *n.* Office of a *chargé d'affaires.*

Chär'ger, *n.* A large dish; a war-horse. [gally.

Chär'i-ly, *adv.* Warily; fru-

Chär'i-ot, *n.* A carriage of pleasure or state.

Chär'i-ot-eer', *n.* Driver of a chariot.

Chär'i-ta-ble, *a.* Full of love and good will; liberal; kind.

Chär'i-ty, *n.* Love; liberality; alms; candor. [quack.

Chär'la-tan (shär'l-), *n.* A

Chär'la-tan-ry, *n.* Quackery.

Chärm, *n.* [Lat. *carmen*, song, incantation.] Magic power; spell; enchantment. — *v. t.* To delight; to delude; to subdue. — *v. i.* To act as a charm. [charms.

Chärm'er, *n.* One who

Chärm'ing, *a.* Enchanting; highly delightful.

Chär'nel-house, *n.* A place under a church for bones of the dead. [coasts, &c.

Chärt, *n.* A delineation of

Chär'ter, *n.* A deed or conveyance; a patent; a grant. — *v. t.* To establish by charter; to let or hire, as a vessel.

Chärt'ism, *n.* Principles of the Chartists.

Chärt'ist, *n.* An English political reformer.

Chär'y, *a.* Careful; cautious.

Chāse, *v. t.* To hunt; to pursue. — *n.* Pursuit; a printer's frame; a wide groove.

Chās'er, *n.* A pursuer.

Chāsm (kăzm), *n.* A cleft; gap; opening.

Chāste, *a.* Undefiled; pure.

Chāste'ly, *adv.* In a chaste manner; with purity.

Chās'ten (chās'n), *v. t.* To correct by punishment.

Chās'ten-er (chās'n-), *n.* One who chastens.

Chās'ten-ing, *n.* Correction.

Chas-tīse', *v. t.* To correct by punishing.

Chās'tīse-ment, *n.* Corrective punishment. [tises.

Chas-tīs'er, *n.* One who chas-

Chās'ti-ty, } *n.* Purity of

Chāste'ness, } body or words.

Chăt (129), *v. i.* To talk familiarly. — *n.* Idle or familiar talk.

†**Chât-eau'** (shat-ō'), *n.* A castle or country-seat.

Chät'el-la-ny, *n.* Jurisdiction of a governor of a castle.

Chät'tel (chät'tl), *n.* Any movable property.

Chăt'ter, *v. i.* To talk idly; to jabber. — *n.* A prating; noise of birds.

Chăt'ter-bŏx, *n.* One who talks incessantly. [ters.

Chăt'ter-er, *n.* One who chat-

Chăt'ty, *a.* Talkative.

Chēap, *a.* Of low price; common; of little value.

Chēap'en, *v. t.* To attempt to buy; to chaffer for.

Chēap'en-er, *n.* One who cheapens.

Chēap'ly, *adv.* At a low rate.

Chēap'ness, *n.* Lowness of price.

Chēat, *n.* A trick; a deceiver. — *v. t.* To defraud; to impose on in a bargain.

Chēat'er, *n.* One who cheats.

Chĕck, *v. t.* To curb or restrain; to mark off, as in a list. — *n.* Restraint; a curb; an order for money.

Chĕck'er, *v. t.* To variegate with little squares or with cross lines; to diversify.

Chĕck'er-bōard, *n.* A board for playing checkers on.

Chĕck'ers, *n. pl.* A game on a checkered board.

Chĕck'māte, *n.* [Per. *shah māt*, the king is dead.] A movement in chess that ends the game. — *v. t.* To defeat, by checkmating; to defeat completely.

Cheek, *n.* The side of the face.

Cheer, *n.* State of gayety or mirth; entertainment; acclamation. — *v. t.* To cause to rejoice; to enliven; to encourage; to salute by cheers.

Cheer'ful, *a.* Lively; gay; sprightly; animated.

Cheer'ful-ness, *n.* Gayety; alacrity; good spirits.

Cheer'less, *a.* Comfortless; sad; gloomy. [animated.

Cheer'y, *a.* Gay; sprightly;

Cheese, *n.* The curd of milk coagulated and pressed.

Cheese'-cāke, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

Cheese'-mŏn'ger, *n.* One who deals in, or sells, cheese.

Cheese'-prĕss, *n.* A machine for pressing curds.

Chees'y, *a.* Like cheese.

Chĕm'i-e-al, *a.* Pertaining to chemistry.

Che-mīse' (she-meez'), *n.* An under garment of a woman.

Chĕm'ist, *n.* One versed in chemistry.

Chĕm'is-try, *n.* The science which treats of the composition and changes of substances.

Chĕr'ish, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness; to nourish.

Chĕr'ish-er, *n.* One who cherishes.

Chĕr'ry, *n.* A small stone fruit, or the tree that bears it. — *a.* Red like a cherry.

Chĕr'so-nēse, *n.* A peninsula.

Chĕrt, *n.* A kind of quartz; hornstone.

Chĕr'ub (147), *n.* A celestial spirit; an angel.

Che-rū'bic, *a.* Angelic.

†**Chĕr'u-bim,** *n.* Hebrew plural of *Cherub.*

Chĕss, *n.* A certain game of skill played by two persons on a checkered board.

Chĕss'-bōard, *n.* A board used in the game of chess.

Chĕss'-man (25), *n.* One of the pieces used in the game of chess. [thorax.

Chĕst, *n.* A large box; the

Chĕs'tnut, *n.* [From *Kastana*, a city of Pontus.] A tree and and its nut. — *a.* Reddish brown.

Chĕv'a-lier' (shĕv'-), *n.* [Fr., from *cheval*, horse.] A knight; horseman; cavalier.

†**Chevaux-de-frise** (shĕv'o-de-freez'), *n. pl.* [Fr., lit., Friesland horses.] A piece of timber armed with spikes, used for defense in war.

Chĕv'er-il, *n.* Soft kid-leather.

Chĕv'ron, *n.* A distinguishing mark on the sleeve of a non-commissioned military officer's coat.

Chew (chōō), *v. t.* To grind with the teeth; to masticate.

†**Chī-bouque'** (chī-bōōk'), *n.* A Turkish pipe.

Chi-cāne' (shī-), } *n.* Shift;

Chi-cān'er-y, } stratagem; trickery; mean artifice.

Chĭck, } *n.* The young of

Chĭck'en, } fowls.

Chĭck'en-heärt'ed, *a.* Cowardly; timid.

Chĭck'en-pŏx, *n.* A contagious eruptive disease.

Chĭck'-pēa, *n.* A species of pea.

Chĭck′weed, *n.* A kind of weed.

Chīde, *v. t.* [*imp.* CHID; *p. p.* CHID, CHIDDEN.] To scold; to reprove; to rebuke.

Chiēf, *a.* Highest in office; principal. — *n.* A leader; commander; head of a clan or tribe.

Chiēf′ly, *adv.* Principally; especially. [or leader.

Chiēf′taĭn (39), *n.* A captain

Chīl′blāĭn (17), *n.* An itching swelling or sore caused by cold. [daughter.

Child (144), *n.* A son or

Child′-beăr′ĭng, *n.* Act of producing children.

Child′bĕd, *n.* The state of travail or childbirth.

Child′bĭrth, *n.* Travail; labor.

Child′hŏŏd, *n.* State of a child; time of being a child.

Child′ish, *a.* Like a child; simple; trifling; puerile.

Child′ish-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a child.

Child′ish-ness, *n.* State or qualities of a child.

Child′less, *a.* Having no child.

Child′-lĭke, *a.* Like or becoming a child; dutiful.

Chil′dren, *n.*; *pl.* of *Child.*

Chill (123), *a.* Cold; inducing a shivering. — *n.* Moderate cold. — *v. t.* To make cold; to discourage; to depress.

Chill′i-ness, } *n.* Coldness.
Chill′ness, }

Chill′y, *a.* Somewhat cold.

Chīme, *n.* A set of bells arranged to ring in a tune; the sound thus produced; edge of a cask. — *v. i.* To sound in harmony.

Chīm′er, *n.* One who chimes.

Chĭ-mē′rȧ (140), *n.* A vain, idle fancy. [fanciful.

Chĭ-mĕr′ĭ-cal, *a.* Imaginary;

Chĭm′ney (141), *n.* A flue or passage for smoke. [face.

Chĭn, *n.* Lower end of the

Chĭ′nȧ (140), *n.* A fine kind of earthenware; porcelain.

Chĭn′e′a-pĭn, *n.* A tree otherwise called the dwarf-chestnut.

Chin-chĭl′lȧ, *n.* A small animal remarkable for its soft gray fur. [ing-cough.

Chĭn′-cŏŭgh (-kŏf), *n.* Hoop-

Chīne, *n.* Backbone; part of a barrel or cask in which the head is fixed.

Chĭnk, *n.* Gap; opening; aperture; crack. — *v. i.* To crack; to jingle. — *v. t.* To cause to jingle.

Chĭnk′y, *a.* Having chinks.

Chintz (chints, 105), *n.* Cotton cloth printed with colors.

Chĭp, *n.* A piece cut off; a fragment. — *v. t.* To cut into small pieces. — *v. i.* To break off in small pieces.

Chī′ro-grȧph, *n.* A writing requiring a counterpart.

Chī-rŏg′ra-pher, *n.* A writer.

Chī-rŏg′ra-phy, *n.* One's own hand-writing; penmanship.

Chī-rŏl′o-gy, *n.* Art of conversing with the hands.

Chī′ro-măn′cy, *n.* Divination by inspecting the hand.

Chī-rŏp′o-dist, *n.* One who extracts corns from feet.

Chīrp (16), *v. i.* To make the noise of small birds. — *n.* A short, sharp note, as of a small bird.

Chīrp′ing, *n.* The cheerful noise of birds. [chirping.

Chīr′rup, *v. t.* To animate by

Chĭs′el, *n.* A tool for paring, hewing, or gouging. — *v. t.* (130) To cut with a chisel.

Chit, *n.* A shoot; small child.

Chit′chăt, *n.* Familiar talk.

Chĭv′al-rĭc, *a.* Chivalrous.

Chĭv′al-roŭs (shĭv′-), *a.* Pertaining to chivalry; gallant.

Chĭv′al-ry (shĭv′al-rў), *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie*, from *chevalier*, knight.] Knight errantry; valor.

Chĭvеs, *n. pl.* Slender threads in the blossoms of plants.

Chlō′rate, *n.* A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base.

Chlō′rĭde, *n.* A compound of chlorine with another element. [ish colored gas.

Chlō′rĭne, *n.* A heavy green-

Chlō′ro-fôrm, *n.* A volatile liquid, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine, used to produce insensibility.

Chŏck, *n.* A kiud of wedge.

Chŏck′-full, *a.* Completely full.

Chŏc′o-late, *n.* A paste made from the cacao-nut, or a beverage made from the paste.

Choĭce, *n.* Act or power of choosing; a thing chosen. — *a.* Select; precious.

Choir (kwīr), *n.* Part of a church; body of singers.

Chōke (18), *v. t.* To stop the windpipe; to suffocate. — *v. i.* To have the windpipe stopped.

Chōke′-dămp, *n.* A noxious vapor in wells, mines, &c.

Chōke′-full, *a.* Full to choking; quite full.

Chōke′-peăr, *n.* A kind of pear, very astringent.

Chōk′y, *a.* Tending to choke.

Chŏl′er, *n.* Bile; gall; anger.

Chŏl′er-ȧ, *n.* A malignant disease characterized by vomiting and purging.

Chŏl′er-ȧ-mŏr′bus, *n.* A milder form of cholera.

Chŏl′er-ĭc (120), *a.* Passionate.

Chŏōse, *v. t.* [*imp.* CHOSE; *p. p.* CHOSEN, CHOSE.] To make choice of. — SYN. To prefer; elect; select. — *v. i.* To make a selection.

Chŏōs′er, *n.* One who chooses.

Chōp (129), *v. t.* To cut; to mince; to barter. — *v. i.* To change, as the wind; to wrangle. — *n.* A small piece of meat. [house.

Chŏp′-house, *n.* A dining-

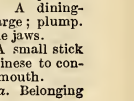
Chŏp′ping, *a.* Large; plump.

Chŏps, *n. pl.* The jaws.

Chŏp′stick, *n.* A small stick used by the Chinese to convey food to the mouth.

Chō′ral (kō′ral), *a.* Belonging to a choir.

Chŏrd, *n.* String of a musical instrument; harmonious combination of musical tones simultaneously performed; a line AC, AB, chords uniting the extremities of an arc.



Chord.

Chōre, *n.* A small job of work.

Chō′rist, *n.* A chorister.

Chŏr′is-ter, *n.* A leader of a choir; a chorist.

Cho-rŏg′ra-pher, *n.* One who describes a region.

Chō′ro-grȧph′ĭc-al, *a.* Pertaining to chorography.

Cho-rŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *chōros*, place, and *graphein*, to describe.] Description of a particular region.

Chō′rus (140), *n.* A company of singers: part of a song in which all join.

Chōse, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Choose.*

Chō′sen (chō′zn), *p. p.* of *Choose.*

Chough (chŭf), *n.* A bird of the crow family.

Chouse (chowss), *v. t.* To cheat; to trick. — *n.* A simpleton; a trick or imposition.

Chow′der, *n.* Fish, biscuit, &c., stewed together.

Chrĭsm, *n.* Consecrated oil, used in baptism, ordination, &c.

chrĭs'ma-to-ry, *n.* A vessel for the chrism.

Chrĭst, *n.* The Anointed; the Messiah; the Savior.

Chrĭs'ten (krĭs'n), *v. t.* To baptize and name.

Chris'ten-dŏm (krĭs'n-), *n.* Portions of the world inhabited by Christians.

Chris'ten-ing, *n.* Baptism.

Christ'ian (krĭst'yan), *n.* A disciple of Christ; one born in a Christian land. — *a.* Pertaining to Christ. — *Christian name*, the first name, or that given in baptism.

Christ-ian'i-ty, *n.* The religion taught by Christ.

Christ'ian-ize, *v. t.* To convert to Christianity.

Christ'ian-ly, *a.* In a Christian manner.

Christ'mas (krĭs'mas), *n.* The feast of Christ's nativity, 25th of December.

Chro-măt'ĭc, *a.* Relating to colors and to a scale in music which proceeds by semitones.

Chro-măt'ĭcs, *n. sing.* The science of colors.

Chrŏme, } *n.* A hard,
Chrō'mi-um, } brittle metal of a grayish-white color.

Chrō'mo, *n.* A chromo-lithograph.

Chrō'mo-lĭth'o-grăph, *n.* A lithograph printed in colors.

Chrŏn'ĭc, } *a.* [Gr. *chronikē*,
Chrŏn'ĭc-al, } *kos*, fr. *chronos*, time.] Of long duration.

Chrŏn'ĭ-cle (krŏn'i-kl), *n.* A register of events. — *v. t.* To record in history.

Chro-nŏl'o-ger, } *n.* One who
Chro-nŏl'o-gist, } studies or explains chronology.

Chrŏn'o-lŏg'ĭc, } *a.* Per-
Chrŏn'o-lŏg'ĭc-al, } taining to chronology.

Chro-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of measuring time, and which assigns to events their proper dates.

Chro-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* A very exact time-piece.

Chrȳs'a-lĭs, *n.* The form of a butterfly before it reaches the winged state.

Chrys-ăn'the-mum, *n.* A genus of plants. [mineral.

Chrȳs'o-līte, *n.* A greenish

Chrȳs'o-prāse, *n.* A kind of grayish or greenish quartz.

Chŭb, *n.* A fresh-water fish.

Chŭb'bed, } *a.* Big-headed;
Chŭb'by, } stupid; short and thick.

Chŭck, *v.* To make a noise as a hen; to strike gently; to thrust. — *n.* The noise of a hen; a gentle blow.

Chŭck'-făr'thing, *n.* A play in which a farthing is chucked into a hole.

Chŭck'le, *v. i.* To laugh inwardly. — *v. t.* To call, as a hen.

Chŭff, *n.* A coarse surly fellow.

Chŭff'y, *a.* Blunt; clownish; surly.

Chŭm, *n.* A room-mate.

Chŭnk, *n.* A short, thick piece of wood.

Chûrch (140), *n.* [Gr. *kuriakē*, Lord's house, from *kurios*, lord.] A place of worship; a body of Christians. — *v. t.* To perform the giving of thanks in church after childbirth.

Chûrch'man (143), *n.* An Episcopalian; a clergyman.

Chûrch'-war'dĕn (-wôr'dn), *n.* An officer of the church.

Chûrch'-yärd, *n.* A graveyard near a church.

Chûrl, *n.* A rustic; a rough, surly fellow; a niggard.

Chûrl'ish, *a.* Surly; rude.

Chûrl'ish-ness, *n.* Rudeness of manners; moroseness.

Chûrn, *n.* A vessel in which butter is made. — *v. t.* To agitate, as cream, for making butter.

Chûrn'ing, *n.* The making of butter by means of a churn.

Chȳle, *n.* A milky fluid derived from chyme.

Chȳl'i-fā'shun, *n.* Act or process by which chyle is formed.

Chȳme, *n.* Pulp formed from food digested in the stomach.

Çĭc'a-trĭce, } *n.* A scar; a
Çĭ-cā'trix, } mark.

Çĭc'a-tri-zā'tion, *n.* The process of healing a wound.

Çĭc'a-trīze, *v. i.* or *t.* To heal by forming a skin over a wound.

†Cicerone (chē'che-rō'nā *or* sĭs'e-rō'ne), *n.* [It., fr. *Cicero*, the eloquent Roman orator.] One who shows strangers the curiosities of a place; a guide.

Çĭ'der, *n.* Juice of apples, usually fermented.

Çĭ-gär', *n.* A small roll of tobacco for smoking.

Çĭl'i-a-ry, *a.* Belonging to the eyelids.

Çĭ-lĭ'cioŭs (-lĭsh'us), *a.* Made of hair; hairy.

Çĭm'e-ter, *n.* A short sword with a recurvated point.

Çin-chō'nà, *n.* A kind of medicinal bark; Peruvian bark.

Çinct'ūre (50), *n.* A belt; a girdle; inclosure.

Çĭn'der, *n.* A small coal; an ember; a scale thrown off in forging metal.

Çĭn'e-rĭ'tioŭs, } *a.* Of the col-
Çĭn-ē're-oŭs, } or of ashes.

Çĭn'na-bär, *n.* Red sulphuret of mercury; vermilion.

Çĭn'na-mon, *n.* The inner bark of a species of laurel.

Çinque (sĭŋk), *n.* The number five; — *used in games.*

Çinque'foil, *n.* A five-leaved rosette in architecture.

Çĭ'on, *n.* A shoot or twig of a tree for grafting.

Çĭ'pher, *n.* [Ar. *sifrun*, empty.] The figure 0; initial letters of a name inwoven; a secret writing. — *v. i.* To use figures in arithmetical operations.

Çĭ'pher-ing, *n.* Art of performing sums in arithmetic.

Çĭr'cle (16), *n.* A curve every point of which is equally distant from the center; circuit; compass; an orb; surrounding company; a province. — *v. t.* or *i.* To move round or circularly.


Circle.

Çĭr'clet, *n.* A little circle.

Çĭr'cuit (sĭr'kit), *n.* A circular space; a judicial district; a regular journeying, as of a judge. — *v. t.* To move or make to go round.

Çĭr-cū'i-toŭs, *a.* Round-about; not direct.

Çĭr'cu-lar, *a.* Round; like a circle; ending in itself.

Çĭr'cu-lăr'i-ty, *n.* State of being circular.

Çĭr'cu-lar-ly, *adv.* In the form of a circle.

Çĭr'cu-lāte, *v. i.* To move or pass round. — *v. t.* To cause to pass round.

Çĭr'cu-lā'tion, *n.* Act of circulating; a passing round; currency. [ing.

Çĭr'cu-la-to-ry, *a.* Circulat-

Çĭr'cum-ăm'bi-ent, *a.* Surrounding.

Çĭr'cum-ăm'bu-lāte, *v. t* To walk round about.

Çĭr'cum çīse, *v. t.* To deprive of the foreskin.

Çĭr'cum-çĭs'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* Act of circumcising.

Çir-cŭm′fer-ençe, *n.* The line that bounds the circle.

Çir-cum-flex, *n.* An accent [marked thus ^ or thus ~].

Çir-cŭm′flu-ençe, *n.* Flowing round.

Çir-cŭm′flu-ent, } *a.* Flowing
Çir-cŭm′flu-oŭs, } round.

Çir′cum-fo-rā′ne-oŭs, *a.* Going about or abroad.

Çir′cum-fūse′, *v. t.* To pour or spread round.

Çir′cum-fū′şion, *n.* Act of pouring round.

Çir′cum-jā′çent, *a.* Lying around; bordering.

Çir-cum-lo-cū′tion, *n.* The use of indirect expressions.

Çir′cum-lōc′u-to-ry, *a.* Consisting in circumlocution.

Çir′cum-nāv′i-gāte, *v. t.* To sail round.

Çir′cum-nāv′i-gā′tion, *n.* A sailing round.

Çir′cum-nāv′i-gā′tor, *n.* One who sails around.

Çir′cum-pō′lar, *a.* About one of the poles of the earth.

Çir′cum-rō′ta-ry, *a.* Revolving; turning round.

Çir′cum-scribe′, *v. t.* To inclose; to limit; to confine.

Çir′cum-scrip′tion, *n.* Limitation: bound; confinement.

Çir′cum-spect, *a.* Guarded; prudent; wary; watchful.

Çir′cum-spĕc′tion, *n.* Watchfulness; prudence.

Çir′cum-spĕct′ive, *a.* Cautious; wary; circumspect.

Çir′cum-spect-ly, *adv.* Warily; watchfully.

Çir′cum-stançe (107), *n.* Something pertaining to a fact, but not essential thereto; (*pl.*) state as to property. — SYN. Fact; event; incident. — *v. t.* To place relatively or in a particular situation.

Çir′cum-stăn′tial, *a.* Particular; minute; abounding with circumstances.

Çir′cum-stăn′tial-ly, *adv.* In every circumstance or particular.

Çir′cum-stăn′tials, *n. pl.* Things incident, but not essential.

Çir′cum-val-lā′tion, *n.* A fortification round a place.

Çir′cum-vĕnt′, *v. t.* To deceive; to impose upon.

Çir′cum-vĕn′tion, *n.* Deception: imposture; fraud.

Çir′cum-vŏlve′, *v. t.* or *i.* To roll round; to revolve.

Çir′cum-vo-lū′tion, *n.* Act of rolling round.

Çir′cus (40), *n.* A place for games or feats of horsemanship.

Çis-ăl′pĭne, *a.* On this side of the Alps; south of the Alps.

Çis′at-lăn′tic, *a.* On this side of the Atlantic.

Çis′tern, *n.* A large vessel for water, &c.; a reservoir; tank. [tempt.

Çĭt, *n.* A citizen; — in con-

Çĭt′a-del, *n.* A fortress in or near a city.

Çi-tā′tion, *n.* A summons; notice; quotation.

Çĭ′ta-to-ry, *a.* Citing; calling.

Çīte, *v. t.* To summon; to quote.

Çĭth′ern, *n.* A sort of guitar.

Çĭt′i-zen, *n.* An inhabitant of a city; a freeman.

Çĭt′i-zen-shĭp, *n.* State of being a citizen. [ons.

Çĭt′rie, *a.* Belonging to lem-

Çĭt′rine, *a.* Like a citron or lemon. [on.

Çĭt′ron, *n.* A species of lem-

Çĭt′y (141), *n.* [Lat. *civitas*, fr. *civis*, citizen.] An incorporated town; a large town.

Çīves, *n. pl.* A kind of garlic.

Çĭv′et, *n.* A quadruped, and a perfume produced by it.

Çĭv′ic, *a.* Relating to civil life.

Çĭv′il, *a.* Pertaining to a city or state, or to society; political; courteous.

Çi-vĭl′ian, *n.* One versed in civil law; one in a civil capacity.

Çi-vĭl′i-ty, *n.* Politeness; courtesy; an act of courtesy.

Çĭv′il-i-zā′tion, *n.* Act of civilizing.

Çĭv′il-īze (133), *v. t.* To reclaim from barbarism. [lite.

Çĭv′il-īzed, *a.* Polished; po-

Çĭv′il-īz′er, *n.* One who civilizes. [ner.

Çĭv′il-ly, *adv.* In a civil man-

Çlăck, *v. i.* To make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking. — *n.* A sudden sharp noise.

Çlăck′er, *n.* One who, or that which, clacks.

Çlăd, *p. p.* of *Clothe*.

Çlāim, *v. t.* To demand as due; to require. — *n.* A demand as of right; a title to any thing; that to which one has a right.

Çlāim′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being demanded.

Çlāim′ant, *n.* One who claims.

Çlăir-voy′ançe, *n.* Discernment, through mesmeric influence, of things not present to the senses.

Çlăir-voy′ant, *a.* Discerning objects not present to the senses.

Çlăm, *n.* [Another form of *clamp*.] A bivalve shell-fish

Çlă′mant, *a.* Crying earnestly.

Çlăm′ber, *v. i.* To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.

Çlăm′mi-ness, *n.* Stickiness.

Çlăm′my, *a.* Viscous; sticky; glutinous; slimy.

Çlăm′or, *n.* Noise of voices; outcry; vociferation. — *v. i.* To be vociferous.

Çlăm′or-oŭs, *a.* Noisy with the tongue; loud; vociferous.

Çlăm′or-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With loud noise or words.

Çlămp′, *n.* A piece of iron or timber for fastening things together. — *v. t.* To unite or strengthen by a clamp.

Çlăn, *n.* A family; race; tribe; sect.

Çlan-dĕs′tine, *a.* Concealed; secret; private.

Çlan-dĕs′tine-ly, *adv.* In a secret manner.

Çlăng, *v. i.* To make a sharp, shrill sound. — *n.* A sharp ringing sound. [sound.

Çlăn′gor, *n.* A loud, harsh

Çlăngk (79), *n.* A loud ringing sound, as of a chain. — *v. t.* To make such a sound.

Çlăn′nish, *a.* Closely united, like a clan; disposed to unite.

Çlăn′ship, *n.* A state of union, as in a clan.

Çlăp (129), *v. t.* To strike together. — *n.* A striking of hands; a sudden explosion.

Çlăp′bōard (klab′urd), *n.* A narrow kind of board for covering houses.

Çlăp′per, *n.* One who, or that which, claps. [and scratch.

Çlăp′per-çlaw, *v. t.* To fight

Çlăp′-trăp, *n.* A trick or device to gain applause.

Çlāre′-ob-scūre′, *n.* Light and shade in painting.

Çlăr′et, *n.* A French wine of a reddish color.

Çlăr′i-fi-cā′tion, *n.* Act of making clear or fining.

Çlăr′i-fy, *v. t.* To make clear; to purify. — *v. i.* To grow clear or fine.

Çlăr′i-nĕt′, } *n.* A wind in-
Çlăr′i-o-nĕt′, } strument of music.

Çlăr′i-on, *n.* A wind instrument of the reed kind.

Çlăsh, *v. t.* To strike noisily

against. — *v. i.* To dash noisily together; to come in collision. — *n.* Noisy collision.

Clăsh'ing. *a.* Contrary; interfering. — *n.* Opposition; collision.

Clăsp (5), *n.* A hook; a close embrace. — *v. t.* To embrace; to hold fast; to inclose.

Clăsp'er (124), *n.* One who, or that which, clasps.

Clăsp'-knīfe (-nīf), *n.* A knife, the blade of which shuts into the handle.

Clăss (124), *n.* A group; a rank; order, division, or set of persons or things. — *v. t.* To arrange in a class.

Clăs'sic, *n.* An author of the first rank; one learned in such authors.

Clăs'sic, } *a.* Pertaining
Clăs'sic-al, } to authors of acknowledged excellence; chaste; refined.

Clăs'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of arranging, or state of being arranged, in classes.

Clăs'si-fȳ, *v. t.* To form into a class or classes.

Clăt'ter, *n.* A rattling noise. — *v. i.* To make rattling sounds.

Clăt'ter-ing, *n.* Clatter; rattle; confusion of sounds.

Clause, *n.* Part of a sentence.

Claus'tral, *a.* Relating to a cloister.

Clā'vāt-ed, *a.* Club-shaped.

Clāv'i-cle, *n.* The collar-bone.

Clăw, *n.* A sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird. — *v. t.* To tear with claws.

Clāy, *n.* A kind of soft, tenacious earth. — *v. t.* To manure, or to purify, with clay.

Clāy'ey, *a.* Consisting of clay; like clay.

Clēan, *a.* Free from dirt; pure; innocent. — *v. t.* To free from dirt; to purify. — *adv.* Fully; entirely.

Clēan'li-ness (135), *n.* Neatness; purity.

Clēan'ly (klĕn'lȳ) *a.* Free from dirt; neat.

Clēan'ly, *adv.* Nicely.

Clēan'ness (103), *n.* State of being clean. [being cleansed.

Clēans'a-ble, *a.* Capable of

Clēanse, *v. t.* To make clean; to purify.

Clēans'er, *n.* One who, or that which, cleanses or purifies.

Clēar, *a.* Free from mixture; pure; transparent; audible; obvious; indisputable. — *n.* Full extent. — *v. t.* To free from impurities; to acquit; to pass over; to obtain beyond expenses. — *v. i.* To become fair; to become free; to have permission to sail. *adv.* Plainly; completely.

Clēar'ăge, *n.* Removal of any thing.

Clēar'ance, *n.* Act of clearing; a permit to sail.

Clēar'er, *n.* One who clears.

Clēar'ing, *n.* A justification; defense; a tract of land cleared of wood.

Clēar'ly, *adv.* Brightly; plainly; evidently.

Clēar'ness, *n.* State or quality of being clear.

Clēar'-sīght'ed (-sīt'ed), *a.* Having acuteness of sight.

Clēar'-stārch, *v. t.* To stiffen uniformly with starch.

Clēat, *n.* A narrow strip for fastening. [of cleaving.

Clēav'ăge, *n.* Act or quality

Clēave, *v. i.* [*imp.* CLEAVED; *p. p.* CLEFT, CLOVEN, CLEAVED.] To stick; to hold; to adhere. — *v. t.* To split; to divide. [strument.

Clēav'er, *n.* A butcher's in-

Clĕf (123), *n.* (*Mus.*) A character to show the key.

Clĕft, *p. p.* or *p. a.* Split; divided. — *n.* A crack; a split.

Clĕm'a-tĭs, *n.* A climbing plant.

Clĕm'en-cy, *n.* A disposition to treat with lenity. — SYN. Mildness; tenderness; lenity; kindness.

Clĕm'ent, *n.* Mild; kind; merciful; lenient.

Clĕr'gy (12), *n.* The ministers of the gospel.

Clĕr'gy-man (143), *n.* A minister of the gospel.

Clĕr'ĭc-al, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy.

Clĕrk (*in Eng.* klärk), *n.* A parish officer; a scribe; an accountant; an assistant in a shop or store. [clerk.

Clĕrk'ship, *n.* Office of a

Clĕv'er, *a.* Dexterous; expert; adroit; agreeable.

Clĕv'is, } *n.* A bent iron on
Clĕv'y, } the end of a cart-tongue.

Clew, *n.* A ball of thread; a guide; corner of a sail. — *v. t.* To truss up to the yard, as a sail.

Clĭck, *v. i.* [From the sound.] To make a small sharp noise; to tick. — *n.* A sharp noise.

Clĭ'ent, *n.* Employer of an attorney.

Clĭff (123), *n.* A steep rock; a precipice.

Clĭff'y, *a.* Having cliffs; broken; craggy.

Clĭ-măc'ter-ic, or **Clĭm'ac-tĕr'ĭc,** *n.* A critical period of human life. — *a.* Relating to such a period.

Clĭ mate, *n.* A region or tract of country; condition of a place as to temperature, &c.

Clĭ-măt'ĭc, *a.* Relating to climate.

Clĭ'ma-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* Science of climates, or a treatise on climates.

Clĭ'max, *n.* [Gr. *klimax*, a ladder.] Gradation of ascent in a sentence.

Clĭmb (klīm), *v. i.* or *t.* To mount by the hands and feet.

Clĭmb'er (klīm'-), *n.* One who climbs.

Clīme, *n.* A climate; region.

Clĭnch, *v. t.* To gripe; to hold fast. — *n.* Fast hold.

Clĭnch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, clinches.

Clĭng, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLUNG.] To adhere; to hang to or upon. [hesive.

Clĭng'y, *a.* Apt to cling; ad-

Clĭn'ĭc, } *a.* Pertaining to
Clĭn'ĭc-al, } a sick bed.

Clĭn'ĭc, *n.* One confined to the bed by sickness.

Clĭnk, *v. i.* or *t.* To make or to cause to make a slightly ringing sound.

Clĭnk'er, *n.* Vitrified matter or slag which collects in furnaces.

Clĭp (129), *v. t.* To cut off; to cut short; to curtail.

Clĭp'per, *n.* One who clips; a vessel built for fast sailing.

Clĭp'ping, *n.* That which is clipped off.

Clōak (18), *v. t.* To cover with a cloak; to conceal; to hide. — *n.* A loose outer garment.

Clŏck, *n.* An instrument for measuring time; a timepiece.

Clŏck'-māk'er, *n.* One who makes clocks.

Clŏck'-work (-wûrk), *n.* Well-adjusted machinery like that of a clock.

Clŏd, *n.* A lump of earth. — *v. i.* To harden into a lump.

Clŏd'hŏp-per, *n.* A rustic; a clown. [head.

Clŏd'pōle, *n.* A dolt; a block-

Cloff, *n.* See *Clough.*

Clog, *v. t.* To obstruct; to encumber; to hinder in motion. — *n.* Obstruction; a kind of heavy shoe, often of wood.

Clog'gy, *a.* Apt to clog; thick; heavy.

Clois'ter, *n.* [From Lat. *claudere*, to shut up.] A nunnery or monastery. — *v. t.* To immure in a cloister.

Cloke, *n.* See *Cloak.*

Close, *v. t.* To stop; to shut; to conclude. — *v. i.* To unite; to terminate. — *n.* Conclusion; end; a small inclosed field.

Close, *a.* Shut fast; private; solid; niggardly; sly. — *adv.* In a close manner or state.

Close'-bod'ied, *a.* Fitting the body exactly.

Close'-fis'ted, *a.* Covetous.

Close'ly (132), *adv.* In a close manner; very near.

Close'ness, *n.* State of being close; compactness; tightness.

Close'-stool, *n.* A stool made to hold a chamber-vessel.

Clos'et, *n.* A small private apartment. — *v. t.* To shut up in privacy.

Clos'ing, *n.* End; conclusion. — *a.* Concluding.

Clos'ure (klō'zhjr), *n.* A closing; termination; inclosure.

Clot, *n.* A concretion; coagulation. — *v. t.* or *i.* (129) To form clots; to concrete.

Cloth (19), *n.* (*pl.* **Cloths.**) Stuff or material formed by weaving.

Clothe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAD, CLOTHED.] To furnish with garments; to dress; to invest.

Clothes (klōthz *or* klōz), *n. pl.* Dress; garments.

Cloth'ier (-yer), *n.* One who makes, sells, or fulls cloth.

Cloth'ing, *n.* Garments.

Clot'ty, *a.* Full of clots.

Cloud, *n.* Collection of vapor in the air. — *v. t.* To darken with clouds; to obscure. — *v. i.* To grow cloudy.

Cloud'-capt, *a.* Topped with clouds.

Cloud'i-ly, *adv.* With clouds; darkly; obscurely.

Cloud'i-ness, *n.* State of being cloudy.

Cloud'less, *a.* Free from clouds.

Cloud'y, *a.* Covered with clouds; obscure.

Clough (klŏf), *n.* An allowance made in weighing.

Clough (klŭf), *n.* A narrow valley.

Clout, *n.* A patch; a cloth for some mean use; a small nail. — *v. t.* To patch; to mend.

Clove, *n.* [Lat. *clavus*, a nail, from the resemblance.] A very pungent spice. — *v.*, *imp.* from *Cleave.*

Clo'ven (klō'vn), *p. p.* or *p. a.* of *Cleave.* Cleft; split.

Clo'ven-foot'ed, } *a.*
Clo'ven-hoo'fed (-hoo'ft), } Having the foot in two parts.

Clo'ver, *n.* A genus of three-leaved plants.

Clown, *n.* A rustic; an ill-bred man; a buffoon.

Clown'ish, *a.* Coarse; rustic; clumsy; ill-bred. [glut.

Cloy, *v. t.* To fill to satiety; to

Club, *n.* A heavy stick; an association. — *v. i.* To join in common expense, or for a common end.

Club'-foot'ed, *a.* Having deformed feet.

Club'-law, *n.* Government by violence.

Cluck, *v. i.* To call, as a hen.

Clue, *n.* See *Clew.*

Clump, *n.* A cluster, as of trees.

Clum'sy, *a.* Awkward; uncouth; ill-made.

Cling, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Cling.*

Clus'ter, *n.* A bunch; a collection. — *v. t.* or *i.* To unite in a bunch. [ters.

Clus'ter-y, *a.* Growing in clus-

Clutch, *n.* A gripe; grasp; claw; (*pl.*) nands; rapacity. — *v. t.* To hold fast; to gripe; to clinch.

Clut'ter, *n.* A noise; confusion; disorder. — *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder.

Clys'ter, *n.* An injection.

Coach (18), *n.* A four-wheeled carriage for pleasure or traveling. — *v. t.* To convey in a coach.

Coach'-box, *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

Coach'man (143), *n.* One who drives a coach. [force.

Co-ac'tion, *n.* Compulsion;

Co-ac'tive, *a.* Acting together; serving to compel.

Co-ad'ju-tant, *a.* Mutually assisting; helping.

Co'ad-ju'tor, *n.* An assistant.

Co'ad-ju'trix, *n.* A female assistant.

Co-a'gent, *n.* An assistant.

Co-ag'u-la-ble, *a.* Capable of coagulating.

Co-ag'u-late, *v. t.* or *i.* To change into a curd-like state; to curdle.

Co-ag'u-la'tion, *n.* Process of curdling.

Co-ag'u-la-tive, *a.* Having power to coagulate.

Co-ag'u-la'tor, *n.* That which causes coagulation.

Co-ag'u-lum, *n.* A coagulated mass, as curd; runnet.

Coal, *n.* Wood charred; a black combustible fossil.

Coal'er-y, *n.* A place where coal is dug; a colliery.

Co'a-lesce' (-les'), *v. i.* To grow together; to unite.

Co'a-les'cence, *n.* The act of uniting; union.

Co'a-les'cent, *a.* Growing together; uniting

Co'a-li'tion (-lish'un), *n.* Union of persons, parties, or states; combination.

Coal'-mine, } *n.* A mine or
Coal'-pit, } pit where coal is dug. [like coal.

Coal'y, *a.* Containing coal; **Co'ap-ta'tion**, *n.* Mutual adjustment of parts.

Coarse, *a.* Large; gross; rude; rough; not refined.

Coarse'ly, *adv.* Without fineness or refinement.

Coarse'ness, *n.* Quality of being coarse; grossness.

Coast, *n.* Land next the sea; seashore. — *v. i.* To sail along the shore.

Coast'er, *n.* A person or vessel that sails near the coast.

Coat, *n.* A man's upper garment; fur or hair of a beast; an external covering. — *v. t.* To cover with a coat.

Coat'-card, *n.* A card bearing the king, queen, or knave.

Coat'ing, *n.* A covering; cloth for coats.

Coax, *v. t.* To wheedle; to persuade by flattery.

Coax'er, *n.* One who coaxes.

Cob, *n.* Spike of maize; pony.

Co'balt, *n.* A brittle reddish-gray mineral.

Cob'ble, *n.* A roundish stone. — *v. t.* [*Lat. copulare*, to couple, join.] To mend coarsely or clumsily, as shoes.

Cob'bler, *n.* A mender of shoes.

Cob'nut, *n.* A large nut; a game.

Cob'web, *n.* A spider's web.

Coc-cif'er-ous, *a.* Bearing or producing berries.

Cŏch'i-nēal, *n.* An insect used to dye scarlet.

Cŏch'le-a-ry, } *a.* Being in
Cŏch'le-ā'ted, } the form of a screw; spiral.

Cŏck, *n.* The male of birds. — *v. t.* To set erect.

Cock-ădе', *n.* A knot of ribbon worn on the hat.

Cŏck'a-tōō', *n.* A bird of the parrot kind.

Cŏck'a-trīçe, *n.* A fabulous serpent, thought to be hatched from a cock's egg.

Cŏck'-bōat, *n.* A ship's small boat.

Cŏck'-erōw'ing, *n.* Early morning.

Cŏck'er, *v. t.* To fondle; to caress; to indulge; to pamper.

Cŏck'er-el, *n.* A young cock.

Cŏck'et, *n.* A ticket from the custom-house.

Cŏck'-fight (-fīt), *n.* Battle between game-cocks.

Cŏck'-hōrse, *n.* A child's rocking-horse.

Cŏck'le (kŏk'l), *n.* A weed; darnel; a shell-fish. — *v. t.* To wrinkle.

Cŏck'-lōft (19), *n.* A room over the garret; a lumber-room.

Cŏck'ney (141), *n.* A native of London; — in contempt.

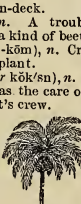
Cŏck'pit, *n.* An area where cocks fight; a room in a ship under the gun-deck.

Cŏck'rōach, *n.* A troublesome insect; a kind of beetle.

Cŏck's'ĕŏmb (-kōm), *n.* Crest of a cock; a plant.

Cŏck'swain (*or* kŏk'sn), *n.* An officer who has the care of a boat and boat's crew.

Cŏ'ĕŏa (kŏ'-kō), *n.* A kind of palm-tree bearing the cocoa-nut; the chocolate tree, and a decoction of the nut or the paste.



Cocoa.

Cŏ'ĕŏa-nŭt, *n.* The nut of a kind of palm-tree.

Cŏ-ĕŏn' (140), *n.* A ball spun by the silk-worm.

Cŏ-ĕr'tion, *n.* Act of boiling.

Cŏd, *n.* A kind of sea-fish; a husk or envelope; a pod; a bag. [of laws.

Cŏde, *n.* A system or digest

Cŏd'ger, *n.* A covetous or clownish fellow. [will.

Cŏd'i-çil, *n.* Supplement to a

Cŏ'di-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of reducing laws to a system.

Cŏ'di-fȳ, *v. t.* To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

Cŏd'dle, *v. t.* To parboil; to treat tenderly.

Cŏd'ling, *n.* A kind of apple.

Cŏ'ef-fi'cien-çy (-fĭsh'en-), *n.* Joint operation.

Cŏ'ef-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a* Co-operating. — *n.* That which co-operates.

Çœ'li-ăc, } *a.* Pertaining to
Çē'li-ăc, } the belly or intestines.

Co-ē'qual, *a.* Equal with another. — *n.* One who is equal to another.

Cŏ'e-qual'i-ty (-kwŏl'-), *n.* Equality with another.

Co-ērçe' (12), *v. t.* To restrain by force. — Syn. To check; constrain; compel.

Co-ēr'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being coerced. [pulsion.

Co-ēr'cion, *n.* Restraint; com-

Co-ēr'çive, *a.* Restraining by force; compulsory.

Cŏ'es-sēn'tial, *a.* Partaking of the same essence.

Cŏ'e-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Of the same time or age. [nal.

Cŏ'e-tēr'nal, *a.* Equally eter-

Cŏ'e-tēr'ni-ty, *n.* Equal existence or eternity.

Co-ē'val, *a.* Of the same age. — *n.* One of the same age.

Cŏ'-ex-ĭst', *v. i.* To exist together.

Cŏ'-ex-ĭst'ençe, *n.* Existence at the same time.

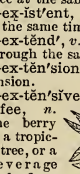
Cŏ'-ex-ĭst'ent, *a.* Existing at the same time.

Cŏ'-ex-tĕnd', *v. t.* To extend through the same space.

Cŏ'-ex-tĕn'sion, *n.* Equal extension. [extensive.

Cŏ'-ex-tĕn'sīve, *a.* Equally

Cŏf'fee, *n.* The berry of a tropical tree, or a beverage made from it.



Coffee.

Cŏf'fee-house, *n.* A house of entertainment.

Cŏf'fee-mĭll, *n.* A small mill for grinding coffee.

Cŏf'fee-pŏt, *n.* A pot in which coffee is boiled.

Cŏf'fer, *n.* A chest, especially one for money.

Cŏf'fer-dăm, *n.* A tight box placed at the bottom of a river for erecting a pier, the water being pumped out of the box so as to leave the bottom dry.

Cŏf'fin, *n.* [Gr. *kophinus*, basket.] A box for a dead human body. — *v. t.* To put in a coffin.

Cŏg, *n.* The tooth of a wheel. — *v. t.* To furnish with cogs; to deceive; to wheedle.

Cŏ'gen-çy, *n.* Power; urgency; strength; force.

Cŏ'gent, *a.* Having great force. — Syn. Powerful; urgent; forcible; convincing.

Cŏ'gent-ly, *adv.* Forcibly.

Cŏg'i-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being thought on.

Cŏg'i-tāte, *v. i.* To reflect; to meditate.

Cŏg'i-tā'tion, *n.* Deep thought; meditation.

Cŏg'i-ta-tīve, *a.* Able to think; given to thought.

Cŏg'nāte, *a.* Born together; allied by blood or birth; related; one of a number of related things.

Cog-nā'tion, *n.* Kindred; relation by common descent.

Cŏgn'iăc } (kōn'yak), *n.* The
Cŏgn'ăc } best kind of brandy.

Cog-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Act of knowing; knowledge; an object known.

Cŏg'ni-za-ble (*or* kŏn'i-za-bl), *a.* Liable to be tried or examined.

Cŏg'ni-zançe (*or* kŏn'i-zanss), *n.* Knowledge; notice; judicial notice.

Cŏg'ni-zant (*or* kŏn'ĭ-zant), *a.* Having cognizance or knowledge.

Cog-nō'men, *n.* A surname; the family name.

Cog-nōm'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a surname.

Cog-nōs'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being known.

Cŏg'-wheel, *n.* A wheel with cogs, or teeth.

Co-hăb'it, *v. i.* To live as man and wife.

Cŏ'hab-it-ā'tion, *n.* A living together as man and wife.

Cō-hēir' (-ârˊ), *n.* A joint heir.

Co-hēir'ess (-ârˊ-), *n.* A joint heiress.

Co-hēre', *v. i.* To stick together; to be united; to agree.

Co-hēr'ence, } *n.* A sticking
Co-hēr'en-çy, } together; consistency.

Co-hēr'ent, *a.* Sticking together; consistent.

Co-hē'sion, *n.* A sticking together; state of union.

Co-hē'sīve, *a.* Sticking together; adhesive.

Cō'hŏrt, *n.* A body of soldiers; anciently about 500 or 600 soldiers.

Coif, *n.* A head-dress — *v. i.* To cover with a coif.

Coif'fūre, *n.* A head-dress.

Coil, *v. i.* To wind into a ring. ⁂ *n.* Circular form as of a rope or serpent.

Coin, *n.* Metal stamped for money. — *v. t.* To stamp metal; to make or forge.

Coin'age, *n.* Act of coining; money coined; invention.

Cō'in-cīde', *v. i.* [Lat. *con*, with, *in*, in, and *cadere*, to fall.] To agree; to concur; to be consistent.

Co-in'ci-dençe, *n.* Agreement. [or agreeing together.

Co-in'ci-dent, *a.* Occurring

Cō'in-di-cā'tion, *n.* A concurrent sign.

Coin'er, *n.* One who coins money; an inventor.

Co-i'tion (-ish'un), *n.* Sexual intercourse; copulation.

Cōke, *n.* Mineral coal charred.

Col'an-der (kŭl'-), *n.* A kind of strainer.

Cōld, *a.* Not warm; frigid; chill; reserved. — *n.* Sensation produced by want of heat; cause of such sensation; a form of disease; catarrh.

Cōld'ly, *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth.

Cōld'ness, *n.* Quality of being cold; want of heat; reserve.

Cōle'wort (-wŭrt), *n.* A cabbage cut young.

Cōl'ic, *n.* A pain in the bowels. [colic.

Cōl'ick-y, *a.* Pertaining to

Col-lăpse', *v. t.* To fall together.— *n.* A sudden falling together.

Col-lāpsed' (-lăpst'), *a.* Fallen together; closed.

Col-lăp'sion, *n.* State of shrinking up.

Cōl'lar, *n.* [Lat. *collum*, neck.] Something worn around the neck; a ring. — *v. t.* To put a collar on; to seize by the collar.

Col-lāte', *v. t.* To compare; to examine; to gather and place in order, as printed sheets for binding.

Col-lăt'er-al, *a.* Being on the side; indirect.

Col-lăt'er-al-ly, *adv.* In a collateral manner or relation.

Col-lā'tion, *n.* A repast; gift; act of comparing.

Col-lā'tor, *n.* One who collates. [in office.

Col'lēague, *n.* An associate

Col-lĕct', *v. t.* or *i.* To gather; to bring or get together.

Cōl'lect, *n.* A short prayer.

Col-lĕct'ed, *a.* Cool; composed: calm; tranquil.

Col-lĕct'ed-ness, *n.* A collected or self-possessed state of mind.

Col-lĕct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being collected.

Col-lĕc'tion, *n.* Act of collecting; that which is collected. — SYN. Assemblage; contribution; gathering.

Col-lĕct'ive, *a.* Formed by gathering; inferring; comprehending many.

Col-lĕct'ive-ly, *adv.* In a body. [receiver of taxes, &c.

Col-lĕct'or, *n.* A gatherer; a

Col-lĕct'or-shĭp, *n.* Office of a collector of customs or taxes.

Cōl'lĕge (44), *n.* An assembly or society; a seminary of learning; a learned body.

Col-lē'gi-al, } *a.* Pertaining
Col-lē'gi-ate, } to a college.

Col-lē'gi-an, *n.* A member of a college.

Cōl'let, *n.* The part of a ring in which a stone is set. [er.

Col-līde', *v. t.* To dash togeth-

Cōll'ier (kŏl'yer), *n.* A digger of, or dealer in, coals; a coal-ship.

Cōll'ier-y, *n.* A coal mine.

Cōl'li-mā'tion, *n.* Act of aiming at a mark.

Col-liq'ue-făc'tion (-we-), *n.* melting together.

Col-lĭs'ion (-lĭzh'un), *n.* A striking together; a clash.

Cōl'lo-cāte, *v. t.* To set or place.

Cōl'lo-cā'tion, *n.* Act of placing; arrangement.

Cōl'lop, *n.* A cut or slice, as of meat.

Col-lō'qui-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, conversation.

Col-lō'qui-al-ĭsm, *n.* An expression used only in conversation. [a dialogue.

Cōl'lo-quĭst, *n.* A speaker in

Cōl'lo-quy (141), *n.* [Lat. *con*, with, and *loqui*, to speak.] A mutual conversation between two; a dialogue.

Col-lūde', *v. i.* To conspire in a fraud.

Col-lū'sion, *n.* A secret agreement to defraud.

Col-lū'sīve, *a.* Deceitful; fraudulently concerted.

Col-lū'sīve-ly, *adv.* By means of collusion.

Col-lū'so-ry, *a.* Characterized by collusion.

Co-lōgne' (-lōn'), *n.* A perfumed alcoholic liquid, used in the toilet.

Cō'lon, *n.* The largest of the large intestines; a mark of punctuation [formed thus :].

Colonel (kûr'nel), *n.* The commander of a regiment.

Colonel-cy (kûr'nel-), } *n.*
Colonel-shĭp, } Office or rank of a colonel.

Co-lō'ni-al, *a.* Belonging to a colony or colonies.

Cōl'o-nĭst, *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony.

Cōl'o-ni-zā'tion, *n.* The settling of a colony.

Cōl'o-nīze, *v. t.* To plant or settle with inhabitants.

Cōl'on-nāde', *n.* A row or range of columns.

Cōl'o-ny, *n.* A body of people who remove and settle in a distant country, continuing subject to the parent state; the country colonized.

Cōl'o-phon, *n.* An inscription on the last page of a book.

Cōl'or (kŭl'ur, 155), *n.* A property of light; paint; pretense; (*pl.*) a banner; flag; ensign. — *v. t.* To dye; to stain; to make plausible. — *v. i.* To blush.

Cōl'or-a-ble, *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; plausible; specious. [or.

Cōl'or-if'ie, *a.* Producing col-

Cōl'or-ĭst, *n.* A painter who excels in giving color to his designs.

Cōl'or-less, *a.* Without color.

Co-lŏs'sal, *a.* Like a colossus; huge in size; gigantic.

Co-lŏs'sus, *n.* (*Lat. pl.* **Co-lŏs'sī**; *Eng. pl.* **Co-lŏs'sus-es**). A statue of gigantic size.

Cōlt (18), *n.* A young horse.

Cōl'ter } (18), *n.* The sharp
Cōul'ter } fore-iron of a plow.

Cōlt'ish, *a.* Like a colt.

Cōlt's'-fōōt, *n.* A plant.

Cōl'u-brīne, *a.* Relating to serpents; cunning.

Cōl'um-ba-ry, *n.* A pigeon-house.

Col'um-bīne, *n.* A genus of plants.

Col'umn (kol'um), *n.* A cylindrical pillar; a perpendicular set of lines in a book; a body of troops.

Co-lūm'nar, *a.* Having the form of a column.

Co-lūre', *n.* One of two great circles intersecting the solstitial or equinoctial points.

Cō'mà, *n.* Hairiness of a comet; lethargy; morbid sleepiness. [thargic.

Cō'ma-tōse', *a.* Drowsy; le-

Comb (kōm, 18). *n.* An instrument for dressing the hair, or wool, &c.; crest of a cock; substance in which bees lodge honey. — *v. t.* To dress with a comb.

Com'bat, *n.* [Lat. *con*, with, and *batuere*, to strike.] A battle; fight; contest. — *v. t.* To fight with; to oppose. — *v. i.* To struggle or contend.

Com'bat-ant, *n.* A fighter; a champion. [combat.

Com'bat-īve, *a.* Disposed to

Com'bat-īve-ness, *n.* (*Phrenology.*) Disposition to contend.

Comb'er (kōm'-), *n.* One who combs; a long, curling wave.

Com-bīn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being combined.

Com'bi-nā'tion, *n.* Union or association. — Syn. Coalition; conjunction; conspiracy.

Com-bīne', *v. t.* or *i.* To unite: to join; to agree.

Com-būs'ti-bil'i-ty, } *n.*
Com-būs'ti-ble-ness, } Quality of being combustible, or of burning.

Com-būs'ti-ble, *a.* Capable of burning; apt to burn. — *n.* A substance that will burn.

Com-būs'tion (-bŭst'yun), *n.* A burning; conflagration.

Come (kŭm), *v. i.* [*imp.* came; *p. p.* come.] To move toward; to approach; to draw near. [comedies.

Co-mē'di-an, *n.* An actor of

Com'e-dy, *n.* A humorous dramatic piece. [ty.

Come'li-ness, *n.* Grace; beau-

Come'ly, *a.* Handsome; graceful; becoming.

Com'et, *n.* [Gr. *komētes*, lit., long-haired.] A member of the solar system with a train of luminous matter and a very eccentric orbit.

Com'et-a-ry, } *a.* Relating to
Co-mĕt'ic, } comets.

Com'fit, *n.* A dry sweetmeat.

Com'fort (kŭm'-), *v. t.* To cheer under affliction or depression. — *n.* A relief from pain; consolation.

Com'fort-a-ble, *a.* Affording or enjoying ease.

Com'fort-a-bly, *adv.* In a manner to give comfort.

Com'fort-er, *n.* One who comforts; the Holy Spirit.

Com'fort-less, *a.* Being without comfort.

Com'frey, *n.* A medicinal plant.

Com'ic, *a.* Relating to comedy; droll; amusing.

Com'ic-al, *a.* Diverting; droll.

Com'ing (133), *a.* Future. — *n.* Approach; arrival.

Com'i-ty, *n.* Courtesy of intercourse; civility.

Com'mà (141), *n.* A point [,] used in writing and printing.

Com-mănd' (5), *v. t.* To order; to direct; to govern. — *v. i.* To have supreme authority. — *n.* Order; injunction; body of troops under a particular officer.

Com'man-dănt', *n.* A commanding officer.

Com-mănd'er, *n.* One who directs; a leader; chief officer of an army, or of any division of it; in the navy, an officer next above a lieutenant.

Com-mănd'er-y, } *n.* A man-
Com-mănd'ry, } or belonging to an order of knights.

Com-mănd'ing, *a.* Fitted to impress or control.

Com-mănd'ment, *n.* Command; order; injunction; a precept of the moral law.

Com-mĕm'o-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy to be remembered.

Com-mĕm'o-rāte, *v. t.* To celebrate by a solemn act.

Com-mĕm'o-rā'tion, *n.* A solemn public celebration.

Com-mĕm'o-ra-tīve, *a.* Tending or designed to preserve in remembrance.

Com-mĕnce', *v. i.* To begin; to enter upon. — *v. i.* To take rise.

Com-mĕnce'ment, *n.* Beginning; day of taking degrees in an American college.

Com-mĕnd', *v. t.* To praise; to recommend.

Com-mĕnd'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of praise; laudable.

Com'men-dā'tion, *n.* Praise; approbation.

Com-mĕnd'a-to-ry (107), *a.* Serving to command.

Com-mĕn'su-ra-bil'i-ty, }
Com-mĕn'su-ra-ble-ness, } *n.* Capacity of having a common measure.

Com-mĕn'su-ra-ble, *a.* Having a common measure.

Com-mĕn'su-rate, *a.* Of equal measure; proportional.

Com-mĕn'su-rā'tion, *n.* Reduction to a common measure.

Com'ment, *v. i.* To explain by means of remarks. — *n.* Note or remarks for explanation.

Com'men-ta-ry, *n.* Comment; exposition; annotation; a book of comments.

Com'men-tā'tor, *n.* One who comments.

Com'mĕrce, *n.* [Lat. *con*, with, and *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] Interchange of commodities; personal intercourse. — Syn. Trade; traffic; dealing.

Com-mĕr'cial, *a.* Relating to commerce or trade.

Com'mi-nā'tion, *n.* A threat; denunciation.

Com-mĭn'a-to-ry, *n.* Threatening; denunciatory.

Com-mĭn'gle (-mĭng'gl), *v. t.* To mix together; to blend.

Com'mi-nūte, *v. t.* To break into small parts; to pulverize.

Com'mi-nū'tion, *n.* Act of breaking into small parts.

Com-mĭs'er-āte, *v. t.* To pity.

Com-mĭs'er-ā'tion, *a.* Compassion; sympathy.

Com'mis-sa-ry, *n.* A commissioner; an army officer having charge of a special department.

Com-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Performance; perpetration; a trust; compensation to an agent or factor. — *v. t.* To give a commission to; to authorize; to empower.

Com-mĭs'sion-er (-mĭsh'un-), *n.* One empowered to act.

Com-mĭs'sūre (-mĭsh'yur), *n.* A joint; a seam or closure.

Com-mĭt', *v. t.* To intrust; to imprison; to pledge; to do; to perpetrate.

Com-mĭt'ment, *n.* Act of committing.

Com-mĭt'tal, *n.* Act of committing; a pledge, actual or implied.

Com-mĭt'tee, *n.* Persons specially appointed to manage any business.
Com-mĭx', *v. t.* or *i.* [Lat. *con*, with, and *miscere*, to mix.] To unite in one mass; to mix.
Com-mĭx'tion (-mĭkst'yun), *n.* A blending; mixture.
Com-mĭxt'ūre, *n.* Act of mixing; a mingled mass.
Com-mōde', *n.* An article of furniture.
Com-mō'di-oŭs, *a.* Affording ease and convenience.
Com-mōd'i-ty, *n.* Interest; advantage; any article of merchandise.
Com-mō'di-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a commodious manner.
Com-mō'di-oŭs-ness, *n.* Adaptation to its purpose; convenience; fitness.
Com'mo-dōre, *n.* The commander of a squadron.
Com'mon, *a.* Belonging to many; general; public; usual; vulgar; of no rank. — *n.* An open public ground. — *v. i.* To use together; to diet together.
Com'mon-āge, *n.* A right of pasturing on a common.
Com'mon-al-ty, *n.* The common people. [ble.
Com'mon-er, *n.* One not noCom'mon-ly, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily.
Com'mon-ness (105), *n.* State of being common; frequent occurrence.
Com'mon-plāce, *n.* General head or title; a memorandum; a trite remark. — *a.* Common; trite.
Com'mons, *n. pl.* Common people; lower house of parliament; food at a common table.
Com'mon-wēal', *n.* Public government; whole body of people.
Com'mon-wĕalth', *n.* A state; a body politic.
Com-mō'tion, *n.* Disturbance; tumult; agitation.
Com-mūn'al, *a.* Pertaining to a commune.
Com'mūne, *n.* A small territorial district in France. — *v. i.* To converse; to confer.
Com-mū'ni-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being communicated.
Com-mū'ni-cant, *n.* A partaker of the Lord's supper.
Com-mū'ni-cāte, *v. t.* [From Lat. *communis*, common.] To impart. — *v. i.* To share; to have intercourse, or the means of passing.
Com-mū'ni-cā'tion, *n.* Act of communicating; correspondence; connecting passage.
Com-mū'ni-ca-tĭve, *a.* Ready to communicate; unreserved.
Com-mū'ni-ca-tĭve-ness, *n.* Freedom from reserve.
Com-mūn'ion (-yun), *n.* Intercourse; fellowship; a partaking of the Lord's supper.
Com-mū'ni-ty, *n.* Common possession; the public; society at large.
Com-mū'ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being commutable.
Com-mūt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being commuted, or changed one for another.
Com'mu-tā'tion, *n.* Exchange; substitution.
Com-mū'ta-tĭve, *a.* Relating to exchange.
Com-mūte', *v. t.* To exchange; to substitute.
Com-păct', *v. t.* To thrust or press together; to league with. — *a.* Firm; dense; condensed.
Com'pact, *n.* An agreement between parties; covenant.
Com-păn'ion, *n.* An associate; comrade; mate; partner.
Com-păn'ion-a-ble, *a.* Sociable; agreeable.
Com-păn'ion-shĭp, *n.* Fellowship; association.
Com'pa-ny (kŭm'-, 41), *n.* Fellowship; persons assembled or acting together; band; crew; firm.
Com'pa-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy to be compared.
Com-păr'a-tĭve, *a.* Estimated by comparison; not positive.
Com-păr'a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* By way of comparison.
Com-pâre', *v. t.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *par*, like, equal.] To examine the mutual relations of; to liken; to inflict, as an adjective, according to the degrees of comparison. — *v. i.* To be like. — *n.* Comparison.
Com-păr'i-son, *n.* Act of comparing; comparative estimate; simile.
Com-pärt'. *v. t.* To divide.
Com'pär-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* Act of dividing; part divided.
Com-pärt'ment, *n.* One of the separate parts into which a thing is divided.
Com'pass, *v. t.* To surround; to obtain; to plot. — *n.* A circumference; boundary; magnetic instrument; (*pl.*) an instrument to describe circles.
Com-păs'sion, *n.* [Lat. *con*, with, and *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.] A suffering with another; pity; mercy; sympathy.
Com-păs'sion-ate (42), *a.* Inclined to pity; merciful.
Com-păs'sion-āte, *v. t.* To pity; to sympathize with; to commiserate.
Com-păt'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Consistency; agreement.
Com-păt'i-ble, *a.* Consistent; agreeable; fit.
Com-păt'i-bly, *adv.* Consistently.
Com-pā'tri-ot, *n.* A fellow-patriot, or one of the same country.
Com-peer', *n.* An equal; colleague; companion.
Com-pĕl' (129), *v. t.* To drive by force. — SYN. To necessitate; constrain; oblige.
Com-pĕl'la-ble, *a.* Capable of being compelled.
Com'pel-lā'tion, *n.* Style of address or salutation.
Com'pend, } *n.* Abridg-
Com-pĕnd'i-um, } ment; summary; epitome.
Com-pĕnd'i-oŭs, *a.* Short; concise; brief; summary.
Com'pen-sāte, or Com-pĕn'sāte, *v. t.* To make amends.
Com'pen-sā'tion, *n.* Recompense; amends; remuneration.
Com-pĕn'sa-tĭve, } *a.* Mak-
Com-pĕn'sa-to-ry, } ing amends; affording compensation.
Com-pēte', *v. i.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *petere*, to seek.] To strive for a like end; to rival.
Com'pe-tence, } *n.* Suffi-
Com'pe-ten-cy, } ciency; legal capacity or right; adequacy.
Com'pe-tent, *a.* Adequate to some end or duty; having legal capacity. — SYN. Sufficient; fitted; qualified.
Com'pe-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* Rivalry; strife for superiority; emulation.
Com-pĕt'i-tor, *n.* One who competes; a rival.
Com-pĕt'i-tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to competition; emulous.
Com'pi-lā'tion, *n.* A selection from various authors.
Com-pīle', *v. t.* To compose

out of materials got from other works.

Com-plē'ment (132), *n.* Act of compiling; compilation.

Com-plī'er, *n.* One who compiles.

Com-plā'gençe, } *n.* Pleas-
Com-plā'çen-çy, } ure; satisfaction of mind; civility.

Com-plā'çent, *a.* Gratified; displaying satisfaction.

Com-plāin', *v. i.* To murmur; to lament; to make a charge.

Com-plāin'ant, *n.* One who complains; a plaintiff.

Com-plāin'er, *n.* One who complains.

Com-plāint', *n.* A murmuring; lamentation; accusation; disease.

Cŏm'plai-sançe', *n.* Civility; courtesy; urbanity; politeness. [courteous.

Cŏm'plai-sănt', *a.* Polite;

Cŏm'ple-ment, *n.* That which completes something else; the full number.

Cŏm'ple-mĕnt'al, *a.* Filling up; completing.

Com-plēte', *a.* Finished; entire; perfect. — *v. t.* To fulfill; to accomplish.

Com-plēte'ly, *adv.* Perfectly.

Com-plēte'ness (132), *n.* State of being complete.

Com-plē'tion, *n.* Act of finishing; accomplishment; perfect state.

Cŏm'plex, *a.* Of many parts; intricate; complicated. — *n.* Assemblage; collection.

Com-plĕx'ion (-plĕk'shun), *n.* The color of the face or skin; connection of parts; general appearance.

Com-plĕx'ion-al, *a.* Pertaining to complexion.

Com-plĕx'i-ty, *n.* A complex state; intricacy.

Cŏm'plex-ly, *adv.* In a complex manner.

Com-plī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of complying or yielding.

Com-plī'ançe (135), *n.* A yielding; assent.

Com-plī'ant, *a.* Yielding; submitting; obliging.

Cŏm'pli-ca-çy, *n.* State of being complex.

Cŏm'pli-cāte (42), *v. t.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *plicare*, to fold, twist.] To make complex or intricate. — SYN. To entangle; infold; involve; perplex.

Cŏm'pli-cate, *a.* Involved; intricate; complex.

Cŏm'pli-cā'tion, *n.* A mixture of many things; intricacy.

Cŏm'pli-ment, *n.* Act or expression of civility; praise. — *v. t.* To flatter or gratify by bestowing praise upon.

Cŏm'pli-mĕnt'al, } *a.* Ex-
Cŏm'pli-mĕnt'a-ry, } pressive of praise or civility.

Cŏm'plot, *n.* A conspiracy; plot. [gether; to conspire.

Com-plŏt', *v. t.* To plot to-

Com-plȳ', *v. i.* To yield; to assent.

Com-pō'nent, *a.* Helping to form. — *n.* An elementary or constituent part.

Com-pōrt', *v. i.* To agree; to suit. — *v. i.* To behave; to conduct.

Com-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Consistent.

Com-pōse', *v. t.* To put together; to write as an author; to allay; to quiet.

Com-pōsed', *a.* Calm; tranquil; quiet.

Com-pōs'ed-ly, *adv.* In a composed manner.

Com-pō'er, *n.* One who composes; author of music.

Com-pōs'ite, *a.* Made up of parts; compounded.

Cŏm'po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Mixture; combination; arrangement or setting of type; a written work.

Com-pŏs'i-tor, *n.* One who sets type. [manure.

Cŏm'pōst, *n.* A mixture for

Com-pōs'ure, *n.* A composed state of mind; calmness; form.

Cŏm'po-tā'tion, *n.* Act of drinking together.

Cŏm'pound, *a.* Formed of two or more ingredients. — *n.* A mixture of ingredients.

Com-pound', *v. t.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *ponere*, to set, place.] To mix in one mass; to combine or unite; to adjust. — *v. i.* To come to terms of agreement.

Com-pound'er, *n.* One who compounds.

Cŏm'pre-hĕnd', *v. t.* To contain; to comprise; to include; to understand.

Cŏm'pre-hĕn'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being understood; intelligible.

Cŏm'pre-hĕn'sion, *n.* Act of comprehending; a comprising; capacity.

Cŏm'pre-hĕn'sĭve, *a.* Including much in small space. — SYN. Large; full; capacious.

Cŏm'pre-hĕn'sĭve-ly, *adv.* With great extent of inclusion.

Cŏm'pre-hĕn'sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being comprehensive.

Com-prĕss', *v. t.* To press together; to squeeze close.

Cŏm'press, *n.* A soft pad used by surgeons.

Com-prĕss'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being compressible.

Com-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being compressed.

Com-prĕs'sion, *n.* Act of pressing together.

Com-prĕss'ĭve, *a.* Having power to compress.

Com-prĕss'ūre (-prĕsh'ūr), *n.* Pressure. [prising.

Com-prī'sal, *n.* Act of com-

Com-prīse', *v. t.* To contain; to include; to embrace.

Cŏm'pro-mīse, *n.* Amicable agreement in which mutual concessions are made. — *v. t.* To settle by mutual agreement; to put to hazard. — *v. i.* To make an agreement.

Cŏm'pro-mĭt, *v. t.* To promise; to pledge; to compromise.

Comp-trōl'ler (kon-trōl'-), *n.* A public officer who examines and certifies accounts.

Com-pŭl'sa-to-ry, *a.* Compelling; constraining.

Com-pŭl'sion, *n.* Act of compelling; force applied.

Com-pŭl'sĭve, } *a.* Compel-
Com-pŭl'so-ry, } ling; constraining; forcing.

Cŏm-pŭl'sĭve-ly, *adv.* By compulsion; by force.

Com-pūn'ction, *n.* Remorse.

Com-pūn'çtĭous, *a.* Attended with compunction or pain for offenses.

Com-pūt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being computed.

Cŏm'pu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of reckoning; estimate.

Com-pūte', *v. t.* To calculate; to reckon. [putes.

Com-pūt'er, *n.* One who com-

Cŏm'pu-tist, or **Com-pūt'ist**, *n.* A reckoner.

Cŏm'rade, *n.* An associate; a mate; a companion.

Cŏn, *v. t.* To revolve in thought; to study over.

Con-cām'er-āte, *v. t.* To arch over; to vault.

Con-cām'er-ā'tion, *n.* An arch or vault.

Con-cāt'e-nāte, *v. t.* To link together; to unite in a series.

Con-cāt'e-nā'tion, *n.* A series of links, or of things dependent on each other.

Con-kāve', *a.* Hollow and curved. — *n.* A hollow; an arch or vault.

Con-kāv'i-ty, *n.* Hollowness of a rounded body.

Con-kā/vo-con'kāve, *a.* Concave on both sides.

Con-kā/vo-con'vex, *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other.

Con-kā/vous, *a.* Concave; hollow.

Con-çeal' (130), *v. t.* To keep in secret. — SYN. To hide; disguise; secrete.

Con-çeal'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being hid or kept secret.

Con-çeal'ment, *n.* Act of hiding; a hiding place.

Con-cede', *v. t.* To grant; to admit as true or proper.

Con-çeit', *n.* Fancy; vanity; pride of opinion. — *v. t.* To fancy; to imagine.

Con-çeit'ed, *a.* Vain; proud.

Con-çeiv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being conceived.

Con-çeiv'a-bly, *adv.* In a conceivable manner.

Con-çeive', *v. t.* To form in the mind; to imagine. — *v. i.* To become with child.

Con-çen'ter, } *v. i.* or *t.* To
Con-çen're, } come or bring to a point.

Con'çen-trāte, or Con-çen'trāte (114), *v. t.* To bring to a common center, or to a closer union.

Con'çen-trā'tion, *n.* Act of concentrating.

Con-çen'tra-tive-ness, *n.* Faculty of concentrating the intellectual force.

Con-çen'tric, } *a.* Having
Con-çen'tric-al, } a common center.

Con'çen-tris'i-ty, *n.* State of being concentric.

Con-çep'tion, *n.* Act of conceiving; idea; notion; thought. [conceiving.

Con-çep'tive, *a.* Capable of

Con-çern' (12), *v. t.* To affect; to belong to; to interest. — *n.* An affair; anxiety; solicitude; business; care.

Con-çern'ing, *p. pr.* Pertaining to. [concern.

Con-çern'ment, *n.* Business;

Con-çert', *v. t.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *certare*, to strive.] To contrive together; to plan.

Con'çert, *n.* Agreement; plan; a musical entertainment.

Con-çes'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* Act of conceding; thing conceded; grant; boon.

Con-çes'sive, *a.* Implying concession.

Con'ch (kŏŋk, 79), *n.* A marine shell. [curve.

Con'choid, *n.* A geometrical

Con'choid'al, *a.* Resembling a marine shell.

Con-chŏl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in conchology.

Con-chŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *konchē*, a shell, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of shells.

Con-çil'i-āte, *v. t.* To gain by favor; to win over. — SYN. To propitiate; to engage.

Con-çil'i-ā'tion, *n.* Act of conciliating.

Con-çil'i-ā'tor, *n.* One who conciliates.

Con-çil'i-a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to conciliate; pacific.

Con-çin'ni-ty, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; neatness.

Con-çise', *a.* Brief; short; terse; comprehensive.

Con-çise'ly, *adv.* In few words.

Con-çise'ness, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing.

Con-çi'sion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* A cutting off; circumcision.

Con'clāve, *n.* An assembly of cardinals; a private meeting.

Con-clūde', *v. t.* To bring to an end; to finish. — *v. i.* To come to an end; to infer.

Con-clūd'er, *n.* One who concludes.

Con-clū'sion, *n.* End; close; inference; determination.

Con-clū'sive, *a.* Decisive; final; closing debate.

Con-clū'sive-ly, *adv.* Decisively.

Con-clū'sive-ness, *n.* Quality of being conclusive.

Con-coct', *v. t.* To digest; to ripen; to mature; to contrive.

Con-coc'tion, *n.* Act of concocting; digestion.

Con-coct'ive, *a.* Tending to digest or mature.

Con-cŏm'i-tance, } *n.* A
Con-cŏm'i-tan-cy, } being together; accompaniment.

Con-cŏm'i-tant, *a.* Accompanying. — *n.* A companion; accompaniment.

Con'cord (79), *n.* Union; agreement; consonance; harmony.

Con-cord'ance, *n.* A minute verbal index to a book; agreement; consonance.

Con-cord'ant, *a.* Agreeing; suitable; harmonious.

Con'cŏurse, *n.* An assembly; a crowd; a multitude.

Con-crĕs'çence, *n.* A growing by spontaneous union, or by coalescence.

Con-crĕs'çive, *a.* Growing together; uniting.

Con-crete', *v. i.* or *t.* To unite in a mass.

Con'crete, *a.* Formed by concretion: not abstract. — *n.* A compound; a mixed mass.

Con-cre'tion, *n.* Act of concreting; a mass or lump.

Con-cre'tive, *a.* Causing to concrete.

Con-cū'bi-nage, *n.* Cohabitation of a man and woman not married.

Con'cu-bine, *n.* A kept mistress.

Con-cū'pis-çence, *n.* Lust.

Con-cū'pis-cent, *a.* Lustful.

Con-cŭr' (129), *v. i.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *currere*, to run.] To tend to one point; to unite in action or opinion. — SYN. To agree; coincide; combine; join.

Con-cŭr'rençe, *n.* Union; conjunction; agreement.

Con-cŭr'rent, *a.* Acting together or in conjunction.

Con-cŭs'sion (-kŭsh'un), *n.* A shaking; a sudden jar.

Con-cŭs'sive, *a.* Able to shake.

Con-dĕmn' (-dĕm'), *v. t* To pronounce to be wrong; to doom; to sentence.

Con'dem-nā'tion, *n.* Act of condemning; sentence.

Con-dĕm'na-ble, *a.* Worthy of condemnation; blameworthy.

Con-dĕm'na-to-ry, *a.* Expressing or implying condemnation.

Con-dĕm'ner, *n.* One who condemns.

Con-dĕn'sa-ble, *a.* Capable of being condensed.

Con-dĕn'sāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To condense.

Con'den-sā'tion, *n.* Act of condensing.

Con-dĕnse', *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become more dense.

Con-dĕns'er, *n.* He who, or that which, condenses.

Con'de-scĕnd', *v. i.* To waive a privilege of rank; to behave with courtesy to inferiors.

Con'de-scĕnd'ing, *a.* Yielding to inferiors; obliging.

Con-de-sçĕn'sion, *n.* Act of condescending; affability.

Con-dign' (-dīn'), *a.* Deserved; suitable; merited.

Con-dign'ly (-dīn'-), *adv.* According to merit.

Cŏn'di-ment, *n.* A seasoning.

Con-dis-çi'ple, *n.* A fellow-disciple; a school-mate.

Con-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* State; quality; term or article of agreement. — *v.* To make terms; to stipulate.

Con-dĭ'tion-al } (-dĭsh'-
Con-dĭ'tion-a-ry } un-), *a.* Implying terms.

Con-dĭ'tion-al-ly (-dĭsh'un-), *adv.* With certain limitations.

Con-dĭ'tioned (-dĭsh'und), *a.* Having terms, qualities or properties.

Con-dōle', *v. i.* [Lat. *con*, with, and *dolere*, to grieve.] To grieve; to express sorrow.

Con-dō'lençe, *n.* Expression of grief or sympathy.

Con-dōl'er, *n.* One who condoles.

Cŏn'dor (39, 140), *n.* A large bird of the vulture kind.

Con-dūçe', *v. i.* To tend; to contribute.

Con-dū'çi-ble, } *a.* Having a
Con-dū'çive, } tendency to conduce.

Cŏn'duct, *n.*, Behavior; deportment; guidance; escort.

Con-dŭct', *v. t.* To lead; to guide; to control; to manage. — *v. i.* To behave.

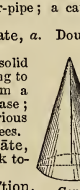
Con-dŭct'or, *n.* A leader; director; manager.

Con-dŭc'tress, *n.* A woman who conducts.

Cŏn'duit (kŏn'dit *or* kŭn'dit), *n.* A water-pipe; a canal; a duct.

Con-dū'pli-cate, *a.* Doubled together.

Cŏne, *n.* A solid body tapering to a point from a circular base; fruit of various evergreen trees.



Cone.

Con-fāb'u-lāte, *v. t.* To talk together.

Con-fāb'u-lā'tion, *n.* Familiar talk.

Cŏn'fect, } *n.* A sweet-
Con-fĕc'tion, } meat.

Con-fĕc'tion-er, *n.* One who makes or sells confectionery.

Con-fĕc'tion-er-y, *n.* Sweetmeats in general; a place where sweetmeats are sold.

Con-fĕd'er-a-çy, *n.* A league; coalition; conspiracy.

Con-fĕd'er-ate (142), *a.* United in a league. — *n.* Member of a confederacy; ally.

Con-fĕd'er-āte, *v. t.* or *i.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *fœdus*, *fœderis*, a league.] To unite in alliance.

Con-fĕd'er-ā'tion, *n.* Alliance; league.

Con-fĕd'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Constituting a federal compact.

Con-fĕr', *v. t.* To bestow; to grant; to award. — *v. i.* To discourse seriously; to consult.

Cŏn'fer-ençe, *n.* Serious conversation; a meeting for consultation.

Con-fĕss', *v.* To own; to acknowledge; to avow; to grant; to hear confession.

Con-fĕss'ed-ly, *adv.* Avowedly.

Con-fĕs'sion (-fĕsh'un), *n.* Acknowledgment; act of confessing, especially to a priest; thing confessed.

Con-fĕs'sion-al, *n.* A place where confession is made.

Con-fĕss'or, *n.* One who confesses or hears confessions.

Cŏn'fi-dănt', *n. m.* } A bo-
Cŏn'fi-dănte', *n. fem.* } som friend.

Con-fīde', *v. i.* To put faith; to trust; to rely. — *v. t.* To intrust.

Cŏn'fi-dençe, *n.* Firm belief; trust; boldness; self-reliance.

Cŏn'fi-dent, *a.* Having great confidence or boldness.

Cŏn'fi-dĕn'tial, *a.* Trusty; private.

Cŏn'fi-dĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* In confidence.

Cŏn'fi-dent-ly, *adv.* With confidence.

Con-fĭg'u-rā'tion, *n.* External form or figure.

Con-fĭg'ūre, *v. t.* To dispose in a certain form or figure.

Con-fĭn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being confined or limited.

Cŏn'fine, *n.* A limit; border.

Con-fīne', *v. t.* To restrain; to limit; to shut up.

Cŏn'fine, or **Con-fīne'**, *v. i.* To border.

Con-fīne'ment, *n.* Restraint; imprisonment; child-bed.

Con-firm' (16), *v. t.* To make certain; to admit to the full privileges of the church. — SYN. To strengthen; verify; assure.

Con-firm'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being confirmed.

Cŏn'fir-mā'tion, *n.* Act of confirming or establishing; proof; rite of admitting a baptized person to the privileges of the church.

Con-firm'a-tĭve, } *a.* Tend-
Con-firm'a-to-ry, } ing to confirm.

Con-firm'er, *n.* One who confirms.

Con-fis'ca-ble, *a.* Liable to be confiscated.

Cŏn'fis-cate, or **Con-fis'cate**, *a.* Forfeited to the public use.

Cŏn'fis-cāte, or **Con-fis'cāte** (114), *v. t.* To forfeit to the public treasury.

Cŏn'fis-cā'tion, *n.* The act of forfeiting or confiscating.

Cŏn'fis-cā'tor, *n.* One who confiscates.

Con-fis'ca-to-ry, *a.* Consigning to, or promoting, confiscation.

Cŏn'fla-grā'tion, *n.* A great fire, or burning of buildings.

Con-flĭct', *v. i.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *fligere*, to strike.] To strive; to contend; to fight. [gle.

Cŏn'flict, *n.* A contest; strug-

Con-flu-ençe, *n.* A flowing together; a concourse.

Cŏn'flu-ent, *a.* Running together. — *n.* A stream flowing into a larger one.

Cŏn'flux, *n.* A junction of currents.

Con-fôrm', *v. t.* To make like. — *v. i.* To comply; to yield.

Con-fôrm'a-ble, *a.* Suitable; agreeable.

Con-fôrm'a-bly, *adv.* Suitably; agreeably.

Cŏn'for-mā'tion, *n.* Act of conforming; disposition of parts; structure.

Con-fôrm'ist, *n.* One who complies with the worship of the church of England.

Con-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* Compliance; likeness; resemblance; agreement.

Con-found', *v. t.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *fundere*, to pour.] To mix; to mingle; to perplex.

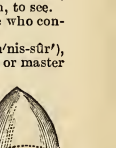
Con-found'ed, *p. p.* Blended; mixed. — *p. a.* Enormous.

Cŏn'fra-tẽr'ni-ty, *n.* A religious brotherhood.

Cŏn'fri-cā'tion, *n.* Act of rubbing together; friction.

Con-frŏnt' (-frŭnt'), *v. t.* To face; to set face to face; to oppose.

Cŏn'fron-tā'tion, *n.* Act of confronting.
Con-fūse', *v. t.* To confound; to perplex; to abash.
Con-fūs'ed-ly, *adv.* In confusion.
Con-fū'sion, *n.* Disorder; tumult; ruin; indistinctness.
Con-fūt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being confuted.
Cŏn'fu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of disproving; refutation.
Con-fūte', *v. t.* To disprove; to prove to be false. [futes.
Con-fūt'er, *n.* One who con-
Cŏn'gĕ, *n.* A bow; reverence; farewell. — *v. i.* To take leave; to bow or courtesy.
Con-gĕal', *v. t.* or *i.* To freeze; to thicken; to stiffen.
Con-gĕal'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being congealed.
Con-gĕal'ment, *n.* Act of congealing; mass congealed.
†Congé d'élire (kŏn'jā dā-leer'), *n.* The king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.
Cŏn'ge-lā'tion, *n.* Process of congealing; thing congealed.
Cŏn'ge-ner, *n.* A thing of the same nature or origin.
Cŏn'ge-nĕr'ic, *a.* Of the same kind.
Con-gĕ'ni-al, *a.* Of the same nature or disposition; agreeable.
Con-gĕ'ni-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Natural affinity; suitableness. [kind.
Con-gĕn'i-tal, *a.* Of the same birth; dating from birth.
Cŏn'ger, *n.* A large kind of eel.
Con-gĕ'ri-ēs, *n.* Mass or collection of bodies. [amass.
Con-gĕst', *v. t.* To heap up; to
Con-gĕs'tion (-jĕst'yun), *n.* An unnatural collection of blood in the body.
Con-gĕst'ive, *a.* Indicating an accumulation of blood in some part of the body. [ball.
Con-glō'bate, *a.* Formed into a
Cŏn'glo-bā'tion, *n.* Act of forming into a ball.
Con-glō'bate, } *v. i.* To
Con-glōbe', } gather into
Con-glŏb'u-late, } a globule or ball.
Con-glŏm'er-āte, *v. t.* To gather into a round mass.
Con-glŏm'er-ate (42), *a.* Gathered together in a mass.
Con-glŏm'er-ā'tion, *n.* A gathering into a round mass.
Con-glū'ti-nant, *a.* Gluing together; uniting.
Con-glū'ti-nāte, *v. t.* To glue together. — *v. i.* To coalesce.
Con-glū'ti-nate, *a.* Glued together.
Con-glū'ti-nā'tion, *n.* A gluing together; union.
Con-glū'ti-na-tīve, *a.* Able or tending to cause union.
Cŏn'go, *n.* A kind of black tea.
Con-grăt'u-lant, *a.* Rejoicing in participation.
Con-grăt'u-lāte, *v. t.* To wish joy to. — SYN. To felicitate.
Con-grăt'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of congratulating; felicitation.
Con-grăt'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who offers congratulation.
Con-grăt'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Expressing joy or pleasure.
Cŏn'gre-gāte, *v. t.* or *i.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *grex, gregis*, flock, herd.] To assemble; to meet; to gather.
Cŏn'gre-gā'tion (79), *n.* An assembly, especially a religious assembly.
Cŏn'gre-gā'tion-al, *a.* Relating to a congregation; public.
Cŏn'gre-gā'tion-al-īsm, *n.* Government of itself by each local church.
Cŏn'gre-gā'tion-al-ĭst, *n.* An adherent to the congregational mode of church government.
Cŏn'gress (140), *n.* A meeting; the legislature of the United States.
Con-grĕs'sion-al (-grĕsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to congress.
Con-grĕss'ive, *a.* Encountering; meeting.
Cŏn'gru-ençe, *n.* Agreement; suitableness.
Cŏn'gru-ent, *a.* Agreeing; correspondent.
Con-gru'i-ty, *n.* Consistency; correspondence; harmony.
Cŏn'gru-oŭs (kŏng'gru-us), *a.* Being suitable; fit; meet.
Cŏn'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to,
Cŏn'ic-al, } or like, a cone.
Cŏn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the form of a cone.
Cŏn'ics, *n. sing.* The science which treats of the properties of the cone.
Co-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Bearing cones, as the pine.
Con-jĕc'tur-al, *a.* Depending on conjecture.
Con-jĕc'tūre, *n.* Opinion based on imperfect knowledge; surmise; guess. — *v. t.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *jacere, jectus*, to throw.] To guess; to suspect; to surmise.
Con-join', *v.* To connect; to unite; to join.
Con-joint', *a.* United; connected; associated.
Con-joint'ly, *adv.* With united efforts; together.
Cŏn'ju-gal, *a.* Relating to marriage; matrimonial.
Cŏn'ju-gāte, *v. t.* To inflect as verbs.
Cŏn'ju-gā'tion, *n.* The inflection of verbs.
Con-jūnct', *a.* Joint; concurrent; united.
Con-jūnc'tion, *n.* Union; connection; a connecting word.
Con-jūnc'tīve, *a.* Serving to unite; connecting.
Con-jūnc'tīve-ly, *adv.* In conjunction, or union.
Con-jūnc'tūre, *n.* Union; connection; combination; critical time; crisis.
Cŏn'ju-rā'tion, *n.* Solemn treaty; enchantment.
Con'jure (kŭn'jur), *v. t.* To charm; to enchant. — *v. i.* To practice magical arts.
Con-jūre', *v. t.* To call on or summon solemnly.
Cŏn'jur-er (kŭn'jur-), *n.* An enchanter.
Cŏn'nāte, *a.* Born at the same time; united in origin.
Con-nā'tu-ral, *a.* Connected by nature. [ural union.
Con-nā'tu-răl'i-ty, *n.* Nat-
Con-nĕct', *v. t.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *nectere*, to bind.] To knit together; to unite; to join.
Con-nĕc'tion, *n.* Act of joining; a relation by blood or marriage. — SYN. Union; coherence; junction; intercourse.
Con-nĕc'tīve, *a.* Serving to connect. — *n.* Any thing that connects; especially a word that connects sentences.
Con-nĕx'ion. See *Connection*.
Con-nīv'ançe, *n.* Act of conniving; a giving secret assistance or sympathy.
Con-nīve', *v. i.* To wink at; to fail, by intention, to see.
Con-nīv'er, *n.* One who connives.
Cŏn'nois-seûr', (kŏn'nis-sûr'), *n.* A critical judge or master of any art.
Cŏ'noid, *n.* A figure resembling a cone.
Con-nū'bi-al, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; matrimonial.


Conoid.

Cŏn'quer (kŏŋk'er, 79), *v. t.* or *i.* To overcome; to subdue.

Cŏn-quer-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being conquered.

Cŏn'quer-or, *n.* One who conquers; a victor.

Cŏn'quest (kŏŋk'west), *n.* Act of conquering; thing conquered. — SYN. Victory; triumph; subjection.

Cŏn'san-guĭn'e-oŭs, *a.* Being of the same blood.

Cŏn'san-guĭn'i-ty, *n.* Relation by blood or birth.

Cŏn'sciençe (92), *n.* Internal or self-knowledge, or sense of right and wrong; truth.

Cŏn'sci-ĕn'tioŭs (-shĭ-ĕn'-shus), *a.* Regulated by conscience.

Cŏn'sci-ĕn'tioŭs-ly (kŏn'-shĭ-), *adv.* In accordance with the doctrines of conscience.

Cŏn'sci-ĕn'tioŭs-ness, *n.* A scrupulous regard to conscience. [able.

Cŏn'scion-a-ble, *a.* Reasonable.

Cŏn'scioŭs (kŏn'shus), *a.* Having the power of knowing one's own thoughts; pertaining to self-knowledge.

Cŏn'scioŭs-ly, *adv.* With inward persuasion; knowingly.

Cŏn'scioŭs-ness, *n.* Perception of what passes in one's own mind.

Cŏn'script, *n.* An enrolled soldier. — *a.* Written; enrolled; registered.

Con-scrip'tion, *n.* Act of enrolling or registering.

Cŏn'se-crāte, *v. t.* To dedicate; to declare to be sacred.

Cŏn'se-crate (42), *a.* Devoted; hallowed; sacred.

Cŏn'se-crā'tion, *n.* The act of dedicating to sacred uses.

Cŏn'se-crā'tor, *n.* One who consecrates. [in order.

Con-sĕc'u-tĭve, *a.* Following

Con-sĕc'u-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In succession.

Con-sĕnt', *n.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *sentire*, to feel, think.] Agreement; correspondence; accord. — *v. i.* To agree in opinion; to give assent.

Cŏn'sen-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Accordant; agreeable; consistent.

Cŏn'sen-tā'ne-oŭs-ness, *n.* Mutual agreement. [sents.

Con-sĕnt'er, *n.* One who con-

Con-sĕn'tient (-sĕn'shent), *a.* Agreeing in opinion.

Cŏn'se-quençe, *n.* That which follows; effect; inference.

Cŏn'se-quent, *a.* Following, as a result. — *n.* That which results from a cause.

Cŏn'se-quĕn'tial, *a.* Conceited; important; pompous.

Cŏn'se-quĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* By consequence; pompously.

Cŏn'se-quent-ly, *adv.* By consequence; therefore.

Con-sĕrv'ant, *a.* Having the power of preserving.

Cŏn'ser-vā'tion, *n.* Preservation from loss or injury.

Con-sĕrv'a-tĭsm, *n.* Opposition to change; desire to preserve what is established.

Con-sĕrv'a-tĭve, *a.* Tending or desiring to preserve things as they are. — *n.* One opposed to radical changes.

Cŏn'ser-vā'tor, or **Cŏn'ser-vā'tor**, *n.* A preserver.

Con-sĕrv'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to preserve. — *n.* A greenhouse for keeping exotic or tender plants.

Cŏn'serve, *n.* A sweetmeat; preserved fruit.

Con-sĕrve', *v. t.* To preserve; to save; to prepare with sugar, &c. [conserves.

Con-sĕrv'er, *n.* One who

Con-sĭd'er, *v.* To think with care; to study; to ponder.

Con-sĭd'er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of regard; moderately large.

Con-sĭd'er-a-bly, *adv.* In a considerable degree.

Con-sĭd'er-ate (42), *a.* Given to reflection. — SYN. Thoughtful; prudent; discreet.

Con-sĭd'er-ate-ly, *adv.* With serious thought.

Con-sĭd'er-ate-ness, *n.* Quality of exercising consideration.

Con-sĭd'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of considering; serious thought; prudence; motive; reason; compensation. [considers.

Con-sĭd'er-er, *n.* One who

Con-sĭd'er-ing, *p. pr.* Regarding; having regard to.

Con-sĭgn' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To give in a formal manner; to intrust; to assign.

Cŏn'sign-ee' (kon'sīn-ee'), *n.* One to whom a thing is consigned for sale.

Con-sĭgn'er (-sīn'-), } *n.*
Cŏn'sign-ŏr' (-sīn-ŏr'), } One who commits to another in trust, usually for sale.

Con-sĭgn'ment (-sīn'ment), *n.* Act of consigning; goods consigned.

Con-sĭst', *v. i.* To be made up of; to subsist; to agree.

Con-sĭst'ençe, } *n.* Fixed
Con-sĭst'en-çy, } state; agreement; congruity; degree of density.

Con-sĭst'ent, *a.* Agreeing; accordant; compatible.

Con-sĭst'ent-ly, *adv.* In a consistent manner.

Cŏn'sis-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a consistory.

Con-sĭst'o-ry (107, 141), *n.* A spiritual court; any solemn assembly. [associate.

Con-sŏ'ci-ate (-sō'shĭ-), *n.* An

Con-sŏ'ci-āte, *v. t.* or *i.* To unite in a body.

Con-sŏ'ci-ā'tion (-sō'shĭ-ā'-shun), *n.* A union of neighboring churches.

Con-sōl'a-ble, *a.* Admitting consolation.

Cŏn'so-lā'tion, *n.* Alleviation; solace; comfort.

Con-sōl'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to give consolation; comforting.

Con-sōle', *v. i.* To comfort; to cheer under sorrow.

Cŏn'sŏle, *n.* A bracket to support a cornice, &c. [soles.

Con-sōl'er, *n.* One who con-

Con-sōl'i-dāte, *v. t.* or *i.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *solidus*, solid.] To make or grow solid or firm.

Con-sōl'i-dā'tion, *n.* Act of making hard or firm; combination of several actions into one.

Cŏn'sols, or **Cŏn-sōls'**, *n. pl.* An English funded government security.

Cŏn'so-nançe, *n.* Agreement of sounds; concord; accord; consistency.

Cŏn'so-nant, *a.* Agreeable; consistent; accordant. — *n.* A sound less open than a vowel; a letter representing such sound.

Cŏn'so-nant-ly, *adv.* Consistently; agreeably.

Cŏn'sort, *n.* A husband or wife; companion; partner.

Con-sôrt', *v. i.* To keep company; to associate. — *v. t.* To unite or join.

Con-spĭc'u-oŭs, *a.* Obvious to the sight; plain; manifest; evident.

Con-spĭc'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Evidently; plainly.

Con-spĭc'u-oŭs-ness, } *n.*
Cŏn'spi-cŭ'i-ty, } Openness to view; clearness.

Con-spĭr'a-cy, *n.* A plot;

combination for an evil purpose.
Con-spīr'a-tor, *n.* A plotter of evil; a conspirer.
Con-spīre', *v. i.* To unite for an evil purpose; to plot.
Con-spīr'er, *n.* A plotter.
Cŏn'sta-ble (kŭn'sta-bl), *n.* An officer of the peace.
Con-stăb'u-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to constables.—*n.* Whole body of constables.
Cŏn'stan-çy, *n.* Stability; firmness of mind; steadiness.
Cŏn'stant, *a.* [Lat. *constans*, standing firm, from *con*, with, together, and *stare*, to stand.] Firm; unchanging; faithful in affection; persevering.
Cŏn'stant-ly, *adv.* Invariably.
Cŏn'stel-lā'tion, *n.* A cluster of fixed stars.
Cŏn'ster-nā'tion, *n.* Terror that confounds.
Cŏn'sti-pāte, *v. t.* To make costive. [ness.
Cŏn'sti-pā'tion, *n.* Costive-
Con-stit'u-en-çy, *n.* Body of constituents.
Con-stit'u-ent, *a.* Composing; component; essential.—*n.* A person who establishes or appoints; an element.
Cŏn'sti-tūte, *v. t.* To establish; to make; to appoint.
Cŏn'sti-tūt'er, *n.* One who constitutes.
Cŏn'sti-tū'tion (27), *n.* Act of constituting; frame of body, mind, or government.
Cŏn'sti-tū'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consistent with, the constitution.
Cŏn'sti-tū-tion-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Consistency with the constitution.
Cŏn'sti-tū'tion-al-ĭst, *n.* An adherent to a constitution.
Cŏn'sti-tū'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In consistency with the constitution. [ing.
Cŏn'sti-tū'tive, *a.* Establish-
Con-strāin', *v. t.* To impel with overpowering force.—Syn. To compel; force; drive; urge.
Con-strāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being constrained.
Con-strāin'er, *n.* One who constrains.
Con-strāint', *n.* Irresistible force or its effect; compulsion.
Con-strĭct', *v. t.* To bind; to contract; to cause to shrink.
Con-strĭc'tion, *n.* Contraction; compression. [tract.
Con-strĭng'e, *v. t.* To con-
Con-strĭn'gent, *a.* Binding; contracting.
Con-strŭct', *v. t.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *struere*, *structum*, to pile up.] To build; to compose; to form; to devise. [constructs.
Con-strŭct'er, *n.* One who
Con-strŭc'tion, *n.* Act or form of constructing; thing constructed; structure; fabrication; edifice; interpretation.
Con-strŭc'tion-ĭst, *n.* One who construes a writing or public instrument.
Con-strŭct'ive, *a.* By construction; deduced; inferred.
Con-strŭc'tive-ly, *adv.* By way of construction or interpretation.
Cŏn'struçe, *v. t.* To translate, interpret, or explain.
Cŏn'stu-prā'tion, *n.* Act of ravishing.
Cŏn'sub-stăn'tial, *a.* Having the same substance.
Cŏn'sub-stăn'ti-āte (-stăn-shĭ-), *v. t.* To unite in one common substance or nature.
Cŏn'sub-stăn'ti-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* Actual presence of the body of Christ with the sacramental elements.
Cŏn'sue-tū'di-nal, *a.* Customary; usual.
Cŏn'sul, *n.* [Lat. from *consulere*, to consult, deliberate.] The chief magistrate in ancient Rome; a commercial agent of a government, in a foreign country.
Cŏn'su-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a consul.
Cŏn'su-late, } *n.* Office or
Cŏn'sul-shĭp, } residence of a consul.
Con-sŭlt', *v. i* To ask advice of.—*v. t.* To take advice.
Cŏn'sul-tā'tion, *n.* Act of consulting; deliberation.
Con-sŭlt'er, *n.* One who consults.
Con-sūm'a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being consumed.
Con-sūme', *v. t.* To waste slowly; to destroy; to spend.—*v. i.* To waste away.
Con-sūm'er, *n.* One who consumes.
Cŏn'sum-māte, or **Con-sūm'māte** (114), *v. t.* To complete; to perfect.
Con-sūm'mate, *a.* Accomplished; complete; perfect.
Cŏn'sum-mā'tion, *n.* Completion; termination; perfection.
Con-sūmp'tion, *n.* Act of consuming; a wasting disease of the lungs.
Con-sūmp'tīve, *a.* Inclined to consumption.
Con-sūmp'tīve-ness, *n.* Tendency to consumption.
Cŏn'tact, *n.* Touch; close union.
Con-tā'gion (-jun), *n.* Communication of disease by contact; infection.
Con-tā'gioŭs (-jus), *a.* Having the quality of infecting.
Con-tā'gioŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being contagious.
Con-tāin', *v. t.* To hold; to comprise; to embrace.—*v. i.* To live chastely.
Con-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being contained.
Con-tăm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To defile; to corrupt; to pollute.
Con-tăm'i-nate, *a.* Polluted; tainted.
Con-tăm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Pollution; defilement; taint.
Con-tĕmn' (kon-tĕm'), *v. t.* To despise; to scorn.
Con-tĕm'ner, *n.* One who contemns; a scorner.
Con-tĕm'per, } *v. t.* To
Con-tĕm'per-ate, } temper; to moderate; to reduce by mixture. [perament.
Con-tĕm'per-a-ment, *n.* Tem-
Cŏn'tem-plāte, or **Con-tĕm'plāte** (114), *v. t.* or *i.* To meditate; to consider; to study; to design.
Cŏn'tem-plā'tion, *n.* Meditation; study, as opposed to action. [to thought.
Con-tĕm'pla-tĭve, *a.* Given
Con-tĕm'pla-tĭve-ly, *adv.* With contemplation.
Cŏn'tem-plā'tor, *n.* One engaged in deep thought.
Con-tĕm'po-ra-ry, }
Con-tĕm'po-ra'ne-oŭs, } *a.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Living or being at the same time.
Con-tĕm'po-ra-ry, *n.* One living at the same time with another.
Con-tĕmpt', *n.* Act of despising; disdain; scorn; disobedience of the orders of a court or legislature.
Con-tĕmpt'i-ble, *a.* Deserving contempt; mean; vile.
Con-tĕmpt'i-ble-ness, *n.* State of being contemptible.
Con-tĕmpt'i-bly, *adv.* Meanly.
Con-tĕmpt'u-oŭs, *a.* Manifesting contempt; scornful.
Con-tĕmpt'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a scornful manner.

Con-tĕnd′, *v. i.* To strive; to struggle.

Con-tĕnd′er, *n.* A combatant.

Con-tĕnt′, *a.* Satisfied; quiet. — *n.* Satisfaction of mind. — *v. t.* To satisfy; to please; to gratify.

Con-tĕnt′ed, *a.* Satisfied; pleased; content.

Con-tĕnt′ed-ly, *adv.* In a contented manner.

Con-tĕnt′ed-ness, *n.* State of being content.

Con-tĕn′tion, *n.* Strife; debate; quarrel.

Con-tĕn′tioŭs, *a.* Given to strife; quarrelsome. [tion.

Con-tĕnt′ment, *n.* Satisfac-

Con′tent, or Con-tĕnt′, *n.* That which is contained; (*pl.*) general introductory index.

Con-tĕr′mi-na-ble, *a.* Capable of the same bounds.

Con-tĕr′mi-noŭs, *a.* Bordering; contiguous.

Con′test, *n.* A dispute; struggle; debate.

Con-tĕst′, *v. t.* or *i.* To dispute; to strive.

Con-tĕst′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being contested; disputable.

Con′text, *n.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *textus*, knit.] Parts of a discourse that precede and follow a sentence quoted.

Con-tĕxt′ūre, *n.* Composition of parts; texture; system.

Con′ti-gū′i-ty, *n.* Contact; nearness.

Con-tĭg′u-oŭs, *a.* Being in actual contact. — Syn. Adjoining; adjacent.

Con-tĭg′u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In close contact.

Con′ti-nençe, *n.* Forbearance of carnal pleasure.

Con′ti-nent, *a.* Not indulging in sensual pleasure. — *n.* One of the larger divisions of the earth.

Con′ti-nĕnt′al, *a.* Pertaining to a continent.

Con′ti-nent-ly, *adv.* With continence.

Con-tĭn′gençe, } *n.* Casual
Con-tĭn′gen-cy, } cvent; chance; possibility; accident.

Con-tĭn′gent, *a.* Accidental; possible; liable. — *n.* Chance; a quota; proportion.

Con-tĭn′gent-ly, *adv.* By chance.

Con-tĭn′u-al, *a.* Uninterrupted; incessant.

Con-tĭn′u-al-ly, *adv.* Without intermission.

Con-tĭn′u-ançe (133), *n.* Permanence, as of condition, habits, &c.

Con-tĭn′u-ā′tion, *n.* Continued succession.

Con-tĭn′u-ā′tor, *n.* One who continues.

Con-tĭn′ūe, *v. i.* To remain; to stay; to persevere. — *v. t.* To protract; to persevere in.

Con′ti-nū′i-ty, *n.* Uninterrupted connection.

Con-tĭn′u-oŭs, *a.* Closely united, as it were into one.

Con-tĭn′u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In continuation.

Con-tôrt′, *v. t.* To twist; to writhe.

Con-tôr′tion, *n.* A twisting; a wry motion.

Con-tour′ (-tōor′), *n.* The general outline of a figure.

Con′tra-bănd, *a.* Prohibited by law or treaty. — *n.* Illegal trade.

Con′tra-băn′dist, *n.* A smuggler in time of war.

Con′tract, *n.* An agreement; covenant; bargain.

Con-trăct′, *v. t.* To draw together or nearer; to incur; to shorten. — *v. i.* To shrink; to bargain.

Con-trăct′ed, *a.* Narrow; selfish; illiberal; mean.

Con-trăct′i-ble, } *a.* Capable
Con-trăct′ile, } of contracting.

Con′tra-ctĭl′i-ty, *n.* The quality of contracting or shrinking.

Con-trăc′tion, *n.* A drawing together, or shrinking; a shortening.

Con-trăct′or, *n.* One who contracts or covenants.

Con′tra-dançe, *n.* A dance with partners opposite.

Con′tra-dĭct′, *v. t.* [Lat. *contra*, against, and *dicere*, *dictum*, to say, speak.] To oppose verbally; to gainsay.

Con′tra-dĭc′tion, *n.* A denying; opposition.

Con′tra-dĭc′tioŭs, *a.* Inclined to contradict.

Con′tra-dĭc′to-ry, *a.* Inconsistent; disagreeing.

Con′tra-dis-tĭn′ction, *n.* Distinction by opposites.

Con′tra-dis-tĭn′ct′ive, *a.* Distinguishing by contrast.

Con′tra-dis-tĭn′guish, *v. t.* To distinguish by opposites.

Con-trăl′to, *n.* The alto or counter-tenor.

Con′tra-rī′e-ty, *n.* Opposition; inconsistency.

Con′tra-riĕs, *n. pl.* Things of opposite qualities.

Con′tra-ri-ly, *adv.* In a contrary manner; in opposition.

Con′tra-ri-wīse, *adv.* On the contrary; oppositely.

Con′tra-ry, *a.* In direct opposition; inconsistent.

Con′trast, *a.* Opposition or difference in things.

Con-trast′, *v. t.* or *i.* To place or stand in opposition.

Con′tra-val-lā′tion, *n.* trench and parapet forme by besiegers.

Con′tra-vēne′, *v. t.* To oppose; to cross; to obstruct.

Con′tra-vĕn′tion, *n.* Opposition; violation; obstruction.

Con-trĭb′ūte, *v. t.* To participate in giving. — *v. i.* To give a part.

Con′tri-bū′tion, *n.* Act of contributing; sum given.

Con-trĭb′u-tive, *a.* Tending to promote. [contributes.

Con-trĭb′u-tor, *n.* One who

Con-trĭb′u-to-ry, *a.* Advancing the same end.

Con′trīte, *a.* Broken down with grief; humble; penitent.

Con-trī′tion (-trĭsh′un), *n.* Deep sorrow for sin.

Con-trīv′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being contrived.

Con-trīv′ançe, *n.* Scheme; device; thing contrived.

Con-trīve′, *v. t.* To invent; to devise; to plan; to project. — *v. i.* To make devices.

Con-trīv′er, *n.* One who contrives; an inventor.

Con-trōl′ (129) *n.* Power to govern; command; authority; restraint. — *v. t.* To restrain; to govern.

Con-trōl′la-ble, *a.* Subject to control.

Con-trōl′ler, *n.* One who controls; an officer who checks other officers by a counter register of accounts.

Con-trōl′ler-ship, *n.* The office of controller.

Con′tro-vēr′sial, *a.* Relating to controversy.

Con′tro-vēr′sial-ist, *n.* One engaged in controversy.

Con′tro-ver-sy, *n.* Dispute.

Con′tro-vērt, *v. t.* To dispute; to debate; to contest.

Con′tro-vērt′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being controverted.

Con′tu-mā′cioŭs, *a.* Obstinate; perverse; stubborn.

Con′tu-mā′cioŭs-ly, *adv.* With obstinacy.

Cŏn'tu-ma-çy, *n.* Persistent obstinacy; stubbornness.
Cŏn'tu-mēl'ioŭs (-mēl'yus), *a.* Reproachful; contemptuous; abusive.
Cŏn'tu-me-ly, *n.* Contemptuous language; reproach.
Con-tūse', *v. t.* To bruise or injure by beating. [the flesh.
Con-tū'sion, *n.* A bruise in
Co-nŭn'drum, *n.* A riddle turning on a point of resemblance between things very unlike.
Cŏn'va-lēs'çençe, *n.* Recovery from sickness.
Cŏn'va-lēs'çent, *a.* Recovering health.
Con-vēne', *v. t.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *venire*, to come.] To call together. — *v. i.* To assemble; to meet.
Con-vēn'iençe, } *n.* Accom-
Con-vēn'ien-çy, } modation; fitness: commodiousness.
Con-vēn'ient, *a.* Fit; suitable; adapted. [ably.
Con-vēn'ient-ly, *adv.* Suit-
Cŏn'vent, *n.* A body of monks or nuns; a monastery or nunnery.
Con-vĕn'ti-cle, *n.* A meeting; an assembly for worship.
Con-vĕn'tion, *n.* Assembly; arbitrary custom; temporary treaty.
Con-vĕn'tion-al, *a.* Agreed on; stipulated; sanctioned by usage.
Con-vĕn'tion-al-ĭşm, *n.* That which is received by tacit agreement.
Con-vĕnt'u-al, *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic.
Con-vērge', *v. i.* To tend toward one point.
Con-vēr'gençe, *n.* Tendency to one point.
Con-vēr'gent, *a.* Tending to one point; converging.
Con-vēr'sa-ble, *a.* Sociable.
Con-vēr'sa-bly, *adv.* In a conversable manner; sociably.
Cŏn'ver-sant, *a.* Familiar; well acquainted; having relation.
Cŏn'ver-sā'tion, *n.* Familiar discourse; behavior.
Cŏn'ver-sā'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to conversation.
Con-vērse', *v. i.* To discourse; to talk familiarly.
Cŏn'verse, *n.* Conversation; a reversed or opposite proposition. — *a.* Directly opposite. [of order.
Cŏn'verse-ly, *adv.* By change
Con-vēr'sion, *n.* A turning from one state to another; change; transformation.
Cŏn'vert, *n.* One who has changed his opinions or religion.
Con-vērt', *v. t.* To change to another form or state.
Con-vērt'er, *n.* One who converts.
Con-vērt'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Possibility of being converted.
Con-vērt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being converted or changed.
Cŏn'vex, *a.* Roundish on the outside. — *n.* A convex body.
Con-vĕx'i-ty, } *n.* Spherical
Cŏn'vex-ness, } form on the outside. [vex form.
Cŏn'vex-ly, *adv.* In a con-
Con-vey', *v. t.* To carry; to bear; to transmit; to transfer.
Con-vey'ançe, *n.* Act of conveying; that which conveys.
Con-vey'an-çer, *n.* One who draws deeds, &c.
Con-vey'an-çing, *n.* The business of a conveyancer.
Con-vey'er, *n.* One who conveys or carries.
Cŏn'viet, *n.* A person proved guilty of crime; a felon.
Con-viet', *v. t.* To prove to be guilty.
Con-vie'tion, *n.* A proving guilty; state of being convinced; sense of guilt; confutation.
Con-vince', *v. t.* To satisfy by evidence. — Syn. To persuade.
Con-vin'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being convinced.
Con-viv'i-al, *a.* Festive; jovial; social; gay.
Con-viv'i-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Jovial disposition; festive mirth.
Cŏn'vo-eāte, *v. t.* To call together; to convoke.
Cŏn'vo-eā'tion, *n.* A meeting; an ecclesiastical assembly. [gether; to summon.
Con-vōke', *v. t.* To call to-
Cŏn'vo-lū'ted, *a.* Rolled upon itself.
Cŏn'vo-lū'tion, *n.* The act of rolling together. [gether.
Con-vōlve', *v. t.* To roll to-
Con-voy', *v. t.* To accompany for protection; to escort.
Cŏn'voy, *a.* Attendance for protection.
Con-vŭlse', *v. t.* To affect by violent, irregular motion.
Con-vŭl'sion, *n.* A violent spasm; any violent and irregular motion or agitation.
Con-vŭl'sive, *a.* Producing convulsion; spasmodic.
Cō'ny, or Cŏn'y (141), *n.* A rabbit. [a dove.
Coo', *v. i.* To make a noise as
Cook, *n.* One who prepares food for the table. — *v. t.* To prepare food for the table.
Cook'er-y, *n.* Act of preparing food for the table.
Cook'y, *n.* A small, hard, sweetened cake.
Cool, *a.* Somewhat cold; lacking warmth; indifferent. — *n.* A moderate state of cold. — *v. t.* To make moderately cold. — *v. i.* To grow cool.
Cool'er, *n.* A vessel for cooling; that which cools.
Cool'ish (130), *a.* Somewhat cool. [passion.
Cool'ly, *adv.* Without heat or
Cool'ness, *n.* Moderate cold; indifference.
Coo'ly, } *n.* An East Indian
Coo'lie, } or Chinese porter, or transported laborer.
Coom *n.* Wheel-grease, or other dirty refuse matter.
Coomb (kōom), *n.* A dry measure of four bushels; a kind of valley on a hill.
Coop, *n.* A cage for fowls, &c.; a barrel. — *v. t.* To cage; to shut up. [casks, &c.
Coop'er, *n.* A maker of
Coop'er-age, *n.* Price for cooper's work; shop or work of a cooper.
Co-ōp'er-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *co* or *con*, with, together, and *operare*, *operatus*, to work.] To work together; to act jointly with others. [labor.
Co-ōp'er-ā'tion, *n.* Joint
Co-ōp'er-a-tive, *a.* Promoting the same end.
Co-ōp'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who works with others.
Co-ōr'di-nate (42), *a.* Holding the same rank or degree.
Co-ōr'di-nate-ly, *adv.* With equal rank.
Co-ōr'di-nā'tion, *n.* State of being co-ordinate, or of equal value.
Coot, *n.* A kind of waterfowl; a foolish fellow.
Co-pāi'bà, } *n.* A medicinal
Co-pāi'và, } resinous juice.
Cō'pal, *n.* A resinous substance used in making varnishes.
Co-pär'çe-na-ry, } *n.* Joint
Co-pär'çe-ny, } heirship.
Co-pär'çe-ner, *n.* A joint heir. [partner.
Co-pärt'ner, *n.* A joint

Co-pärt'ner-shĭp, *n.* A joint concern in business.

Cope, *n.* A priest's cloak; a kind of hood; arch-work. — *v.* To contend; to strive; to oppose with success.

Cōp'i-er (135), *n.* One who copies or transcribes.

Cōp'ing, *n.* The top or cover of a wall.

Cō'pi-oŭs, *a.* Plentiful; abundant; large in amount.

Cō'pi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Abundantly; amply. [ply.

Cō'pi-oŭs-ness, *n.* Full supCōp'per, *n.* A familiar reddish metal; a large boiler. — *v. t.* To cover or sheathe with copper.

Cōp'per-as, *n.* Sulphate of iron; green vitriol.

Cōp'per-plāte, *n.* A plate of copper engraved, or an impression from it.

Cōp'per-smĭth, *n.* One who manufactures copper utensils. [resembling, copper.

Cōp'per-y, *a.* Containing, or

Cōp'pice, } *n.* A wood of

Cōpse, } small growth.

Cōp'u-lāte, *v. i.* To have sexual intercourse; to embrace; to unite. [ulating.

Cōp'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of copCōp'u-lā'tive, *a.* Serving to unite. — *n.* A copulative conjunction.

Cōp'y (141), *n.* A transcript; pattern; imitation; manuscript to print from. — *v. t.* To transcribe; to imitate. — *v. i.* To make, as a copy.

Cōp'y-bōōk, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

Cōp'y-hōld, *n.* A tenure in England by copy of record.

Cōp'y-ĭst (135), *n.* One who copies.

Cōp'y-rīght (-rīt), *n.* The sole right of an author to publish a book, &c. — *v. t.* To secure by copyright, as a book.

Co-quĕt (ko-kĕt'), *v. t.* To attempt to excite admiration from vanity. — *v. i.* To trifle in love. [love.

Co-quĕt'ry, *n.* Trifling in

Co-quĕtte' (ko-kĕt', 83), *n.* A vain, jilting girl.

Co-quĕt'tish (-kĕt'-), *a.* Befitting a coquette.

Cōr'al, *n.* A calcareous secretion by zoöphytes. [al.

Cōr'al-līne, *a.* Of, or like, corCōr'ban, *n.* An alms-basket; a gift to God; a vow not to give to another, or to receive from him, a particular object.



Corbel.

Cōr'bel, *n.* A short piece of timber, iron, &c., in a wall, jutting out in the manner of a shoulder-piece.

Cōrd, *n.* A line; a measure of wood containing 128 cubic feet. — *v. t.* To tie up; to pile up for measurement.

Cōrd'age, *n.* Ropes or cords.

Cōrd'ate, *a.* Heart-shaped.

Cōr'de-liēr', *n.* A Franciscan friar.

Cōr'di-al, or Cōrd'ial, *n.* An exhilarating liquor; any thing that cheers. — *a.* Hearty; sincere.

Cōr'di-ăl'i-ty, or Cord-ĭăl'ity, *n.* Sincerity; warm affection.

Cōr'di-al-ly, or Cōrd'ial-ly, *adv.* With sincere affection; heartily. [posts or troops.

Cōr'don, *n.* A line of military

Cōr'du-roy', *n.* A thick, ribbed cotton stuff.

Cōrd'wān-er, *n.* A shoemaker. [part.

Cōre, *n.* The heart or inner

Cō'ri-ā'ceoŭs, *a.* Consisting of, or like, leather; leathery.

Co-ri-ăn'der, *n.* A plant having strong-scented medicinal seeds.

Co-rin'thi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth, or to a certain order of architecture.

Cōrk, *n.* A tree, or its bark; a stopper. — *v. t.* To stop with a cork.

Cōrk'-screw (-skrū), *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.

Cōrk'y, *a.* Of, or like, cork.

Cōr'mo-rant, *n.* A voracious sea-bird; a glutton.

Cōrn, *n.* Grain of any kind; maize; a hard, horny excrescence on the feet. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with salt; to granulate.

Cōr'ne-a (140), *n.* The horny, transparent membraue in the fore part of the eye.

Cōr'nel, *n.* A shrub and its fruit. [horn; hard.

Cōr'ne-oŭs, *a.* Horny; like

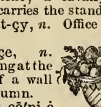
Cōr'ner, *n.* An angle; a secret or retired place.

Cōr'ner-stōne, *n.* A stone placed at the corner of a foundation.

Cōr'ner-wīse, *adv.* From corner to corner; with the corner in front.

Cōr'net, *n.* [Lat. *cornu*, a horn.] A musical wind-instrument; a cavalry officer who carries the standard.

Cōr'net-cy, *n.* Office of a cornet.

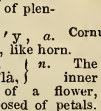


Cornucopia.

Cōr'nĭçe, *n.* Molding at the top of a wall or column.

Cōr'nu-cō'pi-a (140), *n.* A horn of plenty.

Cō rn'y, *a.* Hard, like horn.



Corollas.

Cōr'ol, } *n.* The

Co-rōl'là, } inner part of a flower, composed of petals.

Cōr'ol-la-ry (141), *n.* An inference derived incidentally; a consequent truth.

Cōr'o-nal, *n.* A crown; a garland; a chaplet.—*a.* Pertaining to the top of the head.

Cōr'o-na-ry, *a.* Relating to, or like, a crown. [crowning.

Cōr'o-nā'tion, *n.* Act of

Cōr'o-ner, *n.* An officer who inquires into the cause of any sudden death.

Cōr'o-nĕt, *n.* A crown worn by a nobleman.

Cōr'po-ral, *n.* An inferior military officer. — *a.* Pertaining to the body.

Cōr'po-răl'i-ty, *n.* State of being embodied.

Cōr'po-ral-ly, *adv.* Bodily.

Cōr'po-rate, *a.* United in a community or association.

Cōr'po-rā'tion, *n.* A society acting as an individual.

Cōr'po-rā'tor, *n.* A member of a corporation.

Cor-pō're-al, *a.* Having a body; bodily: not spiritual.

Cor-pō're-al-ĭst, *n.* A materialist.

Cor-pō're-al-ly, *adv.* In a bodily form or manner.

Cōr'po-rē'i-ty, *n.* Bodily substance; materiality.

Cōrps (kōr), *n.* A body of troops.

Cōrpse, *n.* A dead body.

Cōr'pu-lençe, *n.* Fleshiness.

Cōr'pu-lent, *a.* Very fleshy; bulky.

Cōr'pus-çle (-pus-sl, 62), *n.* An atom; a minute particle.

Cor-pūs'cu-lar, *a.* Relating

to, or consisting of, corpuscles.

Cor-rĕct′, *v. t.* To make right; to reprove or puuish. — *a.* Free from faults; exact; accurate.

Cor-rĕc′tion, *n.* Act of correcting; puuishment; amendment. [to correct.

Cor-rĕc′tion-al, *a.* Intended

Cor-rĕct′ive, *a.* Tending to correct. — *n.* That which has the power of correcting.

Cor-rĕct′ly, *adv.* Exactly; justly.

Cor-rĕct′ness, *n.* Accuracy; exactness. [corrects.

Cor-rĕct′or, *n.* One who

Cor-rĕl′a-tive, *a.* Having mutual relation. — *n.* One who, or that which, stands in a reciprocal relation to some other person or thing.

Cŏr′re-spŏnd′, *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to send and receive letters.

Cŏr′re-spŏnd′ençe, *n.* Agreement; mutual relation or adaptation; interchange of letters.

Cŏr′re-spŏnd′ent, *a.* Suited; conformable. — *n.* One who has intercourse by letters.

Cŏr′re-spŏnd′ing, *p. a.* Suiting; correspondeut.

Cŏr′ri-dōr, *n.* A gallery leading to independent apartments. [being corrected.

Cŏr′ri-ġi-ble, *a.* Capable of

Cor-rī′val, *n.* A fellow rival.

Cor-rŏb′o-rant, *a.* Strengthening; confirming.

Cor-rŏb′o-rāte, *v. t.* To confirm; to strengthen.

Cor-rŏb′o-rā′tion, *n.* Act of corroborating.

Cor-rŏb′o-ra-tĭve, *a.* Tending to corroborate.

Cor-rōde′, *v. t.* To eat away or cousume by degrees.

Cor-rōd′ent, *a.* Having the power of corroding.

Cor-rōd′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being corroded. [ing away.

Cor-rō′sion, *n.* Act of eat-

Cor-rō′sĭve, *a.* Eating away gradually. — *n.* Something that corrodes.

Cŏr′ru-gāte, *v. t.* To wrinkle; to contract.

Cŏr′ru-gate, *a.* Wrinkled.

Cŏr′ru-gā′tion, *n.* Contraction into wrinkles.

Cor-rŭpt′, *v.* To spoil; to decay; to vitiate. — *a.* Decayed; spoiled; debased.

Cor-rŭpt′er, *n.* One who corrupts.

Cor-rŭpt′i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being corrupted.

Cor-rŭpt′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being corrupted.

Cor-rŭp′tion, *n.* Putrescence; pollution; putrid matter; depravity of morals.

Cor-rŭpt′ĭve, *a.* Tending to corrupt.

Cor-rŭpt′ly, *adv.* With corruption. [being corrupt.

Cor-rŭpt′ness, *n.* State of

Cŏr′sāir, *n.* A pirate or piratical vessel.

Cŏrse, *n.* A corpse. [*Poetical.*]

Cŏrse′let, *n.* A light breastplate. [ladies.

Cŏr′set, *n.* A bodice for

Cŏr′tẽge (kôr′tĭzh), *n.* A train of attendants.

† **Cortes** (kôr′tes), *n.* The legislative assembly of Spain and of Portugal.

Cŏr′ti-cal, *a.* Of, or belonging to, bark. [glittering.

Co-rŭs′cant, *a.* Flashing;

Cŏr′us-cāte, or **Co-rŭs′cate**, *v. i.* To glitter; to sparkle.

Cŏr′us-cā′tion, *n.* A sudden flash of light. [war.

Cor-vĕtte′, *n.* A sloop of

Cŏr′ymb, *n.* A species of inflorescence.

Cō′sey, *a.* See *Cozy.*

Cos-mĕt′ic, *a.* Promoting beauty. — *n.* A wash for improving the complexion.

Cŏs′mic, } *a.* Pertaining to
Cŏs′mic-al, } the solar system, or to the universe; rising or setting with the sun.

Cos-mŏg′o-ny, *n.* Science of the formation of the world.

Cos-mŏg′ra-pher, *n.* One versed in cosmography.

Cŏs′mo-grăph′ic, *a.* Relating to cosmography.

Cos-mŏg′ra-phy (117), *n.* A description of the world.

Cos-mŏl′o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in cosmology.

Cos-mŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *logos*, a discourse.] Science of the world or universe.

Cos-mŏp′o-lite, *n.* A citizen of the world.

Cŏs′mo-rā′ma, or **Cŏs′mo-rā′ma**, *n.* A kind of optical exhibition,

Cŏs′set, *n.* A lamb reared by hand; a pet. — *v. t.* To fondle.

Cost (19), *n.* Price paid; charge; expense; loss of any kind. — *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COST.] To be had at the price of. [ribs.

Cŏs′tal, *a.* Pertaining to the

Cŏs′tĭve, *a.* Constipated.

Cŏs′tĭve-ness, *n.* State of being costive; constipation.

Cŏst′li-ness (135), *n.* Expensiveness.

Cŏst′ly, *a.* Expensive; dear.

Cos-tūme′, or **Cŏs′tume**, *n.* Style or mode of dress:

Cŏt, } *n.* A small house; but,
Cote, } a cover for a sore finger; a shed or inclosure.

Cŏt, } *n.* A little bed or
Cŏtt, } cradle.

Co-tĕm′po-rā′ne-oŭs, } *a.*
Co-tĕm′po-ra-ry, } Living at the same time; contemporary. [lives in the same age.

Co-tĕm′po-ra-ry, *n.* One who

Co′te-riē′ (140), *n.* A set of people who meet familiarly.

Co-tĭl′lion (-tĭl′yun), } *n.* A
Co-tĭl′lion, } brisk lively dance and tune.

Cŏt′tage (42, 140), *n.* A small house; a hut; a villa.

Cŏt′ta-ġer, *n.* One living in a cottage.

Cŏt′ter, *n.* A cottager.

Cŏt′ton (kŏt′tn), *n.* A plant and a downy substance produced by it; cloth made of cotton. — *a.* Made of cotton.



Cŏt′ton-y, *a.* Cotton. Like cotton; soft; downy.

Cŏt′y-lē′don, *n.* One of the seed-lobes of a plant.

Cŏt′y-lĕd′o-noŭs, *a.* Having a seed-lobe.

Couch, *v. i.* To lie down; to stoop, as in fear. — *v. t.* To lay down; to compose to rest; to express; to remove, as a cataract, from the eye. — *n.* A place for repose.

Couch′ant, *a.* Squatting.

Cough (kawf, 19, 72), *n.* Effort of the lungs to throw off phlegm. — *v. t.* To try to throw off phlegm. — *v. t.* To expel by a cough.

Could (kŏod, 38), *imp.* of *Can.*

Cŏul′ter. See *Colter.*

Coun′çil, *n.* An assembly for consultation or advice.

Coun′çil-or, } *n.* A member of
Coun′çil-lor, } a council.

Coun′sel, *n.* Advice; an adviser; an advocate. — *v. t.* To give advice; to advise.

Coun′sel-or } (130), *n.* One
Coun′sel-lor } who gives advice; a lawyer.

Count, *v. t.* To reckon; to number; to esteem. — *v. i.* To number or be counted. — *n.* A tale; a title; part of a declaration.

Coun'te-nance, *n.* The face; air; look; support. — *v. t.* To support; to patronize.

Count'er, *n.* Something used in reckoning; a shop table; a high tenor in music. — *adv.* In opposition.

Coun'ter-act', *v. t.* To act in opposition to; to hinder.

Coun'ter-ac'tion, *n.* Opposing action; hindrance.

Coun'ter-bal'ance, *n.* Equal opposing weight.

Coun'ter-bal'ance, *v. t.* To weigh against.

Coun'ter-charm, *n.* That which dissolves a charm.

Coun'ter-check, *n.* Check; stop; rebuke.

Coun'ter-cur'rent, *n.* A current running contrary to the main current.

Coun'ter-feit, *a.* Forged; deceitful. — *n.* A forgery; a cheat; an imposture. — *v. t.* To forge; to imitate.

Coun'ter-feit-er, *n.* A forger.

Coun'ter-mand, *n.* A contrary order.

Coun'ter-mand', *v. t.* To revoke, as a command.

Coun'ter-march, *n.* A marching back; a change of the wings or face of a battalion. [march back.

Coun'ter-march', *v. i.* To

Coun'ter-mark, *n.* An aftermark on goods or coin.

Coun'ter-mark', *v. t.* To apply a countermark to.

Coun'ter-mine, *n.* A subterranean gallery excavated to frustrate the use of another.

Coun'ter-mine', *v. t.* To defeat secretly. [of a bed.

Coun'ter-pane, *n.* The cover

Coun'ter-part, *n.* A corresponding part.

Coun'ter-plea, *n.* A replication. [against a plot.

Coun'ter-plot, *n.* A plot

Coun'ter-point, *n.* An opposite point; art of composiug music in parts.

Coun'ter-poise, *n.* Equal weight in opposition.

Coun'ter-poise', *v. t.* To balance; to equal.

Coun'ter-rĕv'o-lū'tion, *n.* A change to a former state.

Coun'ter-scarp, *n.* Exterior slope of the ditch in fortifications; also, the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis.

Coun'ter-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To sign as secretary opposite to the signature of a superior. [military watchword.

Coun'ter-sign (-sīn), *n.* A

Coun'ter-sig'nal, *n.* A corresponding signal.

Coun'ter-tĕn'or, *n.* High tenor in music.

Coun'ter-vāil', *v. t.* To act against equally.

Coun'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *v. i.* To work in opposition.

Count'ess, *n.* The wife of an earl or count.

Count'ing-house, } *n.* A
Count'ing-rōom, } house or room for the keeping of accounts.

Count'less, *a.* Numberless; innumerable; infinite. [rude.

Coŭn'try-fied, *a.* Rustic;

Coŭn'try (kŭn'trў), *n.* Land around a city; a kingdom or state; native place. — *a.* Belonging to the country; rural; rustic; rude.

Coŭn'try-dānce, *n.* A contra-dance.

Coŭn'try-man (143), *n.* One of the same country; a rustic.

Coŭn'try-sēat, *n.* Country residence of a city gentleman.

Coun'ty, *n.* A shire; district.

Coŭp'le (kŭp'l, 38), *n.* Two of a kind; a pair; a brace. — *v.* To join; to link; to connect; to embrace.

Coŭp'let (kŭp'let), *n.* Two verses that rhyme; a pair.

Coŭp'ling (kŭp'-), *n.* That which couples or connects.

Cou'pon (kōō'pon *or* kōō'-pong), *n.* An interest certificate.

Cour'age (kŭr'ej), *n.* Boldness to encounter danger. — SYN. Bravery; intrepidity; valor; daring.

Cour-ā'geoŭs, *a.* Brave; bold: daring; valiant. [ly.

Cour-ā'geoŭs-ly, *adv.* Brave-

Cou'ri-er (kōō'ri-er), *n.* [Fr., from *courir*, to run.] A messenger sent in haste.

Course, *n.* A passing or running; place of running; race; career; progress; service of meat. — *v. i.* or *t.* To hunt; to run.

Cours'er, *n.* A swift horse.

Court, *n.* Residence of a prince; seat of justice; an inclosed space; addresses; attentions. — *v. t.* To solicit in marriage; to address; to woo.

Court'-cärd, *n.* See *Coat-card.*

Court'e-oŭs (kûrt'e-us), *a.* Polite; civil; complaisant.

Court'e-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Politely.

Court'e-şan, *n.* A lewd woman; a prostitute.

Court'e'sy (kûrt'e-sў), *n.* Act of respect by women. — *v. i.* To make a courtesy.

Court'e-sy (kûrt'e-sў), *n.* [From *court.*] Politeness; civility.

Court'-hănd, *n.* The hand, or manner of writing, used in records and judicial proceedings.

Cōurt'ier (kōrt'yer), *n.* One who frequents courts.

Court'li-ness, *n.* Complaisance with dignity.

Court'ly, *a.* Polite; elegant.

Court'-mär'tial (148), *n.* A court to try crimes in military or naval affairs.

Cōurt'-plās'ter, *n.* Sticking-plaster made of silk.

Court'ship, *n.* Solicitation in marriage.

Coŭs'in (kŭz'n), *n.* The child of an uncle or aunt.

Cove, *n.* A small creek or bay. — *v. t.* To arch over.

Cov'e-nant, *n.* An agreement; contract. — *v. i.* To agree; to stipulate; to contract. [makes a covenant.

Cov'e-nant-er, *n.* One who

Cov'er (kŭv'er), *v. i.* To spread over; to clothe; to conceal. — *n.* Shelter; concealment; pretense.

Cov'er-ing, *n.* Any thing spread over. [cover.

Cov'er-let, *n.* An upper bed-

Cov'ert (kŭv'-), *a.* Hid; secret; private. — *n.* A shelter; thicket; defense.

Cov'ert-ly, *adv.* Secretly; closely; privately.

Cov'ert-ūre (50), *n.* The state of a married woman.

Cov'et, *v. t.* To desire unlawfully or inordinately.

Cov'et-oŭs, *a.* Avaricious; greedy for gain.

Cov'et-oŭs-ness, *n.* An eager desire of gain.

Cov'ey (141), *n.* A brood or small flock of birds.

Cow, *n.* Female of the bull. — *v. t.* To depress by frightening.

Cow'ard, *n.* One wanting courage; a poltroon; a dastard. — *a.* Timid; base; pusillanimous; dastardly.

Cow'ard-ice, } *n.* Want of
Cow'ard-li-ness, } courage; mean timidity; pusillanimity; poltroonery.

Cow'ard-ly, *a.* Meanly timid. — *adv.* With mean timidity.

Cow'er, *v. i.* To sink or waver through fear.

Cow'-hērd, *n.* One who tends cows.

Cow'hīde, *n.* The hide of a cow, or leather made of it. — *v. t.* To beat with a cowhide.

Cowl, *n.* A monk's hood; a cover for a chimney.

Cow'lick, *n.* A tuft of hair turned wrongly over the forehead.

Cow'pŏx, *n.* The vaccine disease.

Cow'slip, } *n.* A kind of
Cow's'-lip, } primrose.

Cŏx'cŏmb (-kōm), *n.* A fop.

Cox-cŏmb'ic-al (-kŏm'-), *a.* Foppish; conceited.

Cŏx'cŏmb-ry (-kōm-), *n.* The manners of a coxcomb.

Coy, *a.* Shrinking from familiarity. — SYN. Modest; reserved; shy; bashful.

Coy'ly, *adv.* With reserve.

Coy'ness, *n.* Unwillingness to be familiar; shyness.

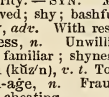
Cŏz'en (kŭz'n), *v. t.* To cheat.

Cŏz'en-age, *n.* Fraud; deceit; cheating.

Cŏz'en-er (kŭz'n-er), *n.* A cheater; a knave.

Cŏz'zy, *a.* Snug; comfortable.

Crăb, *n.* A shell-fish having ten legs: a kind of wild sour apple.



Crab.

Crăb'bed (57), *a.* Peevish; cross; morose; difficult.

Crăb'bed-ly, *adv.* In a crabbed manner.

Crăb'bed-nĕss, *n.* Peevishness; difficulty.

Crăck, *n.* A sudden sharp noise; a fissure. — *v. i.* or *t.* To break into chinks.

Crăck'-brāined, *a.* Crazed.

Crăck'er, *n.* A hard biscuit; a kind of fire-work.

Crăck'le (krăk'l), *v. i.* To make sharp, sudden noises.

Crăck'ling, *n.* The noise of something that crackles.

Crā'dle, *n.* A machine for rocking children; also one for cutting grain. — *v. t.* To lay or rock in a cradle; to cut and lay with a cradle.

Crăft, *n.* Manual art; trade; cunning; small vessels.

Crăft'i-ly, *adv.* With cunning.

Crăft'i-ness (135), *n.* Cunning; artifice; wiliness.

Crăfts'man (143), *n.* A mechanic; an artificer.

Crăft'y, *a.* Cunning; artful.

Crăg, *n.* A rough, steep rock.

Crăg'ged, } *a.* Rugged with
Crăg'gy, } broken rocks.

Crăg'ged-ness, } *n.* Fullness
Crăg'gi-ness, } of crags.

Crāke, *n.* A bird; — so called from its singular cry.

Crām (139), *v. t.* or *i.* To stuff; to crowd; to fill to satiety.

Crăm'bo, *n.* A game at finding rhymes.

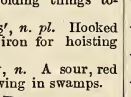
Crămp, *n.* A spasm of the muscles; an iron instrument to hold things together. — *v. t.* To confine; to hinder; to stop.

Crămp'-īron (-ī'urn), *n.* An iron for holding things together.

Cram-pōōng', *n. pl.* Hooked pieces of iron for hoisting things.

Crăn'ber-ry, *n.* A sour, red berry, growing in swamps.

Crāne, *n.* A migratory wading bird; a machine for raising heavy weights; a siphon.



Crane.

Crā'ni-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on the cranium or skull.

†**Crā'ni-ŭm** (*pl.* **Crā'ni-à,** 147), *n.* The skull.

Crănk, *n.* The end of an axis bent; a bend or winding; a verbal conceit. — *a.* Bold; liable to overset.

Crănk'le, *v.* To run in a winding course. — *n.* A bend or turn.

Crăn'nied, *a.* Full of crannies.

Crăn'ny, *n.* Crevice; crack; fissure.

Crāpe, *n.* A loosely woven stuff used in mourning, &c.

Crāsh, *v. i.* To make a noise, as of things falling. — *n.* A loud noise, as of things falling and breaking.

Crāss'a-ment, *n.* The thick part of the blood; clot.

Crās'si-tūde (50), *n.* Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

Crāte, *n.* A wicker pannier for earthen ware.

Crā'ter, *n.* The mouth of a volcano.

Crāunch (krānch), *v. t.* To crush with the teeth; to chew.

Cra-vāt', *n.* A neckcloth.

Crāve, *v. t.* To ask or desire earnestly; to beseech; to long for.

Crā'ven, *a.* Mean and cowardly. — *n.* A coward; a poltroon.

Crāw, *n.* The crop of birds.

Crāw'fish, or **Crāy'fish,** *n.* A shell-fish, resembling the lobster.

Crāwl, *v. i.* To creep; to move as a worm.

Crāy'on, *n.* A pencil made of chalk; a drawing made with a crayon. — *v. t.* To sketch with a crayon.

Crāze', *v. t.* To impair the intellect; to make crazy.

Crā'zi-nĕss, *n.* State of being crazy or deranged.

Crā'zy, *a.* Deranged; insane; broken.

Crēak, *v. i.* To make a sharp, grating sound.

Crēak'ing, *n.* A sharp, harsh, continued noise.

Crēam, *n.* The oily part of milk; the best part of a thing. — *v. i.* To yield cream. — *v. t.* To skim; to take off, as cream.

Crēam'y, *a.* Full of cream; rich.

Crēase, *n.* A mark left by folding. — *v. t.* To mark by folding.

Cre-āte, *v. t.* To bring into existence.

Cre-ā'tion, *n.* The act of creating; thing or things created; the universe.

Cre-ā'tive, *a.* Having power to create.

Cre-ā'tor, *n.* One who gives existence; a maker; God.

Crēat'ūre (50), *n.* A being or thing created; a man; a servile dependent.

Crē'dence, *n.* Belief; faith.

Cre-dĕn'tials, *n. pl.* That which gives credit; testimonials.

Crĕd'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Just claim to belief.

Crĕd'i-ble, *a.* Worthy of credit; trustworthy.

Crĕd'i-bly, *adv.* In a credible manner.

Crĕd'it, *n.* Belief; trust; influence; reputation; esteem; amount due. — *v. t.* To be-

lieve; to trust; to confide in; to give faith to.

Crĕd'it-a-ble, *a.* Reputable.

Crĕd'it-a-bly, *adv.* Reputably; without disgrace.

Crĕd'it-or, *n.* One to whom a debt is due.

Cre-dū'li-ty. *n.* Easiness of belief; readiness to believe.

Crĕd'u-loŭs, *a.* Too apt to believe; easily imposed on.

Creed, *n.* [Lat. *credo*, I believe.] Belief; summary of articles of faith.

Creek, *n.* A small inlet, bay, or river.

Creek'y, *a.* Like, or containing, creeks. [ket.

Creel, *n.* An osier fishing bas-

Creep, *v. i.* [*imp.* CREPT, CREEPED.] To move as a worm or reptile; to move slowly; to crawl; to fawn.

Creep'er, *n.* One who creeps; a creeping plant.

Crē'ōle, *n.* Any native of the West Indies or tropical America, except a full-blooded Indian; in Louisiana, a person of French descent.

Crē'o-sōte, *n.* An oily liquid having the smell of smoke.

Crēp'i-tāte. *v. i.* To crackle in burning. [sound.

Crēp'i-tā'tion, *n.* A crackling

Crēpt, *imp.* of *Creep.*

Cre-pūs'cu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, twilight.

Crēs'cent, } *a.* Increasing;

Crēs'cĭve, } growing.

Crēs'cent, *n.* The increasing moon; Turkish standard.

Crēss (124), *n.* A plant.

Crēs'set, *n.* A light set upon a beacon, or carried on a pole.

Crĕst, *n.* A plume of feathers; tuft; comb; pride.

Crĕst'ed, *a.* Wearing a crest.

Crĕst'-fāllen (-fawln), *a.* Dejected; cowed; spiritless.

Cre-tā'ceoŭs (-shus), *a.* [Lat. *creta*, chalk.] Of the nature of chalk; chalky.

Crĕv'ice (140), *n.* A small crack; a cranny.

Crew (krŭ), *n.* A ship's company.—*imp.* of *Crow.*

Crew'el (krŭ'el), *n.* A ball of yarn; two-threaded worsted.

Crĭb, *n.* A manger; rack; stall; a small inclosed bedstead for a child.—*v. t.* To cage or confine; to pilfer.

Crĭb'bage, *n.* A game at cards.

Crĭb'ble, *n.* A corn-sieve.

Crĭck, *n.* A cramp; spasmodic affection, as of the neck.

Crĭck'et, *n.* A small insect; a sort of low stool; a game.

Crĭed, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Cry.*

Crĭ'er (135), *n.* One who cries; one who makes proclamation.

Crīme, *n.* A violation of law; any outrage or great wrong. —SYN. Sin; vice; offense.

Crĭm'i-nal, *a.* Guilty of a crime.—*n.* A man guilty of a crime.

Crĭm'i-nāl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being criminal.

Crĭm'i-nal-ly, *adv.* With guilt.

Crĭm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To charge with crime; to accuse.

Crĭm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Accusation.

Crĭm'i-na-to-ry, *a.* Relating to, or involving, crimination; accusing.

Crĭmp, *a.* Crumbliug easily; brittle.—*v. t.* To catch; to make crisp; to form into little ridges.

Crĭm'ple, *v. t.* To lay in plaits; to cause to shrink.

Crĭm'sŏn (krĭm'zn), *n.* A deep red color.—*a.* Colored as crimson.—*v. t.* To tinge with a deep red.—*v. i.* To blush.

Crĭnge, *n.* A low bow; mean servility.—*v. i.* To bow with servility; to flatter meanly; to fawn.

Crĭnk'le (krĭnk'l), *v. i.* To bend in turns or flexures.—*v. t.* To form with short turns.—*n.* One of several folds or flexures; a wrinkle.

Crĭp'ple, *n.* [From *creep.*] A lame person.—*v. t.* To make lame; to disable.

Crĭ'sis (147), *n.* A critical time or turn.

Crĭsp, *v. t.* To wrinkle or curl; to make brittle.

Crĭsp, } *a.* Brittle; short;

Crĭsp'y, } wrinkled; curled; brisk.

Crĭsp'ing-ī'ron (-ĭ'urn), *n.* A curling-iron.

Crĭsp'ness. *n.* State of being crisp, curled, or brittle.

Crĭ-tē'ri-on, *n.* (*pl.* †CRĪ-TĒ'RI-Ă, 45, 147.) A standard of judging.

Crĭt'ic, *n.* One skilled in judging; a fault-finder.

Crĭt'ic-al, *a.* Relating to criticism; nice; captious; indicating a crisis.

Crĭt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a critic; exactly.

Crĭt'i-cīze (153), *v. t.* To judge and remark upon with exactness.—*v. i.* To act as a critic.

Crĭt'i-cĭsm, *n.* Art or act of criticising; critical examination or remark. [nation.

Crĭ-tique', *n.* Critical exami-

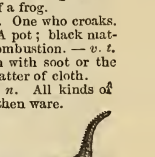
Crōak, *n.* Cry of a frog.—*v. i.* To utter a rough sound like that of a frog.

Crōak'er, *n.* One who croaks.

Crŏck, *n.* A pot; black matter from combustion.—*v. t.* To blacken with soot or the coloring matter of cloth.

Crŏck'er-y, *n.* All kinds of coarse earthen ware.

Crŏc'o-dīle, *n.* An amphibious animal of the lizard kind.



Crocodile.

Crō'cus, *n.* A plant and its flower.

Crŏft, *n.* A small inclosed field.

Crōne, *n.* An old woman.

Crō'ny, *n.* An intimate acquaintance; a familiar friend.

Crŏok, *n.* A bend; a shepherd's staff.—*v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROOKED (krŏokt).] To bend; to turn from a straight line.

Crŏok'ed (57), *p. a.* Bent; curving; perverse.

Crŏok'ed-ness, *n.* State of being crooked; perverseness.

Crŏp, *n.* The harvest; fruits or vegetables gathered; the stomach of a bird.—*v. t.* To eut off; to reap.

Cro-quet' (kro-kā'), *n.* An open-air game played with wooden balls and long-handled mallets.

Crō'sier (kro'zhur), *n.* A bishop's pastoral staff.

Crŏss (19, 124), *n.* A straight body crossing another; gibbet; adversity; trial; a mixing of breeds or stock.—*a.* Athwart; peevish; adverse.—*v. t.* To lay athwart; to cancel; to obstruct.

Crŏss'bōw, *n.* A bow for shooting arrows.

Crŏss'-breed, *n.* A breed produced from parents of different breeds.

Crŏss-ex-ăm'īne, *v. t.* To question a witness called by the opposing party.

Crŏss'-ēyed (-īd), *a.* Having eyes looking in directions that cross each other.

Crŏss′-grāined, *a.* Having the grain or fibers crossed; contrary; vexatious.

Crŏss′ing, *n.* Place of passing.

Crŏss′let, *n.* A small cross.

Crŏss′ly, *adv.* In a cross manner; peevishly.

Crŏss′ness, *n.* Peevishness.

Crŏss′-pûr′pose (-pûr′pus), *n.* A contrary purpose; inconsistency.

Crŏss′-quĕs′tion (-kwĕs′-), *v. t.* To cross-examine.

Crŏss′-rōad, } *n.* A way or
Crŏss′-wāy, } road that crosses another.

Crŏss′wīse, *adv.* In form of a cross. [tree.

Crŏtch, *n.* The forking of a

Crŏtch′et, *n.* A note equal to half a minim; a whim; (*pl.*) hooks, [ ], inclosing words in printing; brackets.

Crouch, *v. i.* To stoop low; to bend servilely; to cringe.

Croup (krōōp), *n.* A disease in the throat; buttocks of a quadruped.

Crōw, *n.* A black fowl; the cock's voice; an iron lever with a claw at one end. — *v. t.* [*imp.* CREW or CROWED.] To utter the cry of a cock. — *v. i.* To boast; to exult.

Crōw′bär, *n.* A heavy iron bar, used as a lever.

Crowd, *n.* A throng; a multitude; a violin. — *v. t.* To press close; to urge; to squeeze. — *v. i.* To press together.

Crōw′-fōōt, *n.* A plant of many species.

Crown, *n.* Top of the head; a royal ornament; royalty; a garden; a coin; completion; accomplishment. — *v. t.* To invest with a crown; to dignify; to complete.

Crown′-glāss, *n.* A fine kind of window-glass.

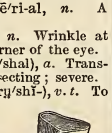
Crown′-im-pē′ri-al, *n.* A kind of lily.

Crōw′s′-fōōt, *n.* Wrinkle at the outer corner of the eye.

Cru′cial (krŭ′shal), *a.* Transverse; intersecting; severe.

Cru′ci-āte (krŭ′shī-), *v. t.* To torture.

Cru′ci-ble, *n.* A chemical vessel.



Crucibles.

Cru-cĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* Bearing a cross.

Cru′ci-fī-er, *n.* One who crucifies.

Cru′ci-fix, *n.* [Lat. *crux, crucis*, cross, and *figere*, to fix.] A cross with an image of Christ on it.

Cru′ci-fix′ion, *n.* A nailing to a cross.

Cru′ci-fōrm, *a.* Being in the form of a cross.

Cru′ci-fȳ, *v. t.* To fasten and put to death on a cross.

Crude, *a.* Being in a raw or rough state. — SYN. Raw; unfinished; unripe; immature.

Crude′ly, *adv.* With rawness.

Crude′ness, *n.* Rawness; immaturity.

Cru′di-ty, *n.* Undigested matter; immaturity.

Cru′el, *a.* Inhuman; void of pity; unfeeling.

Cru′el-ly, *adv.* In a barbarous manner; inhumanly.

Cru′el-ty, *n.* Inhumanity; savage disposition; a barbarous deed.

Cru′et, *n.* A vial for sauces.

Cruise, *v. i.* To rove back and forth on the sea. — *n.* A cruising voyage.

Cruis′er, *n.* A person or a vessel that cruises.

Crŭmb (krŭm), *n.* A fragment or piece, as of bread. — *v. t.* To break into crumbs or small pieces.

Crŭm′ble, *v. t.* To break into small pieces. — *v. i.* To fall to decay; to perish. [soft.

Crŭm′my, *a.* Full of crumbs;

Crŭm′pet, *n.* A kind of soft bread-cake.

Crŭm′ple, *v. t.* To draw into wrinkles. — *v. i.* To shrink irregularly.

Crup′per (krōōp′er), *n.* A leather to hold a saddle back; buttocks of a horse. — *v. t.* To put a crupper on.

Cru′ral (29), *a.* Pertaining to the leg.

Cru-sād′, *n.* A military expedition to recover the Holy Land; any religious or fanatical expedition.

Cru-sād′er, *n.* One employed in a crusade. [vial.

Cruse, *n.* A small cup or

Cru′set, *n.* A goldsmith's crucible or melting-pot.

Crŭsh, *v. t.* To bruise or break by pressure; to subdue; to ruin. — *n.* A violent collision and compression.

Crŭst, *n.* A hard covering. — *v. t.* To cover with a hard case. — *v. i.* To gather a crust.

Crus-tā′cean, *n.* A shell-fish with a crust-like shell, as the lobster.

Crus-tā′ceoŭs, *a.* Having jointed crust-like shells, as the lobster.

Crŭst′i-ly, *adv.* Peevishly.

Crŭst′i-ness, *n.* Quality of being crusty; moroseness.

Crŭst′y, *a.* Like crust; snappish; peevish; surly.

Crŭtch, *n.* A staff with a cross-piece at the head for cripples. — *v. t.* To support on crutches.

Crȳ, *v. t.* or *i.* To call; to exclaim; to proclaim: to weep. — *n.* A bawling; outcry; yell; a weeping.

Crȳpt, *n.* [Gr. *krupte*, from *kruptein*, to hide.] A cell or vault under a church.

Cryp-tŏg′ra-phy, *n.* Art of writing in secret characters.

Cryp-tŏl′o-gy, *n.* Secret or enigmatical language.

Crȳs′tal, *n.* [Gr. *krustallos*, ice.] A regular solid mineral body; fine glass; a watch-glass.

Crȳs′tal, } *a.* Consisting
Crȳs′tal-līne, } of crystal.

Crȳs′tal-li-zā′tion, *n.* The process of forming crystals.

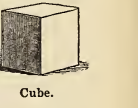
Crȳs′tal-līze (129), *v. t.* or *i.* To form into crystals.

Crȳs′tal-lŏg′ra-phy, *n.* The science of crystallization.

Cŭb, *n.* The young of many beasts, especially of the dog.

Cū′ba-tūre (50), *n.* The finding the exact cubic contents of a body.

Cūbe (26), *n.* A regular solid body with six equal sides; the third power of a root.



Cube.

Cū′beb, *n.* A small, spicy, tropical berry.

Cū′bic, *a.* Having the form of a cube.

Cū′bi-fōrm, *a.* Being in the form of a cube.

Cū′bit, *n.* The fore arm; measure of a man's arm from the elbow to the wrist.

Cū′bit-al, *a.* Containing, or belonging to, a cubit.

Cŭck′old, *n.* A man whose wife is false to him.

Cuck′oō, *n.* A bird; — so called from its note.

Cū′cul-late, or **Cu-cūl′late**, *a.* Hooded; like a hood.

Cū'cum-ber, *n.* A certain garden plant, and its fruit.

Cū'cur-bit, *n.* A chemical vessel like a gourd.

Cūd, *n.* A portion of food or of tobacco chewed. [snug.

Cūd'dle, *v. i.* To lie close or

Cūd'dy, *n.* A small cabin in a lighter or boat.

Cūd'gel (130), *n.* A thick heavy stick. — *v. t.* To beat with a heavy stick.

Cūe (140), *n.* [Fr. *queue*, tail, fr. Lat. *cauda*.] End or tail of a thing; a hint; an intimation; a rod used in playing billiards.

Cūff (123), *n.* A blow; part of a sleeve. — *v. t.* To strike with the open hand.

Cuī-rāss' (kwe-rās' *or* kwē'-ras), *n.* A breastplate.

Cuī'ras-sīēr' (kwē'-), *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass.

Cū'li-na-ry, *a.* Belonging to the kitchen or to cookery.

Cūll (123), *v. t.* To select or pick out. [strainer.

Cūl'len-der, *n.* A kind of

Cūl'ler, *n.* One who culls.

Cūl'ly, *n.* The dupe of a woman. — *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive.

Cūlm, *n.* The stem of grasses; anthracite coal.

Cūl'mi-nāte, *v. i.* To reach the highest point.

Cūl'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Highest point of altitude. [able.

Cūl'pa-ble, *a.* Faulty; blam-

Cūl'pa-bil'i-ty, *n.* Blamableness; faultiness; guilt.

Cūl'pa-bly, *adv.* With blame.

Cūl'prit, *n.* One who is accused or convicted of crime; a criminal.

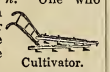
Cūl'ti-va-ble, *a.* Capable of being cultivated.

Cūl'ti-vāte, *v. t.* To till; to foster; to ameliorate; to raise by tilling.

Cūl'ti-vā'ted, *p. a.* Improved or raised by culture.

Cūl'ti-vā'tion, *n.* Improvement by tillage, or by study.

Cūl'ti-vā'tor, *n.* One who cultivates; an implement for loosening the surface of the ground.



Cultivator.

Cūl'tūre (50), *n.* Act of cultivating; improvement of mind or manners. — *v. t.* To cultivate.

Cūl'ver-in, *n.* A long and slender species of ordnance.

Cūl'vert, *n.* An arched drain.

Cūm'ber, *v. t.* To clog; to burden; to load; to embarrass.

Cūm'ber-sōme, *a.* Burdensome. [clog.

Cūm'brance, *n.* Burden;

Cūm'brous, *a.* Troublesome; embarrassing; oppressive; burdensome.

Cūm'in, *n.* A plant having aromatic seeds.

Cu-mū'lāte, *v. t.* To heap up.

Cū'mu-lā'tion, *n.* Act of heaping together.

Cū'mu-la-tīve, *a.* Augmenting by addition. [wedge.

Cū'ne-al, *a.* Shaped like a

Cū'ne-ate, } *a.* Wedge-
Cū'ne-āt'ed, } shaped; cuneiform. [shaped.

Cu-nē'i-fôrm, *a.* Wedge-

Cūn'ning, *a.* Artful; crafty; sly; skillful. — *n.* Art; skill; craft; artifice.

Cūn'ning-ly, *adv.* In a cunning manner; artfully.

Cūn'ning-ness, *n.* Quality of being cunning; craft.

Cūp, *n.* A small drinking vessel, or any thing resembling it; (*pl.*) revelry. — *v. t.* To bleed by scarification.

Cūp'-bear'er, *n.* One who fills and hands the cups at an entertainment.

Cūp'board (kŭb'urd), *n.* A small closet with shelves for cups, &c.

Cū'pel, *n.* A little cup used in refining metals.

Cū'pel-lā'tion, *n.* Process of refining metals by a cupel.

Cu-pīd'i-ty, *n.* Inordinate desire, particularly of wealth.

Cū'po-là (140), *n.* [From Lat. *cupa*, a tub, cask.] A dome; an arched roof.

Cūp'ping, *n.* A mode of bleeding. [copper.

Cū'pre-oŭs, *a.* Of, or like,

Cûr, *n.* A worthless or degenerate dog; a mean or snappish fellow. [ing cured.

Cūr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of be-

Cū'ra-çōa' (-sō'), *n.* A cordial flavored with orange peel and spices.

Cū'ra-çy, *n.* Office of a curate.

Cū'rate, *n.* An assistant to a rector or vicar. [cure.

Cū'ra-tīve, *a.* Tending to

Cu-rā'tor, *n.* A guardian; a trustee.

Cûrb, *v. t.* To keep in subjection. — SYN. To check; restrain; bridle; control. — *n.* Part of a bridle; box round a well; restraint.

Cûrb'-stōne, *n.* A stone placed edgewise against earth or stone work to prevent its giving way.

Cûrd, *n.* Coagulated part of milk. — *v. t.* To coagulate or thicken.

Cûr'dle, *v. t.* or *i.* To coagulate; to thicken.

Cûrd'y, *a.* Like curd; coagulated.

Cūre (84), *n.* Remedy; a healing; care of souls; office of a curate. — *v. t.* To restore to health; to heal; to salt and dry.

Cūre'less, *a.* Incurable.

Cūr'er, *n.* One who cures.

Cūr'few, *n.* An evening bell

Cū'ri-ōs'i-ty, *n.* Great inquisitiveness; a rarity; a sight.

Cū'ri-oŭs, *a.* Inquisitive; nice; singular.

Cū'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Inquisitively; neatly; artfully.

Cûrl, *n.* A ringlet of hair. — *v. t.* or *i.* To form or bend into ringlets.

Cûr'lew, *n.* An aquatic wading bird.

Cûrl'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being curly.

Cûrl'y, *a.* Having curls.

Cur-mûd'geon (-jun), *n.* A surly miser; a churl.

Cûr'rant, *n.* [From *Corinth*, in Greece.] A shrub and its fruit.

Cûr'ren-çy, *n.* Circulation; money; paper passing for money.

Cûr'rent, *a.* Circulating; common; generally received; now passing. — *n.* A stream; general course.

Cûr'rent-ly, *adv.* With general reception; fashionably.

Cûr'ri-ele, *n.* A chaise of two wheels for two horses.

Cûr'ri-er, *n.* A dresser of tanned leather.

Cûr'rish, *a.* Like a cross dog; snappish; quarrelsome.

Cûr'ry, *v. t.* To dress, as leather; to rub and clean, as horses.

Cûr'ry-cōmb (-kōm), *n.* A comb to clean horses.

Cûrse, *v. t.* To wish evil to; to execrate. — *v. i.* To use oaths. — *n.* A wish of evil; execration; malediction.

Cûrsed (kûrst), *p. p.* Execrated.

Cûrs'ed (57), *a.* Deserving a curse; vexatious; hateful.

Cûr'sīve, *a.* Running; flowing; hasty.

Cûr'so-ri-ly (135), *adv.* In a cursory manner; hastily.

Cûr'so-ry, *a.* Hasty; hurried; rapid; slight. [crusty.

Cûrt, *a.* Short; abrupt;

Cur-tāil', *v. t.* To cut short; to abridge; to cut off.

Cûr'tain, *n.* A hanging cloth for a bed or window. — *v. t.* To inclose or furnish with curtains.

Cū'rule, *a.* Belonging to a chariot; — said of a kind of chair placed in a chariot, and in which the Roman magistrates sat when they went to council.

Cûrv'ā-ted, *a.* Curved; bent.

Cur-vā'tion, *n.* Act of curving or bending.

Cûrv'a-tūre, *n.* A curve.

Cûrve, *a.* Bending; inflected. — *n.* Any thing bent. — *v. t.* To inflect; to bend.


Curve.

Cûr'vet, *n.* A particular leap of a horse. — *v. i.* To make a curvet; to leap and frisk.

Cûrv'i-lin'e-al, } *a.* Having
Cûrv'i-lin-e-ar, } a curve line. [curvature.

Cûrv'i-ty, *n.* A bent state;

Cush'at, *n.* The ringdove.

Cush'ion (kōōsh'un), *n.* A pillow for a seat. — *v. t.* To furnish with cushions.

Cūsp, *n.* Point of the new moon; projecting point in arches, &c. [point.

Cūsp'i-dal, *a.* Ending in a

Cūsp'i-date, } *a.* Ending in a
Cūsp'i-dā'ted, } point; acute.

Cūs'tard, *n.* A composition of milk, eggs, sugar, &c.

Cus-tō'di-al, *a.* Relating to custody.

Cus-tō'di-an, *n.* One who has the care of a public building.

Cūs'to-dy, *n.* A keeping or guarding; imprisonment.

Cūs'tom, *n.* Habitual practice; usage; way of acting; (*pl.*) duties on imported or exported goods. [ually.

Cūs'tom-a-ri-ly, *adv.* Habit-

Cūs'tom-a-ry, *a.* Conformable to custom; conventional.

Cūs'tom-er, *n.* An accustomed buyer at a shop.

Cūs'tom-house, *n.* The place where customs or duties are paid.

Cūt, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUT.] To make an incision in; to divide; to hew; to carve; to chop. — *n.* A cleft or gash; a slice; an engraved block, or an impression from it. [the skin.

Cu-tā'ne-oŭs, *n.* Relating to

Cū'ti-cle, *n.* Outermost skin of the body; scarf-skin.

Cu-tĭe'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle. [sword.

Cūt'lass, *n.* A broad curving

Cūt'ler, *n.* A maker of knives, and the like.

Cūt'ler-y, *n.* Articles made by cutlers, as knives, scissors, &c. [meat for broiling.

Cūt'let, *n.* A small piece of

Cūt'purse, *n.* One who cuts purses to steal their contents; a pickpocket.

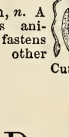

Cutter.

Cūt'ter, *n.* One who cuts; a swift sailing vessel.

Cūt'-throat, *n.* A murderer; an assassin.

Cūt'ting, *a.* Severe; pungent. — *n.* A piece cut off.

Cūt'tle-fish, *n.* A molluscous animal that fastens itself to other bodies.


Cuttle-fish.

Cŭt'-wa'ter, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow.

Cȳ'cle, *n.* A circle or orbit; a round of time.

Cȳ'e-lie, } *a.* Pertaining to
Cȳ'e-lie-al, } a cycle.

Cȳ'cloid, *n.* A geometrical curve.

Cȳ'clo-pē'an, } *a.* Pertaining
Cȳ-clŏp'ie, } to the Cyclops; vast; massive.

Cȳ'clo-pæ'di-a (140), *n.* A
Cȳ'clo-pē'di-a } body or circle of sciences; a dictionary of arts and sciences.

Cȳg'net, *n.* A young swan.


Cylinder.

Cȳl'in-der, *n.* A long circular body of uniform diameter.

Cȳ-lin'dric-al, *a.* Of the nature of a cylinder.

Cym'bal, *n.* An instrument of music.


Cymbals.

Cȳn'ic, } *a.* Sur-
Cȳn'ic-al, } ly; snarling; satirical.

Cȳn'ic, *n.* A morose man or philosopher.

Cȳn'o-sure, or Cȳ'no-sure (-shur, 50), *n.* The constellation of the Lesser Bear, containing the north or polar star; hence, a center of attraction.

Cȳ'press, *n.* An evergreen tree, anciently used at funerals and to adorn tombs, and hence an emblem of mourning.

Cȳst, *n.* A bag in animal bodies, inclosing matter.

Czär (zär), *n.* [From *Cæsar.*] A king; a chief; a title given to the emperor of Russia.

Cza-rī'nā (za-ree'ná), *n.* A title of the empress of Russia.

Czär'o-witz (zär'o-wits), *n.* The title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.

D.

DĂB (129), *v. t.* To hit gently with the hand or with something soft or moist. — *n.* A blow with something soft; a small lump of any thing soft; an expert.

Dăb'ble, *v. i.* To play in water. — *v. t.* To wet by little dips or strokes; to meddle.

Dăb'bler, *n.* One who dabbles.

Dăb'ster, *n.* One who is expert; an adept.

Dăce, *n.* A small river fish.

Dăc'tyl, *n.* A poetical foot of one long and two short syllables, or one accented and two unaccented syllables.

Dăd, } *n.* A child's term
Dăd'dy, } for father.

Daf'fo-dil, *n.* A plant with yellow flowers.

Dăft (5), *a.* Insane; foolish.

Dăg, *n.* A loose end, as of a lock of wool.

Dăg'ger, *n.* A short sword; a reference mark [†].

Dăg'gle, *v. i.* To trail in the dirt; to draggle.

Da-guĕrre'o-tўpe (-gĕr'ō-tīp), *n.* [From *Daguerre*, the discoverer.] A photographic picture on a plate of silvered copper.

Dāhl'iă (dāl'yă *or* dā'lyă), *n.* [From *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] A plant bearing beautiful flowers.

Dāi'ly (136), *a.* Being or happening every day. — *adv.* Every day; day by day.

Dāin'ti-ly (135), *adv.* Nicely; delicately; fastidiously.

Dāin'ti-ness, *n.* Quality of being dainty.

Dāin'ty, *a.* Nice; fastidious; delicious. — *n.* A nice bit; a delicacy.

Dāi'ry (86), *n.* The place where milk is kept, and made into butter or cheese.

Dāi'ry-māid, *n.* A woman who attends to a dairy.

Dāi'sy, *n.* A well-known plant.

Dāle, *n.* A low place between hills; a vale.

Dāl'li-ance (135), *n.* Act of fondness; mutual embrace.

Dāl'li-er, *n.* One who dallies.

Dāl'ly, *v. i.* To delay; to linger; to trifle or sport with; to fondle.

Dăm, *n.* The mother of brutes; a bank to confine water. — *v. t.* To confine or shut in by dams, as water.

Dăm'ăġe, *n.* Injury; hurt; harm; loss; (*pl.*) compeusation for an injury actually sustained. — *v. t.* To injure; to hurt; to impair.

Dăm'ăġe-a-ble (133), *a.* Liable to receive damage.

Dăm'ask, *n.* [From *Damascus.*] A silk woven with flowers or figures. — *v. t.* To decorate with ornamental figures, as silk, steel, &c. [ask.

Dăm'ask-een', *v. t.* To dam-

Dāme, *n.* A lady; a matron.

Dămn (dăm, 78), *v. t.* To condemn; to sentence to eternal punishment.

Dăm'na-ble, *a.* Deserving damnation; odious.

Dăm'na-bly, *adv.* So as to incur or deserve damnation.

Dam-nā'tion, *n.* Sentence to everlasting punishment.

Dăm'na-to-ry, *a.* Tending to condemn; condemnatory.

Dămned (dămd; *in serious discourse*, dăm'ned), *p. a.* Seutenced to punishment in a future state; hateful; abominable.

Dămp, *a.* Moist; humid; watery. — *n.* Moist air; moisture; humidity. — *v. t.* To wet; to moisten; to dispirit.

Dămp'er, *n.* One who, or that which, damps; a valve to stop air.

Dămp'ish, *a.* Rather damp; moist; humid.

Dămp'ness, *n.* Moisture; humidity.

Dăm'sel, *n.* A young maiden.

Dăm'son (dăm'zu), *n.* A small black plum.

Dănçe, *v. i.* To move to music with varied motions of the feet. — *v. t.* To cause to dance. — *n.* A stepping or moving to the sound of music.

Dăn'çer, *n.* One who dances.

Dăn'de-li'on, *n.* A well-known plant with yellow flowers. [low.

Dăn'di-prăt, *n.* A little fel-

Dăn'dle, *v. t.* To shake on the knee; to fondle.

Dăn'dler, *n.* One who dandles.

Dăn'druff, *n.* Scurf on the head.

Dăn'dy, *n.* A fop; a coxcomb.

Dăn'dy-ĭsm, *n.* Manners and character of a dandy.

Dāne, *n.* A native of Denmark.

Dān'ġer (79), *n.* Exposure to injury; peril; hazard.

Dān'ġer-oŭs, *a.* Full of danger.

Dān'ġer-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With danger or hazard.

Dăn'gle, *v. i.* To hang loose and waving; to follow closely.

Dăn'gler, *n.* One who hangs about women. [damp.

Dănk, *a.* Moist; humid;

Dăp'per, *a.* Little and active.

Dăp'ple, *a.* Of various colors; spotted. — *v. t.* To variegate with spots.

Dăp'pled, *a.* Variegated with spots.

Dāre, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DURST.] To have courage; to venture. — *v. t.* To challenge; to defy; to venture.

Dâr'ing, *a.* Having great courage. — SYN. Fearless; intrepid; defiant; brave.

Dâr'ing-ly, *adv.* Fearlessly.

Därk, *a.* Wanting light; obscure; opaque. — *n.* Darkness; gloom; obscurity.

Därk'en, *v. t.* To make dark. — *v. i.* To grow dark.

Därk'ish, *a.* Rather dark; dusky.

Därk'ly, *adv.* Obscurely; blindly; with imperfect light.

Därk'ness, *n.* Want of light; gloom; obscurity.

Därk'sŏme, *a.* Void of light; gloomy; dim; obscure.

Dâr'ling, *a.* Dearly beloved. — *n.* One much beloved.

Därn, *v. t.* To mend holes in by drawing threads across the rents.

Dâr'nel, *n.* A kind of grass, including rye-grass.

Därt, *n.* A pointed missile weapou. — *v. t.* To throw; to hurl; to emit. — *v. i.* To fly, as a dart; to issue suddeuly.

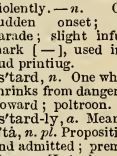
Dăsh, *v. t.* To throw violently. — *v. i.* To rush or strike violently. — *n.* Collision; sudden onset; flourish; parade; slight infusion; a mark [—], used in writing and printiug.

Dăs'tard, *n.* One who meanly shrinks from danger. — SYN. Coward; poltroon.

Dăs'tard-ly, *a.* Meanly timid.

Dā'tă, *n. pl.* Propositions given and admitted; premises.

Dāte, *n.* [Lat. *datus*, given.] The time of an event; the fruit of a palm-tree. — *v. t.* To note the time of.


Date-tree.

Dāte'less, *a.* Having no date.

Dā'tive, *n.* The third of the Greek and Latin cases.

Daub (130), *v. t.* To smear; to paint coarsely. — *n.* A coarse painting.

Daub'er, *n.* One who daubs.

Daub'er-y, *n.* Coarse painting.

Daub'y, *a.* Sticky; ropy; glutinous; viscous.

Daugh'ter (daw'ter) *n.* A female child.

Daugh'ter-ly (daw-), *adv.* Becoming a daughter.

Dāunt, *v. t.* To check by fear of danger. — SYN. To intimidate; dishearten; dismay.

Dāunt'less, *n.* Fearless; intrepid; bold. [lessly.

Dāunt'less-ly, *adv.* Fear-

Dāunt'less-ness, *n.* Fearlessness.

Dau'phin, *n.* Eldest son of the king of France.

Dăv'it, or Dā'vit, *n.* Projecting pieces of iron in a ship to suspend a boat from.



Davits.

Daw'dle, *v. t.* To waste time by trifling.

Dawn, *v. i.* To begin to grow light in the morning; to begin to open and give promise. —*n.* Break of day; beginning; first rise or appearance.

Dāy, *n.* Time from sunrise to sunset; the 24 hours from midnight to midnight; victory.

Dāy'-book, *n.* A tradesman's journal of accounts.

Dāy'-break, *n.* First appearance of day; dawn.

Dāy'light (-līt), *n.* Light of day.

Dāys'man (143), *n.* An umpire or arbiter.

Dāy'-spring, *n.* The dawn.

Dāy'-star, *n.* The morning star.

Dāze, *v. t.* To dazzle; to bedāz'zle, *v. t.* To overpower with light or splendor.

Dēa'con (dē'kn), *n.* A subordinate church officer.

Dēa'con-ry, } *n.* The office
Dēa'con-ship, } of a deacon.

Dēad, *a.* Destitute of life; lifeless; dull; still. —*n.* Stillness; gloom; silence; (*pl.*) those who are dead.

Dēad'en (dēd'n), *v. t.* To make dead, lifeless, or spiritless.

Dēad'-lift, *n.* A lift with unaided strength.

Dēad'-light (-līt), *n.* A strong shutter for a cabin window, with a glass in the center.



Dēad'ly, *a.* Fatal; mortal; implacable. —*adv.* Mortally; fatally.

Dēad'ness, *n.* Want of life or spirit; vapidness.

Dēaf (*or* def), *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing.

Dēaf'en (*or* dēf'n), *v. t.* To make deaf; to stun.

Dēaf'-mūte (*or* dēf'-mūt), *n.* One both deaf and dumb.

Dēaf'ness (*or* dēf'-), *n.* Want of the ability to hear.

Dēal, *n.* A part; quantity; distribution, as of cards; a pine or fir board or plank. —*v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEALT.] To distribute: to divide. —*v. i.* To traffic; to trade.

Dēal'er, *n.* One who deals; a trader.

Dēan, *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary subordinate to a bishop.

Dēan'er-y, *n.* Office or mansion of a dean.

Dēar, *a.* Beloved; costly; of high value; precious. —*n.* A person beloved.

Dēar'ly, *adv.* At a high price; with great fondness.

Dēar'ness, *n.* High price; nearness of affection; fondness.

Dēarth (12), *n.* Great scarcity; want; barrenness.

Dēath, *n.* Extinction of life; mortality. [person.

Dēath'-bĕd, *n.* Bed of a dying

Dēath'less, *a.* Immortal; undying.

Dēath'-wăr'rant, *n.* A warrant for an execution.

De-bā'ele, *n.* A violent rush of waters, having great transporting power.

De-bär' (129), *v. t.* To hinder; to exclude. [to land.

De-bärk', *v. t.* To disembark;

De-bāse', *v. t.* To degrade; to lower; to adulterate; to vitiate. [bases.

De-bās'er, *n.* One who de-

De-bāse'ment, *n.* Act of debasing; degradation.

De-bāt'a-ble, *a.* Disputable.

De-bāte', *v.* To dispute; to discuss; to controvert. —*n.* dispute; public discussion.

De-bāt'er, *n.* One who debates.

De-bauch', *n.* Excess in eating and drinking; intemperance. —*v. t.* To corrupt; to vitiate.

Dĕb'au-chee' (-o-shee'), *n.* A drunkard; a rake.

De-bauch'er, *n.* One who debauches.

De-bauch'er-y, *n.* Intemperance; habitual lewdness.

De-bĕnt'ure (50), *n.* A custom-house certificate entitling to a drawback; bonds, &c., for money loans.

De-bĭl'i-tāte, *v. t.* To weaken; to enfeeble. [weakness.

De-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Feebleness;

Dĕb'it, *n.* Debt; debtor side of an account-book. —*v. t.* To charge with debt.

Dĕb'o-nâir', *a.* Courteous; affable.

De-bouch' (-bōōsh'), *v. i.* To issue or march out of a confined place, as troops.

†De-bris' (dā-bree'), *n.* Ruins; fragments of rocks piled up.

Dēbt (dĕt), *n.* What is due.

Dēbt'or (dĕt'or), *n.* One who owes another.

†Debut (dā-bū' *or* dā-bŭ'), *n.* A first appearance, as of an actor. [ten.

Dē'cade, *n.* The number of

De-cā'dence, } *n.* State of
De-cā'den-cy, } decay.

Dē'ca-gŏn, *n.* A plane figure of ten sides and ten angles.

Dē'ca-lōgue (-lŏg), *n.* The ten commandments.

De-cămp', *v. i.* To depart from a camp; to march off.

De-cămp'ment, *n.* Act of decamping or marching off.

Dē'ca-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a deanery.

Dec-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having ten angles. [gently.

De-cānt', *v. t.* To pour off

Dē'can-tā'tion, *n.* Act of decanting.

De-cānt'er, *n.* A glass vessel for liquor.

De-cāp'i-tāte, *v. t.* To behead. [beheading.

De-cāp'i-tā'tion, *n.* Act of

De-cāy', *n.* [Lat. *de*, from, and *cadere*, to fall.] Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, &c.; decline. —*v. t.* To decline; to fail.

De-cease', *n.* Departure from life; death. —*v. i.* To depart from life; to die.

De-ceased' (-seest'), *a.* Departed from life; dead.

De-cēit', *n.* Device intended to deceive.—SYN. Duplicity; artifice; fraud.

De-cēit'ful, *a.* Full of deceit or guile.

De-cēit'ful-ly, *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently.

De-cēit'ful-ness, *n.* Disposition to deceive.

De-cēiv'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be deceived.

De-cēive', *v. t.* To lead into error; to impose upon; to delude; to beguile.

De-cēiv'er, *n.* One who deceives or misleads; an impostor.

De-cĕm'ber, *n.* The twelfth or last month of the year.

De-cĕm'vir, *n.* (*pl.* De-cĕm'virs, or †De-cĕm'vi-ri.) One

of 10 magistrates who had absolute authority in ancient Rome.

De-çĕm'vi-ral, *a.* Relating to the decemvirs.

De-çĕm'vi-rate (42), *n.* Office of decemvirs.

Dē'çen-çy, *n.* Fitness; propriety; modesty.

De-çēn'na-ry, *n.* A period of ten years.

De-çēn'ni-al, *a.* Continuing ten years; happening every ten years.

Dē'çent, *a.* Suitable or becoming. — SYN. Proper; seemly; fit.

Dē'çent-ly, *adv.* Fitly; properly; modestly.

De-çēp'tion, *n.* Act of deceiving; cheat; fraud; deceit.

De-çēp'tive, *a.* Tending to deceive; deceitful; false.

De-çīd'a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being decided.

De-çīde', *v. t.* or *i.* To determine; to finish; to settle; to form a definite opinion.

De-çīd'ed, *a.* Determined; resolute; clear.

De-çīd'ed-ly, *adv.* With determination; fixedly.

De-çīd'u-oŭs, *a.* Falling off every season; not perennial.

Dĕç'i-mal, *a.* Proceeding by tens; tenth. — *n.* A fraction or other number expressed in the scale of tens.

Dĕç'i-mal-ly, *adv.* By decimals.

Dĕç'i-māte, *v. t.* To take one in every ten; to destroy every tenth man of.

Dĕç'i-mā'tion, *n.* The taking of every tenth.

De-çī'pher, *v. t.* To explain; to unravel; to unfold.

De-çī'pher-er, *n.* One who deciphers or unravels.

De-çĭs'ion (-zĭzh'un), *n.* Determination; conclusion; firmness.

De-çī'sive, *a.* Final; conclusive. [sively.

De-çī'sive-ly, *adv.* Conclu-

De-çī'so-ry, *a.* Able to decide.

Děck, *v. t.* To dress; to array; to adorn; to set off or embellish. — *n.* The floor of a ship.

De-clāim' (130), *v. i.* To speak an oration; to harangue.

De-clāim'er, *n.* One who declaims.

Děc'la-mā'tion, *n.* A set speech or harangue.

De-clăm'a-to-ry, *a.* Being in the style of declamation.

Děc'la-rā'tion, *n.* Affirmation; assertion; announcement.

De-clăr'a-tive, } *a.* Making
De-clăr'a-to-ry, } declaration or explanation; assertive.

De-clāre', *v. t.* or *i.* To make known publicly; to proclaim, to affirm; to assert.

De-clĕn'sion, *n.* Act of declining; decay; tendency to fail; variation of nouns.

De-clĭn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being grammatically varied.

Děc'li-nā'tion, *n.* Act of declining; descent; angular distance of any object from the celestial equator.

De-clīne', *v. i.* To bend over; to fail; to decay. — *v. t.* To bend downward; to shun; to refuse; to inflict. — *n.* Tending to a worse state; decay; diminution.

De-clĭv'i-ty, *n.* Inclination downward; gradual descent.

De-cŏct', *v. t.* To prepare by boiling; to digest.

De-cŏc'tion, *n.* A boiling; preparation made by boiling.

Dē'col-lā'tion, *n.* Act of beheading.

De-cŏl'or-ā'tion, *n.* Removal or absence of color.

Dē'com-pōs'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being decomposed.

Dē'com-pōse', *v. t.* To resolve into original elements.

Dē'com pōs'ite, *a.* Compounded more than once.

De-cŏm'po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Resolution or separation into constituent parts.

Dē'com-pound', *v. t.* To compound a second time. — *a.* Compounded a second time, or repeatedly.

Děc'o-rāte, *v. t.* To adorn; to embellish; to ornament.

Děc'o-rā'tion, *n.* Act of decorating; embellishment.

Děc'o-ra-tĭve, *a.* Fitted to adorn.

De-cŏ'roŭs, or Děc'o-roŭs, *a.* Becoming; behaving with decorum; suitable.

De-cŏ'roŭs-ly, or Děc'o-roŭs-ly, *adv.* Decently; becomingly.

De-cŏr'ti-cāte, *v. t.* To strip off bark; to peel. [peeling.

De-cŏr'ti-cā'tion, *n.* Act of

De-cŏ'rum, *n.* Propriety of speech and behavior; decency.

De-coy', *v. t.* To allure into a snare or net; to mislead. — *n.* Allurement to mischief; temptation; snare; lure for birds.

De-crēase', *v. t.* To make less. — *v. i.* To grow or become less. — *n.* A becoming less; decay; diminution.

De-crēe' (130), *v. t.* To determine; to ordain. — *n.* An edict; order; ordinance.

Dē'cre-ment, *n.* Decrease.

De-crĕp'it, *a.* Infirm; wasted; worn with age.

De-crĕp'i-tāte, *v.* To roast so as to cause crackling.

De-crĕp'i-tā'tion, *n.* The act of roasting with a crackling.

De-crĕp'i-tūde, *n.* Broken state of the body by age.

De-crĕs'çent, *a.* Decreasing.

De-crē'tal, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a decree. — *n.* A letter of the pope; a book of edicts or decrees.

Dĕç're-to-ry (107), *a.* Established by decree; official.

De-crī'al (135), *n.* A crying down; a clamorous censure.

De-crī'er, *n.* One who decries.

De-crȳ', *v. t.* To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless.

De-cŭm'bençe, } *n.* Act or
De-cŭm'ben-çy, } posture of lying down.

De-cŭm'bent, *a.* Lying down; prostrate.

Dē'cu-ple, *a.* Tenfold.

De-cū'ri-on, *n.* An officer over ten men.

De-cŭs'sāte, *v. t.* To cross at an acute angle.

Dē'cus-sā'tion, *n.* A crossing at an acute angle. [ing.

De-dē'co-roŭs, *a.* Unbecom-

Dĕd'i-cāte (42), *v. t.* To consecrate; to devote; to inscribe.

Dĕd'i-cā'tion, *n.* Consecration; address to a patron or friend, prefixed to book.

Dĕd'i-cā'tor, *n.* One who dedicates or inscribes.

Dĕd'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Comprising a dedication.

De-dūçe', *v. t.* [Lat. *de*, from, and *ducere*, to lead.] To draw, as an inference; to infer.

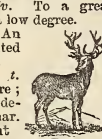
De-dūçe'ment, *n.* That which is deduced; inference.

De-dū'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being inferred or deduced.

De-dū'çive, } *a.* Performing
De-dŭct'ive, } the act of deduction.

De-dŭct', *v. t.* To take away; to subtract.

De-dŭc'tion, *n.* An abatement ; that which is deducted ; an inference.
De-dŭc'tive-ly, *adv.* By way of deduction.
Deed, *n.* That which is done ; action ; exploit; a sealed writing to convey property.—*v. t.* To transfer by deed.
Deem, *v. t.* To think ; to judge ; to suppose.
Deep, *a.* [Allied to *dip.*] Far to the bottom ; profound ; sagacious ; artful ; intricate ; of low tone ; grave. — *n.* The sea ; an abyss.
Deep'en (55), *v. t.* To make more deep ; to darken.—*v. i.* To grow more deep.
Deep'ly, *adv.* To a great depth ; to a low degree.
Deer, *n.* An animal hunted for venison.


Deer.

De-fāce', *v. t.* To disfigure ; to erase ; to destroy ; to mar.
De-fāce'ment (132), *n.* Injury to the surface ; razure.
De-fāl'cāte, *v. t.* To lop off.
Dĕf'al-cā'tion, *n.* That which is cut off ; diminution ; deficit.
Dĕf'a-mā'tion, *n.* Slander ; calumny ; detraction.
De-fām'a-to-ry, *a.* Slanderous ; calumnious.
De-fāme', *v. t.* To slander ; to speak evil of.
De-fām'er, *n.* One who slanders.
De-fault', *n.* Omission ; failure ; non-appearance in court. — *v. t.* To recall in court, and record for not appearing.
De-fault'er, *n.* One guilty of default ; a peculator.
De-fēa'sance, *n.* Act of annulling.
De-fēa'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being annulled or abrogated.
De-fēat', *n.* An overthrow ; rout. — *v. t.* To overthrow ; to rout ; to frustrate.
Dĕf'e-cāte, *v. t.* To purify, as liquors, from foul matter.
Dĕf'e-cā'tion, *n.* Act of purifying liquors.
De-fect', *n.* Want or deficiency ; imperfection ; fault ; blemish.
De-fec'tion, *n.* A falling away ; apostasy ; revolt.
De-fect'ive, *a.* Full of defects ; imperfect ; incomplete ; deficient.
De-fect'ive-ly, *adv.* With defect.
De-fĕnce', *n* Protection from injury. See *Defense.*
De-fend', *v. t.* or *i.* [Lat. *de*, from, and *fendere*, to guard.] To guard from injury.— SYN. To protect ; to vindicate.
De-fend'ant, *n.* One who makes defense, or opposes a complaint.
De-fend'er, *n.* One who defends.
De-fense' (149), *n.* Protection from injury ; vindication.
De-fense'less, *a.* Unarmed.
De-fen'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being defended.
De-fen'sive, *a.* Serving to defend. — *n.* Safeguard ; state of defense.
De-fer' (12, 129), *v. t.* To put off ; to delay. — *v. i.* To wait ; to yield out of respect.
Dĕf'er-ençe, *n.* Respect or concession to another.
Dĕf'er-en'tial, *a.* Expressing deference.
De-fi'ançe, *n.* Act of defying ; a challenge to fight.
De-fi'ant, *a.* Bold ; insolent.
De-fi'cien-çy (-fish'en-), *n.* Defect ; want ; imperfection.
De-fi'cient (-fish'ent), *a.* Wanting ; imperfect.
Dĕf'i-çīt, *n.* Deficiency.
De-fi'er, *n.* One who defies.
De-file', or **Dē'file**, *n.* A narrow passage, as between hills.
De-file', *v. t.* To pollute. — *v. i.* To go off file by file.
De-file'ment, *n.* Pollution.
De-fin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being defined.
De-fīne', *v. t.* To end ; to make the limits of ; to explain ; to interpret.
Dĕf'i-nīte, *a.* Having precise limits ; certain ; exact.
Dĕf'i-nīte-ly, *adv.* With certain limitation.
Dĕf'i-nite-ness, *n.* State or quality of being definite.
Dĕf'i-ni'tion (-nish'un), *n.* Description of a thing by its properties ; explanation of the meaning of a word.
De-fin'i-tive, *a.* Determinate ; final ; conclusive. — *n.* That which ascertains or defines.
De-fin'i-tive-ly, *adv.* Positively ; finally ; unconditionally.
De-flā'gra-ble, or **Dĕf'la-gra-ble**, *a.* Combustible.
Dĕf'la-grāte, *v. t.* To burn suddenly.
Dĕf'la-grā'tion, *n.* A rapid and sparkling combustion.
De-flēct', *v. i.* or *t.* To turn aside ; to deviate.
De-flĕc'tion (149), *n.* A turning ; deviation.
De-flĕx'ūre, *n.* Deflection.
Dĕf'lo-rā'tion, *n.* Act of deflouring. [seduce.
De-flour', *v. t.* To ravish ; to
De-flux'ion, *n.* A flowing down, as of humors.
De-fō'li-ā'tion, *n.* Fall of the leaf.
De-fôrçe', *v. t.* To keep from the owner unlawfully.
De-fôrçe'ment, *n.* A wrongful witholding, as of lands or tenements.
De-fôrm', *v. t.* To mar ; to disfigure ; to make ugly.
De-fôrmed', *a.* Ugly ; disfigured.
De-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* Want of beauty or symmetry ; ugliness ; unnatural shape.
De-fraud', *v. t.* To cheat, esp. to injure by embezzlement.
De-fraud'er, *n.* One who defrauds ; a cheat.
De-frāy', *v. t.* To bear or pay, as expenses.
De-fūnct', *a.* Deceased ; dead. — *n.* A dead person.
De-fȳ', *v. t.* To dare ; to challenge ; to set at naught.
De-ġĕn'er-a-çy, *n.* Decline in good qualities ; meanness.
De-ġĕn'er-āte (42), *a.* Having declined in worth ; base.
De-ġĕn'er-āte, *v. i.* To decline in virtue or good qualities ; to deteriorate.
De-ġĕn'er-ā'tion, *n.* A growing worse ; deterioration.
Dĕg'lu-tī'tion (-tish'un), *n.* Act or power of swallowing.
Dĕg'ra-dā'tion, *n.* A depriving of rank ; degeneracy.
De-grāde', *v. t.* To deprive of rank or title ; to lower.
De-grād'ed, *p. a.* Reduced in rank ; lowered.
De-gree' (140), *n.* A step ; extent ; grade ; rank ; the 360th part of a circle.
De-his'çençe, *n.* Act of gaping ; the opening of pods, &c.
De-his'çent, *a.* Opening, as a pod.
Dē-hôrt', *v. t.* To dissuade.
Dē'hor-tā'tion, *n.* A dissuasion.
De-hôrt'a-to-ry, *a.* Fitted or designed to dissuade.
Dē'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of enrolling among deities.
De-if'ie, *a.* Making divine or god-like.
Dē'i-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *deus*, god,

and *forma*, form.] Of a god-like form. [rank of deity.

Dē'i-fȳ, *v. t.* To exalt to the

Deign (dān), *v. i.* To condescend; to vouchsafe. — *v. t.* To grant; to allow.

Dē'ism, *n.* A belief in God accompanied by a denial of revelation.

Dē'ist, *n.* One who believes in a god, but not in revealed religion.

De-ĭst'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
De-ĭst'ic-al, } to deism.

Dē'i-ty, *n.* A divinity; God.

De-jĕct', *v. t.* To cast down; to dispirit; to discourage.

De-jĕct'ed, *a.* Cast down.

De-jĕct'ed-ly, *adv.* In a dejected manner.

De-jĕct'ed-ness, *a.* Dejection.

De-jĕc'tion, *n.* Depression of spirits; melancholy.

De-lāy', *v. t.* To put off; to defer; to detain. — *v. i.* To move slowly; to linger. — *n.* Hindrance; detention; a stay or stop.

Dē'le, *v. t.* To erase; to remove, as something which has been put in type.

Dĕl'e-ble, *a.* Capable of being effaced.

De-lĕct'a-ble, *a.* Delightful; highly pleasing.

De-lĕc'ta-bly, *adv.* In a delectable manner.

Dē'le-tā'tion, *n.* Delight.

Dĕl'e-gāte, *v. t.* To send as representative; to depute; to intrust.

Dĕl'e-gāte (42, 118), *n.* A deputy; a representative.

Dĕl'e-gā'tion, *n.* A sending away; persons delegated; deputation.

Dē'le-tē'ri-oŭs (86), *a.* Destructive; highly injurious.

Dĕlf, *n.* Earthen ware glazed.

De-lĭb'er-āte, *v.* To weigh in the mind; to reflect or consider.

De-lĭb'er-ate (42), *a.* Circumspect; well considered. [ly.

De-lĭb'er-ate-ly, *adv.* Slowly.

De-lĭb'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of weighing in the mind; slowness. [deliberate.

De-lĭb'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Apt to

Dĕl'i-ca-çy, *n.* Refinement of sensibility or taste; something delicate. — SYN. Fineness; nicety; softness; smallness.

Dĕl'i-cate, *a.* Nice; pleasing to the taste; soft; effeminate.

Dĕl'i-cate-ly, *adv.* With nicety; daintily; tenderly.

De-lĭ'cioŭs (-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Sweet to the palate or other sense; delectable.

De-lĭght' (-līt'), *n.* Great joy or pleasure. — *v. t.* To give great pleasure to. — *v. i.* To have or take great pleasure.

De-lĭght'ed (-līt'-), *a.* Greatly pleased.

De-lĭght'ful (-līt'-), *a.* Very pleasant; charming; delectable.

De-lĭght'ful-ly (-līt'-), *adv.* In a manner to delight.

De-lĭn'e-a-ment, *n.* Representation by delineation.

De-lĭn'e-āte, *v. t.* To draw the outline of; to sketch.

De-lĭn'e-ā'tion, *n.* Act of drawing the outline of a thing. [delineates.

De-lĭn'e-ā'tor, *a.* One who

De-lĭq'uen-çy (-lĭnk'wen-), *n.* Failure or omission of duty; fault.

De-lĭq'uent (79), *a.* Failing in duty. — *n.* One who fails to do his duty. [air.

Dĕl'i-quĕsçe', *v. i.* To melt in

Dĕl'i-quĕs'çençe, *n.* A melting in the air.

Dĕl'i-quĕs'çent, *a.* Liquefying in the air. [in the air.

De-lĭq'ui-um, *n.* A melting

De-lĭr'i-oŭs, *a.* Wandering in mind; light-headed.

De-lĭr'i-um, *n.* Derangement.

†**De-lĭr'i-um Trē'mens**. Violent delirium brought on by excessive use of intoxicating drinks.

De-lĭv'er, *v. t.* [Lat. *de*, from, and *liberare*, to set free.] To free; to release; to give or transfer; to utter; to pronounce.

De-lĭv'er-ançe, *n.* Act of freeing; rescue; release.

De-lĭv'er-er, *n.* One who delivers.

De-lĭv'er-y, *n.* Release; surrender; style of utterance; childbirth.

Dĕll, *n.* A valley; a hollow.

Dĕl'phin, *a.* Relating to the dauphin of France, or to an edition of the classics, prepared for his use.

Dĕl'tȧ, *n.* [From its resemblance to the Greek letter Δ, or delta.] The space between the two mouths of a river.

De-lūde', *v. t.* To deceive; to mislead by arts.

Dĕl'uġe, *n.* A general inundation; a flood. — *v. t.* To overflow; to drown; to overwhelm; to inundate.

De-lū'sion, *n.* Act of deluding, or state of being deluded; deception; cheat.

De-lū'sĭve, *a.* Tending to delude; deceptive.

Dĕlve, *v. t.* To dig; to penetrate. [politician.

Dĕm'a-gōgue, *n.* An artful

De-māin', } *n.* A
De-mēsne' (-mēn'), } manor-house and land.

De-mānd', *v. t.* To claim; to ask. — *n.* A claim by right or authority; a question.

De-mānd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being demanded. [iff.

De-mānd'ant, *n.* The plaint-

Dē'mar-cā'tion, } *n.* Divis-
Dē'mar-kā'tion, } ion of territory; boundary.

De-mēan', *v. t.* To behave; to carry one's self.

De-mēan'or, *n.* Manner of behaving; deportment; carriage.

De-mĕnt'ed, *a.* Imbecile in mind; infatuated; mad.

De-mĕr'it, *n.* Ill desert; fault.

De-mĕr'sion, *n.* A plunging in a liquid.

De-mĕsne' (-mān'), *n.* See *Demain*.

Dĕm'i-gŏd, *n.* A deified hero.

Dĕm'i-jŏhn, *n.* A large glass bottle inclosed in a wicker cover.

De-mĭs'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being demised or leased.

De-mīse', *n.* Death of a distinguished personage; conveyance or transfer of an estate. — *v. t.* To bequeath by will.

De-mŏc'ra-çy (117), *n.* [Gr. *demos*, the people, and *kratein*, to rule.] Government by the people.

Dĕm'o-crăt, *n.* An adherent to democracy.

Dĕm'o-crăt'ic, *a.* Relating to democracy; republican.

De-mŏl'ish, *v. t.* To throw or pull down; to destroy.

Dĕm'o-lĭ'tion (-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of overthrowing; destruction; ruin.

Dē'mon, *n.* An evil spirit.

De-mō'ni-ăc, } *a.* Belong-
Dĕm'o-nī'a-ec-al, } ing to, or influenced by, demons.

De-mō'ni-ăc, *n.* One possessed by an evil spirit.

Dē'mon-ĭsm, *n.* A belief in demons, or false gods.

Dē'mon-ŏl'a-try, *n.* Worship of demons or evil spirits.

De-mŏn-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* A treatise on evil spirits.
De-mŏn′stra-ble, *a.* Capable of being fully proved.
De-mŏn′stra-bly, *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate.
Dĕm′on-strāte, or De-mŏn′strāte (114), *v. t.* To prove fully or to a certainty. — Syn. To evince; manifest.
Dĕm′on-strā′tion, *n.* Proof to a certainty.
De-mŏn′stra-tĭve, *a.* Tending to demonstrate; conclusive. [demonstrates.
Dĕm′on-strā′tor, *n.* One who
De-mŏr′al-i-zā′tion, *n.* Destruction of morals or discipline.
De-mŏr′al-īze (153), *v. t.* To destroy the morals or discipline of.
De mūl′cent, *a.* Softening.
De-mûr′, *v. i.* To hesitate; to have scruples. — *n.* Hesitation; doubt.
De-mûre′, *a.* Affectedly grave or modest.
De-mûre′ly, *adv.* With affected reserve.
De-mûre′ness, *n.* State or quality of being demure.
De-mûr′rage, *n.* Payment for the detention of a ship.
De-mûr′rer, *n.* One who demurs; a pause in law.
De-mȳ′, *n.* A kind of small paper. [a beast.
Dĕn (18), *n.* A cave; lodge of
Dĕn-nā′tion-al-īze (-năsh′un-), *v. t.* To divest of national character or rights.
Dĕn′drīte, *n.* A mineral on which are branching figures like shrubs or trees.
Den-drĭt′ĭc, *a.* Containing branching figures resembling shrubs or trees.
Den-drŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *logos*, discourse.] Natural history of trees.
De-nī′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being denied.
De-nī′al (135), *n.* Refusal; contradiction; negation.
De-nī′er, *n.* A refuser.
Dĕn′i-zā′tion, *n.* Act of making a citizen.
Dĕn′i-zen, *n.* A foreigner made a citizen.
De-nŏm′i-nāte, *v. t.* To give a name to; to call.
De-nŏm′i-nā′tion, *n.* A name; a title; a sect.
De-nŏm′i-na-tĭve, *a.* Conferring a name or appellation.
De-nŏm′i-nā′tor, *n.* The lower number in vulgar fractions.
De-nōt′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being denoted.
Dē′no-tā′tion, *n.* The act of denoting.
De-nōte′, *v. t.* To indicate; to signify; to mark; to show.
De-nounce′, *v. t.* To accuse publicly; to threaten by some outward sign.
De-nounce′ment, *n.* Act of proclaiming a threat.
Dense, *a.* Having its parts closely pressed together. — Syn. Close; compact; thick.
Dĕnse′ness, *n.* Compactness.
Dĕn′si-ty, *n.* Compactness; closeness of parts.
Dent, *n.* A small hollow; an indentation. — *v. t.* To make a dent in. [teeth.
Dĕnt′al, *a.* Pertaining to the
Dĕn′tate, *a.* Toothed; sharply notched.
Dĕnt′i-cle, *n.* A point like a small tooth.
Den-tĭc′u-late, } *a.* Being
Den-tĭc′u-lā′ted, } notched so as to resemble little teeth.
Den-tĭc′u-lā′tion, *n.* State of being set with small notches or teeth.
Dĕn′ti-fôrm, *a.* Formed as a tooth.
Dĕn′ti-frĭce, *n.* [Lat. *dens*, tooth, and *fricare*, to rub.] Something to cleanse teeth; tooth-powder.
Dĕn′til, *n.* A square block in cornices. [the teeth.
Dĕn′tist, *n.* An operator on
Dĕn′tist-ry, *n.* The business of a dentist.
Den-tĭ′tion (-tĭsh′un), *n.* The process of cutting the teeth.
Dĕn′toid, *a.* Tooth-shaped.
Dĕn′u-dā′tion, *n.* A making bare, or stripping naked.
De-nūde′, *v. t.* To lay bare.
De-nŭn′ci-ā′tion (-shĭ-ā′-shun), *n.* Declaration of a threat; the threat declared.
De-nŭn′ci-ā′tor (-nŭn′shĭ-), *n.* One who threatens.
De-nŭn′ci-a-to-ry (-nŭn′shĭ-), *a.* Containing a public threat.
De-nȳ′, *v. t.* To contradict; to refuse; to withhold.
De-ŏb′stru-ent, *a.* Removing obstructions; aperient. — *n.* A medicine that removes obstructions.
Dē′o-dănd, *n.* Something forfeited to the state for pious uses. [of duty.
Dē′on-tŏl′o-ġy, *n.* Science
De-pärt′, *v. i.* To go away; to forsake; to die.
De-pärt′ment, *n.* A distinct part, office, or division.
De-pärt-mĕnt′al, *a.* Pertaining to a department.
De-pärt′ūre (50), *n.* A going away; decease; death.
De-pĕnd′, *v. i.* To hang; to rely; to adhere.
De-pĕnd′ence, } *n.* Reliance;
De-pĕnd′en-cy, } trust; subordination.
De-pĕnd′ent, *a.* Relying; subordinate. — *n.* One subordinate to another.
De-pīet′, *v. t.* To paint; to portray; to describe.
De-pĭct′ūre, *v. t.* To paint.
Dĕp′i-lā′tion, *n.* Act of pulling the hair off.
De-pĭl′a-to-ry, *a.* Taking off the hair.
De-plē′tion, *n.* Blood-letting.
De-plē′to-ry, *a.* Calculated to deplete.
De-plōr′a-ble, *a.* Lamentable; sad. [ably.
De-plōr′a-bly, *adv.* Lament-
De-plōr′a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being deplorable.
De-plōre′, *v. t.* To lament; to bewail; to be grieved at.
De-ploy′, *v. t.* To display; to open or extend, as a column of troops.
Dĕp′lu-mā′tion, *n.* A stripping off plumes.
De-plūme′, *v. t.* To deprive of plumes or feathers.
De-pō′nent, *a.* Having a passive form with an active meaning. — *n.* One who gives written testimony on oath; a deponent verb.
De-pŏp′u-lāte, *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants.
De-pŏp′u-lā′tion, *n.* Act of depopulating.
De-pŏp′u-lā′tor, *n.* One who depopulates.
De-pōrt′, *v. t.* To behave; to carry; to conduct; to transport.
Dē′por-tā′tion, *n.* A carrying away; exile; banishment.
De-pōrt′ment, *n.* Manner of behaving; behavior.
De-pōs′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being deposed.
De-pōs′al, *n.* Act of deposing.
De-pōse′, *v. t.* To dethrone. — *v. i.* To testify under oath.
De-pōs′it, *v. t.* To lodge or place; to lay up or aside. — *n.* That which is laid up or aside; any thing intrusted.

De-pŏs'i-ta-ry, *n.* One with whom something is left in trust.

Dĕp'o-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Act of dethroning or degrading; au affidavit.

De-pŏs'i-tor, *n.* One who deposits.

De-pŏs'i-to-ry (107), *n.* A place where any thing is deposited for sale or keeping.

De-pŏt' (de-pō' *or* dē'po), *n.* Place of deposit; a magazine; a railway station.

Dĕp'ra-vā'tion, *n.* Act of making worse. [to vitiate.

De-prāve', *v. t.* To corrupt;

De-prāv'i-ty, *n.* Corruption of morals; a vitiated state.

Dĕp're-cāte (118), *v. t.* [Lat. *de*, from, and *precari*, to pray.] To pray for deliverance from; to regret deeply.

Dĕp're-cā'tion, *n.* Act of deprecating.

Dĕp're-ca-to-ry, *a.* Serving to deprecate.

De-prē'ci-āte (-prē'shĭ-, 92), *v. t.* To decline in value. — *v. t.* To lower the price of; to undervalue.

De-prē'ci-ā'tion (-prē'shĭ-), *n.* Act of depreciating.

Dĕp're-dāte, *v. t.* To rob; to plunder; to spoil.

Dĕp're-dā'tion, *n.* A robbing or plundering.

De-prĕss', *v. t.* To sink; to humble; to cast down; to deject; to abase.

De-prĕs'sion (-prĕsh'un), *n.* Dejection; melancholy; low state.

De-prĕs'sive, *a.* Tending to depress. [be deprived.

De-prīv'a-ble, *a.* Liable to

Dĕp'ri-vā'tion, *n.* Act of depriving; loss; bereavement.

De-prīve', *v. t.* To take from; to bereave.

Dĕpth, *n.* Deepness; profundity; a deep place; obscurity.

Dĕp'u-rāte, *v. t.* To purify.

Dĕp'u-rā'tion, *n.* A cleansing; purification.

Dĕp'u-tā'tion, *n.* Act of deputing; persons deputed.

De-pūte', *v. t.* To appoint as substitute.

Dĕp'u-ty, *n* One appointed to act for another; an agent.

De-răç'i-nāte, *v. t.* To root up; to extirpate.

De-rānge', *v. t.* To put out of order; to confuse; to make insane; to craze.

De-rānged', *a.* Delirious; insane.

De-rānge'ment (132), *n.* State of disorder; insanity; delirium.

Dĕr'e-lĭct, *n.* A thing abandoned. — *a.* Abandoned.

Dĕr'e-lĭc'tion, *n.* An utter forsaking; abandonment.

De-rīde', *v. t.* To laugh at in scorn. — SYN. To ridicule; mock; taunt.

De-rĭs'ion (-rĭzh'un), *n.* A laughing at in contempt.

De-rĭ'sĭve, } *a.* Mocking;

De-rĭ'so-ry, } ridiculing.

De-rīv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being derived.

Dĕr'i-vā'tion, *n.* Deduction from a source; act of tracing origin or descent, as of words.

De-rīv'a-tĭve, *a.* Derived. — *n.* A word or thing derived.

De-rīve', *v. t.* To deduce; to draw.

Dĕr'ni-er, *a.* The last.

Dĕr'o-gāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To take away; to detract.

Dĕr'o-gā'tion, *n.* A detracting; disparagement.

De-rŏg'a-to-ry, *a.* Detracting.

Dĕr'rick (127), *n.* A machine for raising heavy weights.



Derrick.

Dĕr'vis (140), *n.* An oriental monk.

Des-cănt', *v. i.* To sing; to comment at large.

Dĕs'cant, *n.* A song in parts; a variation of an air; comment.

De-sçĕnd', *v. t.* or *i.* To go or come down.

De-sçĕnd'ant, *n.* Offspring of an ancestor.

De-sçĕnd'ent, *a.* Falling; sinking.

De-sçĕnd'i-ble, *a.* Admitting descent.

De-sçĕn'sion, *n.* Act of descending.

De-sçĕnt', *n.* Act of descending; progress downward; incursion; lineage; extraction.

De-scrĭb'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being described.

De-scrībe', *v. t.* To represent by words or other signs.

De-scrĭ'er, *n.* One who describes.

De-scrĭp'tion, *n.* Act of describing; account; class.

De-scrĭp'tĭve, *a.* Containing description.

De-scrȳ', *v. t.* To discover, as objects at a distance.

Dĕs'e-crāte, *v. t.* To pervert from a sacred purpose.

Dĕs'e-crā'tion, *n.* A diverting from a sacred purpose.

De-sĕrt' (12), *n.* Merit; worth; claim to reward. — *v. t.* To abandon. — *v. i.* To run away.

Dĕs'ert, *a.* Wild; solitary; unsettled. — *n.* A wilderness; solitude.

De-sĕrt'er, *n.* One who forsakes his colors, &c. [ing.

De-sĕr'tion, *n.* Act of desert-

De-sĕrve' (12), *v. t.* To merit.

De-sĕrved', *a.* Merited.

De-sĕrv'ed-ly, *adv.* According to desert.

De-sĕrv'ing, *a.* Meritorious; worthy.

Dĕs'ha-bille', *n.* An undress.

Dĕs'ic-āte, or De-sĭc'āte, *v. t.* or *i.* To dry up.

Dĕs'ic-cā'tion, *n.* Act or process of making dry.

De-sĭc'ca-tĭve, *a.* Tending to dry.

De-sĭd'er-āte, *v. t.* To feel the want of; to desire.

†De-sĭd'e-rā'tum, *n.* (*pl.* De-sĭd'e-rā'tà, 147.) A thing desired.

De-sīgn' (-sīn' *or* -zīn'), *v. t.* To intend; to plan; to sketch. — *n.* A purpose; intention; plan; sketch.

Dĕs'ig-nāte, *v. t.* To point out; to indicate; to set apart.

Dĕs'ig-nā'tion, *n.* Act of pointing or marking out.

De-sīgn'ing (-sīn'- *or* -zīn'-), *a.* Artful; scheming.

De-sīgn'ed-ly (-sīn'- *or* zīn'-), *adv.* With design.

De-sīgn'er (-sīn'- *or* -zīn'-), *n.* One who designs.

De-sĭr'a-ble (86), *a.* Worthy of desire.

De-sĭr'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being desirable.

De-sīre', *n.* A wish to obtain; the thing desired. — *v. t.* To wish for; to ask.

De-sĭr'oŭs (133), *a.* Full of desire; eager.

De-sĭst', *v. i.* [Lat. *de*, from, and *sistere*, to stop.] To cease; to stop; to forbear.

De-sĭst'ançe, *a.* Act of desisting; cessation.

Dĕsk (140), *n.* An inclined table for writing at; a pulpit.

Dĕs'o-lāte, *v. t.* To lay waste.

Dĕs'o-late (42), *a.* Laid waste.

Dĕs'o-lā'tion, *n.* Act of laying waste; state of being desolate; ruin.

De-spâir', *n.* Utter loss of hope. — *v. i.* To abandon hope; to be without hope.

De-spătch', *v. t.* & *i.* See *Dispatch.*

Dĕs'per-ā'do (*pl.* Dĕs'per-ā'dōes), *n.* A desperate man; a madman.

Dĕs'per-ate (42), *a.* Without hope; rash.

Dĕs'per-ate-ly, *adv.* In a desperate manner.

Dĕs'per-ā'tion, *n.* Hopelessness; despair.

Dĕs'pi-ca-ble, *a.* Contemptible; vile; mean.

De-spīse', *v. t.* To contemn; to scorn; to disdain.

De-spīte', *n.* Malice; malignity. — *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding.

De-spīte'ful, *a.* Full of hate; malicious.

De-spīte'ful-ly, *adv.* In a despiteful manner.

De-spīte'ful-ness, *n.* Malice; malignity; hate.

De-spoil', *v. t.* To spoil; to rob; to strip. [despoiling.

De-spō'li-ā'tion, *n.* Act of

De-spoil'er, *n.* A plunderer.

De-spond', *v. i.* To lose hope; to despair.

De-spond'en-cy, *n.* Loss of hope; discouragement.

De-spond'ent, *a.* Despairing.

De-spond'ing-ly, *adv.* In a desponding manner.

Dĕs'pot, *n.* An absolute prince; a tyrant.

Dĕs-pŏt'ic, *a.* Absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary.

Dĕs-pŏt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a despotical manner.

Dĕs'pot-ism, *n.* Absolute power; tyranny.

Dĕs'pu-mā'tion, *n.* Foam; scum; frothiness.

Dĕs'qua-mā'tion, *n.* A scaling or exfoliation of bone.

Des-sērt', *n.* Service of fruit, &c., at the close of a meal.

Dĕs'ti-nā'tion, *n.* Place to be reached; end.

Dĕs'tine, *v. t.* To doom; to devote; to appoint.

Dĕs'ti-ny, *n.* State or condition predetermined; fate.

Dĕs'ti-tūte (27), *a.* Being in utter want; poor.

Dĕs'ti-tū'tion, *n.* Utter want.

De-stroy' (130), *v. t.* To demolish; to ruin; to lay waste.

De-stroy'er, *n.* One who destroys or ruins.

De-struc'ti-ble, *a.* Liable to destruction.

De-struc'tion, *n.* Ruin; demolition; overthrow.

De-struc'tive, *a.* Ruinous.

Dĕs'ue-tūde (-we-), *n.* Disuse.

Dĕs'ul-to-ry, *a.* Without method; unconnected; loose.

De-tăch', *v. t.* To separate; to disunite; to send off.

De-tăch'ment, *n.* A party sent from the main army, &c.

Dē'tail, or De-tāil' (111), *n.* A minute account or portion; a particular

De-tāil', *v. t.* To narrate in particulars; to particularize; to appoint for a particular service.

De-tāin', *v. t.* [Lat. *de*, from, and *tenere*, to hold.] To withhold; to restrain from departure.

De-tāin'er, *n.* One who detains.

De-tect', *v. t.* To bring to light; to discover; to find out.

De-tĕc'tion, *n.* Act of detecting; discovery.

De-tĕc'tive, *n.* A policeman employed to detect.

De-tent', *n.* A stop in a clock.

De-tĕn'tion, *n.* Act of detaining.

De-tĕr' (129), *v. t.* To prevent by fear; to hinder.

De-tĕrge', *v. t.* To cleanse.

De-tĕr'gent, *a.* Cleansing; purging.

De-tē'ri-o-rāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become worse.

De-tē'ri-o-rā'tion, *n.* Act of becoming worse.

De-tĕr'ment, *n.* That which deters; hindrance.

De-tĕr'mi-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being determined.

De-tĕr'mi-nate, *a.* Fixed; definite; conclusive.

De-tĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Termination; resolution taken.

De-tĕr'mine, *v. t.* To end; to decide; to resolve.

De-tĕr'mined, *a.* Resolute.

De-tĕr'sion, *n.* Act of cleansing. [cleanse.

De-tĕr'sīve, *a.* Able to

De-tĕst', *v. t.* To hate extremely. — Syn. To abhor. loathe; abominate.

De-tĕst'a-ble, *a.* Very hateful; abominable.

De-tĕs'ta-bly, *adv.* Very hatefully.

Dĕt'es-tā'tion, or Dē'tes-tā'tion, *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence.

De-thrōne', *v. t.* To divest of royalty: to depose.

De-thrōne'ment, *n.* Act of dethroning.

Dĕt'i-nūe, *n.* A writ to recover goods detained.

Dĕt'o-nāte, } *v. t.* or *i.* To
Dĕt'o-nīze, } explode.

Dĕt'o-nā'tion, *n.* Explosion; discharge; report.

De-tôr', *v. t.* To twist; to wrest; to turn.

De-tôr'tion, *n.* A perversion or wresting.

De-trăct', *v. i.* [Lat. *de*, from, and *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] To depreciate worth. — *v. t.* To slander.

De-trăc'tion, *n.* Slander; defamation.

De-trăct'ive, *a.* Tending to lessen reputation.

De-trăct'or, *n.* One who detracts or slanders.

De-trăct'o-ry, *a.* Slanderous.

Dĕt'ri-ment, *n.* Loss; damage; injury; mischief.

Dĕt'ri-mĕnt'al, *a.* Causing loss.

De-trī'tion (-trĭsh'un), *n.* A wearing off or away.

†De-trī'tus, *n.* Small portions rubbed off from solid bodies by attrition. [down.

De-trude', *v. t.* To thrust

De-trŭn'cāte, *v. t.* To lop off.

De-tru'sion, *n.* Act of thrusting down.

Deūce, *n.* A card of two spots; the devil.

Dĕv'as-tāte, or De-văs'tāte, *v. t.* To lay waste; to ravage.

Dĕv'as-tā'tion, *n.* A laying waste; havoc; ravage.

De-vĕl'op, *v. t.* To unfold; to uncover; to lay open to view.

De-vĕl'op-ment, *n.* An unfolding; disclosure.

De-vĕst', *v. t.* or *i.* To strip.

Dĕ'vi-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *de*, from, and *viare*, to travel.] To wander: to go astray; to err.

Dē'vi-ā'tion, *n.* A departure from rule; error; variation.

De-vīce' (140), *n.* Scheme; contrivance; design; emblem.

Dĕv'il (dev'l), *n.* The evil one.

Dĕv'il-ish, *a.* Fiendish; diabolical.

Dĕv'il-try, *n.* Diabolical or mischievous conduct.

Dē'vi-oŭs, *a.* Going or leading astray; erring.

De-vīs'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being devised.

De-vīse', *v. t.* To contrive; to plan; to invent; to give by will. — *v. i.* To lay a plan. — *n.* A will.

Dĕv'is-ee', *n.* One to whom a thing is bequeathed.

De-vīs'er, *n.* One who devises.

De-vīs'or, *n.* One who bequeaths or wills.
De-void', *a.* Not possessing; void; empty; destitute.
†Devoir (dev-wôr'), *n.* Duty; act of civility; due respect.
De-vōlve', *v. t.* or *i.* To roll down; to transfer or be transferred.
De-vōte', *v. t.* To dedicate; to appropriate by vow; to doom.
De-vōt'ed, *a.* Zealous; attached.
De-vōt'ed-ness, *n.* Addictedness; state of being devoted.
Dĕv'o-tee', *n.* One wholly devoted; a bigot.
De-vō'tion, *n.* Consecration; affection; piety; a devout act.
De-vō'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion.
De-vour', *v. t.* To eat up ravenously; to consume.
De-vout', *a.* Pious; religious; reverent.
De-vout'ly, *adv.* Piously.
De-vout'ness, *n.* Quality of being devout.
Dew (dū, 29), *n.* Moisture from the atmosphere deposited at night. — *v. t.* To wet as with dew.
Dew'lap, *n.* The flesh hanging from an ox's throat.
Dew'y, *a.* Moist with dew.
Dĕx'ter, } *a.* Right as opposed
Dĕx'tral, } to *left*.
Dex-tĕr'i-ty, *n.* Activity and expertness. — SYN. Adroitness; skill; cleverness; address.
Dĕx'ter-oŭs, *a.* Expert in manual acts; skillful; adroit.
Dĕx'ter-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With dexterity or skill.
Dey, *n.* *Formerly*, a title of the governor of Algiers.
†Dī'a-bē'tēs, *n.* A disease attended by excessive discharge of urine.
Dī'a-bŏl'ic, } *a.* Devilish;
Dī'a-bŏl'ic-al, } fiendish; wicked.
Dī'a-bŏl'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a diabolical manner.
Dī-ăb'o-lĭsm, *n.* Actions of the devil.
Dī-ăc'o-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a deacon.
Dī'a-cous'tic, *a.* Pertaining to diacoustics.
Dī'a-cous'tics, *n. sing.* Science of sounds refracted by passing through different mediums.
Dī'a-crĭt'ic-al, *a.* Serving to discriminate; distinctive.
Dī'a-dem, *n.* A kingly crown or fillet.
†Dī-ær'e-sīs, } *n.* (*pl.* †Dī-ær'e-sēs.) A mark [¨] over the
Dī-ĕr'e-sīs, } sēs *or* Dī-ĕr'e-sēs.) second of two vowels, to show that they are to be pronounced separately.
†Dī'ag-nō'sis, *n.* Determination of a disease by means of distinctive characteristics.
Dī'ag-nōs'tic, *a.* Indicating the nature of a disease.
Dī-ăg'o-nal, *a.* Passing from one angle to another not adjacent. — *n.* A diagonal line.
Dī-ăg'o-nal-ly, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.
Diagonal.
Dī'a-grăm, *n.* A mathematical drawing or figure.
Dī'al, *n.* [From Lat. *dies*, day.] A plate to show the hour by the sun.
Dī'a-lĕct, *n.* A local form of speech; language.
Dī'a-lĕc'tic-al, *a.* Pertaining to a dialect; logical.
Dī'a-lec-tĭ'cian (-tish'an), *n.* A logician.
Dī'a-lĕc'tics, *n. sing.* Logic.
Dī'al-ĭng, *n.* Science of making dials.
Dī'al-ĭst, *n.* One skilled in dialling.
Dī-ăl'o-gĭst, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.
Dī-ăl'o-gĭst'ic, *a.* Relating to, or having the form of, a dialogue.
Dī'a-lōgue, *n.* A discourse between two or more.
Dī-ăm'e-ter, *n.* A right line passing through the center of a circle, dividing it into two equal parts.
Diameter.
Dī'a-mĕt'ric al, *a.* Relating to, or describing, a diameter; direct.
Dī'a-mĕt'ric-al-ly, *adv.* Directly.
Dī'a-mond (*or* dī'mund), *n.* The most precious of gems; a geometrical figure, thus:
Dī'a-pā'son, *n.* An octave in music; harmony; an organ stop. mond.
Diamond.
Dī'a-per, *n.* Figured linen; a towel or napkin. — *v. t.* To diversify with figures, as cloth.
Dī-ăph'a-noŭs, *a.* Transparent; clear.
Dī'a-pho-rĕt'ic, *a.* Increasing perspiration.
Dī'a-phrăgm (-frăm), *n.* A muscle separating the chest from the bowels; midriff.
Dī'a-rĭst, *n.* One who keeps a diary.
Dī'ar-rhē'a, } *n.* Unusual
Dī'ar-rhœ'a, } evacuation of the intestines.
Dī'ar-rhĕt'ic, *a.* Promoting evacuations; purgative.
Dī'a-ry (141), *n.* An account of daily transactions; a journal. [the heart.
Dī-ăs'to-le, *n.* A dilatation of
Dī'a-tŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the scale of eight tones, the eighth of which is the octave of the first.
Dī'a-trĭbe, *n.* A continued discourse; an invective.
Dĭb'ble, *n.* A tool for planting.
Dice, *n. pl.* of *Die*. [ing
Dice'-bŏx, *n.* A box for dice.
Dick'y, *n.* A false shirt-collar or shirt-bosom.
Dic'tāte, *v. t.* To tell for another to write; to deliver to a subordinate, as a command. — *n.* Order; suggestion; — *n.* Act of dictating or prescribing; an order.
Dic-tā'tion,
Dic-tā'tor, *n.* One invested with absolute power.
Dic'ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* Unlimited in power; absolute; imperious.
Dic-tā'tor-shĭp, *n.* Office of a dictator.
Dic'tion, *n.* Manner of expression; choice of words.
Dic'tion-a-ry, *n.* A book in which words are explained; a lexicon.
†Dic'tum, *n.* (*pl.* Dic'tà, 147.) An authoritative word or
Dĭd, *imp.* of *Do*. [assertion.
Dī-dăc'tic, *a.* Fitted or intended to instruct.
Dī-dăc'tics, *n. sing.* Art or science of teaching.
Dīe, *v. i.* To lose life; to expire. — *n.* (*pl.* Dice.) A small cube. — *n.* (*pl.* Dies). A stamp.
Dī-ĕr'e-sīs, *n.* See *Diæresis*.
Dī'et, *n.* [Gr. *diaita*, manner of living.] Food; an assembly of princes or estates. — *v. t.* To feed sparingly. — *v. i.* To eat sparingly.

Dī'e-ta-ry, *n.* Prescribed allowance of food.
Dī'e-ta-ry, } *a.* Pertaining to
Dī'e-tēt'ic, } diet.
Dī'e-tēt'ics, *n. sing.* The science that relates to food
Dif'fer, *v. i.* To be unlike; to be at variance; to disagree. [disagreement.
Dif'fer-ençe, *n.* Unlikeness;
Dif'fer-ent, *a.* Not the same; unlike; distinct.
Dif'fer-ent-ly, *adv.* In a different manner; variously.
Dif'fer-ĕn'tial, *a.* Creating a difference; meant to produce or show difference.
Dif'fi-cult, *a.* Hard to be done; hard to please.
Dif'fi-cul-ty (107), *n.* Hardness to be done; impediment; distress.
Dif'fi-dençe, *n.* Want of confidence; doubt; distrust.
Dif'fi-dent, *a.* Distrustful; bashful. [diffidence.
Dif'fi-dent-ly, *adv.* With
Dif'form, *a.* Not uniform; unlike; different.
Dif-fūse', *v. t.* To pour out; to spread; to disperse.
Dif-fūse', *a.* Copious; widely spread; not concise.
Dif-fūse'ly, *adv.* Widely; copiously.
Dif-fū'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being diffusible.
Dif-fū'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being diffused.
Dif-fū'sion, *n.* A spreading; dispersion; extension.
Dif-fū'sive, *a.* Spreading widely; scattered widely.
Dif-fū'sive-ly, *adv.* Widely; extensively.
Dif-fū'sive-ness, *n.* Quality of being diffusive.
Dig (129), *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIGGED; DUG.] To turn up with a spade.
Dī'gest, *n.* A collection or body of laws; an abridgment.
Dī-gĕst', *v. t.* To dissolve in the stomach; to arrange.
Dī-gĕst'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being digestible.
Dī-gĕst'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being digested.
Dī-gĕs'tion, *n.* The process of digesting. [gestion.
Dī-gĕst'ive, *a.* Causing di-
Dig'it (140), *n.* [Lat. *digitus*, a finger.] Three fourths of an inch; one of the ten figures 0, 1, 2, &c., by which all numbers are expressed; 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon.
Dig'it-al, *a.* Relating to a digit.
Dig'ni-fied, *a.* Noble; exalted. [give distinction to.
Dig'ni-fy, *v. t.* To exalt; to
Dig'ni-ta-ry, *n.* A person, especially a clergyman, of rank. [rank; nobleness.
Dig'ni-ty, *n.* Elevation of
Di'graph, *n.* Two letters with the sound of one only.
Di-grĕss', *v. i.* To turn from the main subject; to wander.
Di-grĕs'sion (-grĕsh'un), *n.* A deviation.
Di-grĕs'sive, *a.* Tending to digress. [mound of earth.
Dike, *n.* A ditch; a bank or
Di-lăp'i-dāte, *v. t.* To pull down. — *v. i.* To go to ruin.
Di-lăp'i-dā'tion, *n.* Decay; waste; ruin. [being dilated.
Di-lāt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
Di'la-tā'tion, *n.* Act of dilating; expansion.
Di-lāte', or Dī-lāte', *v. t.* or *i.* To expand; to enlarge; to widen; to expatiate.
Di-lā'tion, or Dī-lā'tion, *n.* Act of dilating; expansion.
Dil'a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* Tardily.
Dil'a-to-ri-ness, *n.* Quality of being dilatory.
Dil'a-to-ry, *a.* Late; tardy.
Di-lĕm'mà, or Dī-lĕm'mà (140), *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *lēmma*, an assumption.] A perplexing state or alternative.
†Dil'et-tăn'tē, *n.* (*pl.* Dil'et-tăn'tī.) A lover of the fine arts; an amateur.
Dil'i-gençe, *n.* Steady application to business.
†Diligence (dē'lē'zhŏngss'), *n.* A French stage-coach.
Dil'i-gent, *a.* Constant in application to business; assiduous.
Dil'i-gent-ly, *adv.* With steady application; assiduously. [ic seeds.
Dill, *n.* A plant with aromat-
Dil'u-ent, *a.* Making thin, as liquor. — *n.* That which dilutes or makes thinner.
Di-lūte', *v. t.* To make more thin. — *a.* Thin; diluted.
Di-lū'tion, *n.* Act of diluting; a weak liquid.
Di-lū'vi-al, } *a.* Relating to,
Di-lū'vi-an, } or caused by, a flood.
Di-lū'vi-um, *n.* A deposit of earth, &c., caused by a flood.
Dim, *a.* Not clear; obscure; imperfect in vision. — *v. t.* To cloud; to darken; to obscure.
Dime, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *decem*, ten.] A silver coin of the United States of ten cents' value.
Di-mĕn'sion, *n.* Bulk; size; extent of a body; capacity.
Di-mid'i-ate, *a.* Divided into two equal parts.
Di-min'ish, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become less. — SYN. To lessen; decrease; abate.
Dim'i-nū'tion, *n.* A making or growing smaller.
Di-min'u-tive, *a.* Little; small. — *n.* A noun denoting a small or young object of the same kind with that denoted by some other noun.
Di-min'u-tive-ly, *adv.* In a diminutive manner.
Di-min'u-tive-ness, *n.* Smallness; littleness.
Dim'is-so-ry, *a.* Dismissing to another ecclesiastical jurisdiction. [cotton cloth.
Dim'i-ty, *n.* A kind of ribbed
Dim'ly, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner.
Dim'ness, *n.* Quality of being dim; dullness; gloom.
Dim'ple, *n.* A little hollow in the cheek or chin. — *v. i.* To form dimples.
Din, *n.* Loud noise; clamor. — *v. t.* To stun with noise.
Dine, *v. i.* To eat dinner. — *v. t.* To give a dinner to.
Ding'-dŏng, *n.* A word used to express the sound of bells.
Din'gi-ness, *n.* A dusky hue.
Din'gle, *n.* A hollow between hills; a dale. [foul.
Din'gy, *a.* Dusky; soiled;
Din'ner, *n.* The chief meal of the day.
Dint, *n.* Mark of a blow; power; means. — *v. t.* To mark by a blow; to indent.
Dī-ŏç'e-san, or Dī'o-cē'san, *a.* Pertaining to a diocese. — *n.* A bishop.
Dī'o-cēse, *n.* The jurisdiction of a bishop.
Dī-ŏp'tric, *a.* Relating to dioptrics.
Dī-ŏp'trics, *n. sing.* Science which treats of the laws of the refraction of light.
Dī'o-rā'mà, or Dī-o-rā'm (140), *n.* A mode of scenic representation, in which a painting is seen from a distance through a large opening.
Dip (129), *v. t.* To plunge; to immerse. — *v. i.* To immerse

one's self; to thrust in and partake. — *n.* Inclination downward.

Dĭph-thē'ri-à (dĭf- *or* dĭp'-), *n.* A very dangerous disease of the throat.

Dĭph'thong (dĭf' *or* dĭp'-, 182), *n.* A union of two vowels in one sound or syllable.

Dĭph'thong-al (dĭf'- *or* dĭp'-), *a.* Consisting of a diphthong.

Dĭ-plō'mà (115, 140), *n.* A writing conferring some privilege, honor, etc.

Dĭ-plō'ma-cy, *n.* Act of conducting negotiations between nations.

Dĭp'lo-măt, } *n.* A diplomatist.
Dĭp'lo-mate, }

Dĭp'lo-măt'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to diplomacy.

Dĭ-plō'ma-tĭst, *n.* One skilled in diplomacy; a diplomat.

Dĭp'per, *n.* One who dips; a vessel for dipping.

Dĭre, *a.* Dreadful; dismal.

Dĭ-rĕct', *a.* Straight; right; express. — *v. t.* To aim; to direct; to order; to regulate.

Dĭ-rĕc'tion, *n.* Aim; order; line or point of tendency; superscription of a letter, &c.

Dĭ-rĕct'ĭve, *a.* Giving direction.

Dĭ-rĕct'ly, *adv.* In a straight line; immediately.

Dĭ-rĕct'ness, *n.* Straightness; tendency to a point.

Dĭ-rĕct'or, *n.* One who directs; a superintendent.

Dĭ-rĕc-tō'ri-al, *a.* Serving for direction.

Dĭ-rĕct'o-ry, *n.* A book of directions; a guide-book; a body of directors. — *a.* Tending to direct. [directs.

Dĭ-rĕct'ress, *n.* A woman who

Dire'ful, *a.* Dreadful; horrible; dire.

Dire'ful-ly, *adv.* Dreadfully.

Dirge (140), *n.* A funeral song.

Dirk, *n.* A kind of dagger. — *v. t.* To stab with a dirk.

Dirt (15), *n.* Earth; any foul matter; mud; mire. — *v. t.* To make dirty.

Dirt'i-ly, *adv.* Filthily; foully.

Dirt'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dirty.

Dirt'y, *a.* Foul with dirt; base. — *v. t.* To make foul with dirt.

Dis'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Want of power or qualifications.

Dis-ā'ble, *v. t.* To deprive of power or competency; to disqualify.

Dis'a-būse', *v. t.* To undeceive.

Dis'a-cĕm'mo-dāte, *v. t.* To incommode.

Dis'a-cūs'tom, *v. t* To render unaccustomed.

Dis'ad-vān'tăge, *n.* Loss; unfavorable state; injury to interest.

Dis-ăd'van-tā'ġeoŭs, *a.* Unfavorable to success; injurious; hurtful.

Dis-ăd'van-tā'ġeoŭs-ly, *adv.* With disadvantage.

Dis'af-fĕct', *v. t.* To make less friendly.

Dis'af-fĕct'ed, *a.* Filled with discontent and unfriendliness.

Dis'af-fĕc'tion, *n.* Want of affection; dislike; alienation.

Dis'af-firm', *v. t.* To deny; to contradict.

Dis'a-gree', *v. i.* To differ in opinion; to quarrel; not to be the same.

Dis'a-gree'a-ble, *a.* Unpleasant to the mind or senses; offensive.

Dis'a-gree'a-bly, *adv.* Unpleasantly.

Dis'a-gree'ment, *n.* Difference; diversity; discord.

Dis'al-low', *v. t.* To refuse to allow; to disown and reject. — *v. i.* To refuse permission.

Dis'al-low'ançe, *n.* Disapprobation; prohibition.

Dis-ăn'ĭ-māte, *v. t.* To deprive of life or spirit.

Dis'an-nŭl'. See *Annul.*

Dis'ap-păr'el, *v. t.* To strip of clothes; to disrobe.

Dis'ap-pēar', *v. i.* To vanish from sight; to cease to be.

Dis'ap-pēar'ançe, *n.* Act of disappearing; a vanishing.

Dis'ap-point', *v. t.* To defeat of expectation or hope; to balk.

Dis'ap-point'ment, *n.* Defeat of hopes or expectation.

Dis'ăp-pro-bā'tion, *n.* Disapproval; dislike.

Dis'ap-prov'al (133), *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.

Dis'ap-prove', *v. t.* To censure; to refuse to approve.

Dis-ārm', *v. t.* To deprive of arms, or of the means or disposition to harm.

Dis'ar-rāńge', *v. t.* To put out of order.

Dis'ar-rāńge'ment, *n.* Act of disturbing order; disorder.

Dis'ar-rāy', *v. t.* To throw into disorder; to undress. — *n.* Want of order; confusion; undress.

Dis-ās'ter, *n.* Unfortunate event; mishap; calamity.

Dis-ās'troŭs, *a.* Unlucky; calamitous; afflictive.

Dis'a-vow', *v. t.* To disown; to deny knowledge of.

Dis'a-vow'al, *n.* A denial.

Dis-bănd', *v. t.* To dismiss from military service. — *v. i.* To retire from service.

Dis'be-lĭef', *n.* Want of or refusal of belief.

Dis'be-lĭēve', *v. t.* To refuse credit; to refuse to credit.

Dis'be-lĭēv'er, *n.* An infidel.

Dis-bûr'den (-bûr'dn), *v. t.* To ease of a burden; to unload.

Dis-bûrse', *v. t.* To expend; to pay out; to spend.

Dis-bûrse'ment, *n.* Act of disbursing; sum spent.

Disc. See *Disk.* [cast off.

Dis-eärd', *v. t.* To dismiss; to

Dis-cērn' (diz-zûrn', 62), *v. t.* or *i.* To see; to perceive and recognize; to judge.

Dis-cērn'i-ble (diz-zûrn'-), *a.* Capable of being discerned.

Dis-cērn'i-bly (-zûrn'-), *adv.* In a manner to be discerned.

Dis-cērn'ing, *a.* Judicious.

Dis-cērn'ment, *n.* Act or power of discerning. — SYN. Penetration; judgment; discrimination; sagacity.

Dis-chārġe', *v. t.* To dismiss; to unload; to acquit; to fire. — *v. i.* To throw off a charge or burden. — *n.* An unloading; release; explosion.

Dis-çi'ple (140), *n.* [Lat. *discipulus*, from *discere*, to learn.] A learner; a scholar or follower. [disciple.

Dis-çi'ple-shĭp, *n.* State of a

Dis'çi-plin-a-ble, *a.* Capable of instruction.

Dis'çi-plin-ā'ri-an, *n.* One who keeps good discipline. — *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

Dis'çi-plin-a-ry, *a.* Related to, or intended for, discipline.

Dis'çi-plĭne, *n.* Education and government; order; regulation; rule. — *v. t.* To instruct and govern; to regulate.

Dis-eläim', *v. t.* To disown; to refuse to acknowledge.

Dis-eläim'er, *n.* One who disclaims; an express denial.

Dis-eloše', *v. t.* To uncover; to lay open; to reveal.

Dis-clōs'ūre, *n.* Act of disclosing or revealing; that which is disclosed.

Dis'coid, } *a.* Having the
Dis-coid'al, } form of a disk.

Dis-cŏl'or (-kŭl'ur), *v. t.* To alter the color of.

Dis-cŏl'or-ā'tion, *n.* Change of color; stain.

Dis-cŏm'fit, *v. t.* To cause to flee.— SYN. To rout; defeat; overthrow.

Dis-cŏm'fit-ūre, *n.* Defeat.

Dis-cŏm'fort, *n.* Uneasiness; disquiet. — *v. t.* To disturb the peace of.

Dis'com-mōde', *v. t.* To incommode; to put to inconvenience.

Dis'com-pōse', *v. t.* To ruffle; to disorder; to disturb the temper of.

Dis'com-pō'sūre, *n.* Disorder; disturbance.

Dis'con-cērt', *v. t.* To disturb; to throw into disorder; to unsettle the mind of.

Dis'con-nect', *v. t.* To disunite; to separate.

Dis'con-nĕc'tion, *n.* Separation; want of union.

Dis-cŏn'so-late (42), *a.* Destitute of comfort or consolation; dejected; melancholy.

Dis'con-tĕnt', *n.* Uneasiness; dissatisfaction.

Dis'con-tĕnt'ed, *a.* Dissatisfied; uneasy.

Dis'con-tĕnt'ment, *n.* Dissatisfaction.

Dis'con-tĭn'u-anᶜe, } *n.* A
Dis'con-tĭn'u-ā'tion, } ceasing; interruption.

Dis'con-tĭn'ūe, *v. t.* To put off. — *v. i.* To leave off; to cease.

Dis-cŏn'ti-nū'i-ty, *n.* Separation of parts.

Dis'con-tĭn'u-ŏŭs, *a.* Not continuous; interrupted.

Dis'cord, *n.* Disagreement; strife.

Dis-cōrd'anᶜe, *n.* Want of harmony; discord.

Dis-cōrd'ant, *a.* Inconsistent; disagreeing; not harmonious.

Dis-cōrd'ant-ly, *adv.* In a discordant manner.

Dis'count, *n.* Deduction of a sum; allowance.

Dis'count, or Dis-count', *v. t.* To allow discount; to lend money upon, deducting the allowance for interest.

Dis-count'a-ble, *a.* Suitable to be discounted.

Dis-coun'te-nanᶜe, *v. t.* To discourage. — *n.* Disfavor; disapprobation.

Dis-coūr'aġe (-kŭr'ej), *v. t.* To dishearten; to depress.

Dis-coūr'aġe-ment, *n.* That which abates courage.

Dis-cōurse', *n.* Conversation; talk; sermon; treatise. — *v. i.* To converse; to talk. — *v. t.* To utter or give forth.

Dis-coūr'te-ŏŭs (-kŭr'te-), *a.* Uncivil; rude.

Dis-coūr'te-sy, *n.* Incivility; ill manners; rudeness.

Dis'coŭs, *a.* Like a disk.

Dis-cŏv'er, *v. t.* To find out; to disclose; to reveal.

Dis-cŏv'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being discovered.

Dis-cŏv'er-er, *n.* One who discovers.

Dis-cŏv'er-y, *n.* A finding out: disclosure.

Dis-crĕd'it, *n.* Want of credit; reproach. — *v. t.* To disbelieve; to disgrace.

Dis-crĕd'it-a-ble, *a.* Injurious to reputation.

Dis-erect', *a.* Prudent; cautious; sagacious.

Dis-erect'ly, *adv.* Prudently.

Dis-crĕp'an-cy, } *n.* Differ-
Dis-crĕp'anᶜe, } ence; disagreement; discordance.

Dis-crĕp'ant, *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.

Dis-crēte', *a.* Distinct; separate; disjoined.

Dis-crē'tion (-krĕsh'un), *n.* Prudence; sagacity; freedom to act at will.

Dis-crē'tion-al, } *a.* Left to
Dis-crē'tion-a-ry, } discretion; to be governed by judgment only.

Dis-crē'tĭve, *a.* Disjunctive; separating.

Dis-crĭm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To distinguish; to separate.

Dis-crĭm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of discriminating; mark of distinction.

Dis-crĭm'i-na-tive, *a.* Serving to distinguish.

Dis-cûr'sion, *n.* Desultory talk.

Dis-cûr'sĭve, *a.* Roving; irregular; desultory.

Dis-cûr'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a roving manner.

Dis'eus, *n.* The ancient quoit; a disk.

Dis-cŭss', *v. t.* [Lat. *dis*, apart, and *quatere*, to shake, strike.] To disperse; to examine by discussion. — SYN. To debate.

Dis-cŭs'sion (-kŭsh'un), *n.* A debate; disquisition; disputation.

Dis-cŭss'ĭve, *a.* Able or tending to discuss.

Dis-eū'tient, *a.* Serving to disperse morbid matter. — *n.* A medicine to disperse morbid matter.

Dis-dāin', *n.* Haughty contempt; scorn. — *v. t.* To scorn; to despise; to slight; to deem worthless.

Dis-dāin'fŭl (139), *a.* Scornful; haughty; contemptuous. [scorn.

Dis-dāin'fŭl-ly, *adv.* With

Dis-dāin'fŭl-ness, *n.* State of being disdainful.

Dis-ēaṣe', *n.* Distemper; malady; sickness. — *v. t.* To affect with sickness.

Dis'em-bärk', *v. t.* or *i.* To put or go on shore; to land.

Dis-ĕm'bark-ā'tion, *n.* Act of disembarking.

Dis'em-bär'rass, *v. t.* To free from embarrassment.

Dis'em-bŏd'ied, *p. a.* Divested of body.

Dis'em-bŏd'y, *v. t.* To divest of a material body.

Dis'em-bōgue', *v.* To discharge at the mouth, as a stream.

Dis'em-bow'el, *v. t.* To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate.

Dis'en-ā'ble, *v. t.* To disable.

Dis'en-chānt', *v. t.* To free from enchantment.

Dis'en-cŭm'ber, *v. t.* To free from obstruction.

Dis'en-cŭm'brance, *n.* Deliverance from any thing burdensome or troublesome.

Dis'en-gāġe', *v. t.* To free from an engagement or a tie. — SYN. To detach; release; extricate; withdraw.

Dis'en-gāġed', *a.* Vacant; at leisure.

Dis'en-gāġe'ment, *n.* Release from engagement.

Dis'en-rōll', *v. t.* To erase from a roll or list.

Dis'en-tăn'gle, *v. t.* To set free from entanglement or perplexity.

Dis'en-tăn'gle-ment, *n.* Act of disentangling. [throne.

Dis'en-thrōne', *v. t.* To de-

Dis'en-tomb' (-tōōm'), *v. t.* To take out from a tomb.

Dis'en-trance', *v. t.* To awaken from a trance.

Dis'es-teem', *n.* Want of esteem. — *v. t.* To dislike.

Dis-fā'vor, *n.* Want of favor;

disregard. — *v. t.* To discountenance.

Dis-fig'u-rā'tion, *n.* Act of disfiguring.

Dis-fig'ūre, *v. t.* To deform; to mar; to deface.

Dis-fig'ūre-ment, *n.* A defacement.

Dis-frăn'chīse (-chīz), *v. t.* To deprive of citizenship.

Dis-frăn'chīse-ment, *n.* A deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen.

Dis-gär'nish, *v. t.* To strip of ornaments.

Dis-gôrge', *v. t.* To vomit; to discharge; to give up.

Dis-grāce', *n.* State of shame; disfavor; dishonor; ignominy. — *v. t.* To dishonor; to bring to shame.

Dis-grāce'ful, *a.* Shameful.

Dis-grāce'ful-ly, *adv.* In a disgraceful manner.

Dis-grāce'ful-ness, *n.* Dishonor; baseness; ignominy.

Dis-guīse' (69, 153), *n.* A dress to conceal; false appearance. — *v. t.* To conceal; to hide; to disfigure.

Dis-gŭst', *n.* Distaste; dislike; aversion. — *v. t.* To give dislike to; to displease.

Dis-gŭst'ful, } *a.* Provoking

Dis-gŭst'ing, } dislike.

Dis-gŭst'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to excite disgust.

Dish (140), *n.* A vessel to serve food in; food. — *v. t.* To put in dishes.

Dis'ha-bille', *n.* Loose dress; an undress; deshabille.

Dis-heärt'en, *v. t.* To discourage; to depress.

Dis-heärt'en-ing, *a.* Tending to discourage.

Di-shĕv'el (130), *v. t.* To suffer to hang negligently, as the hair.

Dish'ing, *a.* Concave; hollow.

Dis-hŏn'est (-ŏn'est), *a.* Void of honesty; marked by fraud; faithless; knavish.

Dis-hŏn'est-ly (-ŏn'est-), *adv.* Knavishly; with fraud.

Dis-hŏn'est-y (-ŏn'est-), *n.* Knavery; want of integrity.

Dis-hŏn'or (-ŏn'ur, 155), *n.* Want of honor; whatever injures the reputation; disgrace. — *v. t.* To bring shame on; to disgrace; to refuse payment of.

Dis-hŏn'or-a-ble (-ŏn'ur-), *a* Reproachful; disgraceful; base; vile.

Dis-hŏn'or-a-bly (-ŏn'ur-), *adv.* Disgracefully; basely.

Dis-in'eli-nā'tion, *n.* Slight dislike or aversion.

Dis'in-elīne', *v. t.* To produce dislike in.

Dis'in-fĕct', *v. t.* To purify from infection.

Dis'in-fĕc'tion, *n.* A purifying from infection.

Dis'in-gĕn'u-oŭs, *a.* Wanting in frankness and honesty. — SYN. Unfair; illiberal; deceitful; artful.

Dis'in-gĕn'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Unfairly; deceitfully.

Dis'in-gĕn'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* Want of fairness.

Dis'in-hĕr'i-son, *n.* Act of disinheriting.

Dis'in-hĕr'it, *v. t.* To cut off from inheriting.

Dis-in'te-grāte, *v. t.* To separate into integrant parts.

Dis-in'te-grā'tion, *n.* A separation of integrant parts.

Dis'in-tēr', *v. t.* To take out of a grave.

Dis-in'ter-est-ed, *a.* Free from self-interest; impartial.

Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ly, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ness, *n.* Freedom from self-interest.

Dis'in-tēr'ment, *n.* Act of taking out of a grave.

Dis'in-thrall', *v. t.* To set free; to liberate from bondage.

Dis'in-thrall'ment, *n.* Emancipation.

Dis-join', *v. t.* To separate; to disunite.

Dis-joint', *v. t.* To separate the joints of; to dislocate.

Dis-jŭnct', *a.* Separate; disjoined.

Dis-jŭnc'tion, *n.* Disunion; separation. [disjoin.

Dis-jŭnct'ive, *a.* Tending to

Dis-jŭnct'ive-ly, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner.

Disk, *n.* A quoit; face of the sun, moon, or planet.

Dis-like', *n.* Positive aversion. — *v. t.* To have an aversion to; to hate.

Dis'lo-eāte, *v. t.* To displace; to put out of joint.

Dis'lo-eā'tion, *n.* Act of displacing; a joint put out.

Dis-lōdge', *v. t.* To drive from a place of rest or a station.

Dis-loy'al, *a.* Not loyal or true to allegiance.

Dis-loy'al-ly, *adv.* Faithlessly.

Dis-loy'al-ty, *n.* Want of fidelity.

Dĭs'mal, *a.* [Lat. *dies malus*, evil day.] Dark; gloomy.

Dĭs'mal-ly, *adv.* Gloomily; darkly.

Dis-măn'tle, *v. t.* To strip of dress, apparatus, equipments, &c. [a mast or of masts.

Dis-măst', *v. t.* To deprive of

Dis-māy', *v. t.* To daunt; to appall. — *n.* Loss of courage; fright; terror.

Dis-mĕm'ber, *v. t.* To divide member from member.

Dis-mĕm'ber-ment, *n.* Separation; division; partition.

Dis-mĭss', *v. t.* To send away; to discharge.

Dis-mĭss'al, *n.* A dismissing.

Dis-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* A sending away; discharge; rejection. [to depart.

Dis-miss'ive, *a.* Giving leave

Dis-mount', *v. i.* To alight from a horse, &c. — *v. t.* To throw from a horse.

Dis'o-bē'di-ençe, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey.

Dis'o-bē'di-ent, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey.

Dis'o-bey', *v. t.* To neglect or refuse to obey.

Dis'o-blīge', *v. t.* To offend by unkindness or incivility.

Dis'o-blīg'ing, *a.* Not disposed to gratify; unkind.

Dis'o-blīg'ing-ly, *adv.* In a disobliging manner.

Dis-ôr'der, *n.* Confusion; disease. — *v. t.* To throw into confusion; to discompose; to make sick. [indisposed.

Dis-ôr'dered, *p. a.* Confused;

Dis-ôr'der-ly, *a.* Confused; lawless; vicious; irregular.

Dis-ôr'gan-i-zā'tion, *n.* Subversion of order.

Dis-ôr'gan-īze, *v. t.* To throw into utter disorder.

Dis-ŏwn', *v. t.* To refuse to own; to renounce.

Dis-păr'aġe, *v. t.* To injure by depreciating comparisons.

Dis-păr'aġe-ment (132), *n.* Injurious comparison with something else. — SYN. Detraction; derogation; decrying. [difference.

Dis-păr'i-ty, *n.* Inequality;

Dis-pärt', *v. t.* or *i.* To part.

Dis-pās'sion, *n.* Freedom from passion.

Dis-pās'sion-ate, *a.* Free from passion; cool; calm.

Dis-pās'sion-ate-ly, *adv.* In a dispassionate manner.

Dis-pătch', *v. t.* To send away; to execute speedily; to put out of the way; to kill. — *n.* Speed; haste; message sent.

Dis-pĕl′ (129), *v. t.* To drive away; to disperse.

Dis-pĕn′sa-ble, *a.* Capable of being dispensed or dispensed with.

Dis-pĕn′sa-ry, *n.* A place for dispensing medicines.

Dĭs′pen-sā′tion, *n.* Distribution; exemption from a law.

Dis-pĕn′sa-tīve, } *a.* Having
Dis-pĕn′sa-to-ry, } power of granting dispensation.

Dis-pĕn′sa-to-ry (107), *n.* A book telling how to compound medicines.

Dis-pĕnse′, *v. t.* To deal out.

Dis-pĕns′er, *n.* One who dispenses. [ulate.

Dis-pē′ple, *v. t.* To depop-

Dis-pĕrse′, *v. t.* To scatter.

Dis-pĕr′sion, *n.* Act of scattering, or state of being scattered. [disperse.

Dis-pĕr′sīve, *a.* Tending to

Dis-pĭr′it, *v. t.* To discourage; to deject.

Dis-plāçe′, *v. t.* To put out of place; to remove.

Dis-plāçe′ment, *n.* Act of displacing.

Dis-plānt′, *v. t.* To remove, as a plant.

Dis-plā′y′, *v. t.* To spread wide; to open; to exhibit. — *n.* Exhibition; show.

Dis-plēase′, *v. t.* To give offense to. — *v. i.* To disgust.

Dis-plēas′ure (-plĕzh′ur), *n.* Slight anger; pain received.

Dis-plōde′, *v. t.* or *i.* To burst with a loud report.

Dis-plō′sion, *n.* A bursting with noise; detonation.

Dis-pōrt′, *n.* Play; sport; pastime. — *v. i.* To sport; to play; to wanton. — *v. t.* To amuse; to divert.

Dis-pōs′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being disposed of.

Dis-pōs′al (133), *n.* Act or power of disposing; management.

Dis-pōse′, *v. t.* To place; to incline; to adapt or fit.

Dis-pōs′ed, *a.* Inclined; minded. [poses.

Dis-pōs′er, *n.* One who dis-

Dis′po-sī′tion (-zĭsh′un), *n.* Order; arrangement; distribution; temper of mind.

Dis′pos-sĕss′ (*or* -poz-zĕs′), *v. t.* To put out of possession.

Dis-pos-sĕs′sion (-pos-sĕsh′un *or* -poz-zĕsh′un), *n.* Act of dispossessing.

Dis-prāīse′, *n.* Censure; blame. — *v. t.* To blame.

Dis-prōof′, *n.* Refutation; confutation.

Dis′pro-pōr′tion, *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry. — *v. t.* To make unsuitable.

Dis′pro-pōr′tion-al, } *a.* Un-
Dis′pro-pōr′tion-ate, } equal; without proportion.

Dis-prōve′, *v. t.* To confute.

Dis′pu-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being disputed.

Dis′pu-tant, *n.* One who disputes or argues.

Dis′pu-tā′tion, *n.* Act of disputing; argumentation.

Dis′pu-tā′tioŭs, *a.* Given to dispute.

Dis-pūte′, *v. t.* or *i.* To debate; to quarrel; to contend for. — *n.* Contest in words.

Dis-pūt′er, *n.* One who disputes.

Dis-qual′i-fi-cā′tion, *n.* That which disqualifies.

Dis-qual′i-fī, *v. t.* To make unfit; to disable.

Dis-quī′et, *v. t.* To make uneasy. — Syn. To disturb; vex; fret. — *n.* Restlessness; uneasiness.

Dis-quī′e-tūde, *n.* Uneasiness; anxiety.

Dĭs′qui-sĭ′tion (-zĭsh′un), *n.* A formal discussion on any subject; inquiry.

Dis′re-gārd′, *n.* Slight; neglect; omission of notice. — *v. t.* To slight; to disregard.

Dis′re-gārd′fŭl, *a.* Negligent.

Dis-rĕl′ish, *n.* Distaste; dislike. — *v. t.* To dislike the taste of.

Dis-rĕp′u-ta-ble, *a.* Not creditable; dishonorable.

Dis′re-pūte′, *n.* Loss or want of reputation or esteem.

Dis′re-spĕct′, *n.* Want of respect; incivility. [rude.

Dis′re-spĕct′fŭl, *a.* Uncivil;

Dis′re-spĕct′fŭl-ly, *adv.* With disrespect.

Dis-rōbe′, *v. t.* or *i.* To undress.

Dis-rŭp′tion, *n.* Act of breaking asunder; breach.

Dis-sāt′is-fā′c′tion, *n.* Discontent; dislike; displeasure.

Dis-sāt′is-fī, *v. t.* To displease.

Dis-sĕct′, *v. t.* To divide and examine minutely.

Dis-sĕct′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissected.

Dis-sĕc′tion, *n.* Act or art of dissecting; anatomy.

Dis-sĕct′or, *n.* An anatomist.

Dis-sēize′, *v. t.* To dispossess wrongfully.

Dis-sēi′zin, *n.* Unlawful dispossession. [seizes.

Dis-sēi′zor, *n.* One who dis-

Dis-sĕm′ble, *v. t.* To conceal; to feign. — *v. i.* To act the hypocrite. [sembles.

Dis-sĕm′bler, *n.* One who dis-

Dis-sĕm′i-nāte, *v. t.* To scatter in various directions, like seed; to sow.

Dis-sĕm′i-nā′tion, *n.* Act of scattering, as seed; diffusion.

Dis-sĕm′i-nā′tor, *n.* One who disseminates.

Dis-sĕn′sion, *n.* Contention; disagreement; strife.

Dis-sĕnt′, *v. i.* To disagree; to differ in opinion. — *n.* Disagreement.

Dis-sĕnt′er, *n.* One who dissents, esp. a Protestant who dissents or separates from the church of England.

Dis-sĕn′tient, *a.* Disagreeing.

Dĭs′ser-tā′tion, *n.* A discourse; essay; treatise.

Dis-sĕrve′, *v. t.* To injure.

Dis-sĕrv′içe, *n.* Injury done.

Dis-sĕrv′içe-a-ble, *a.* Hurtful.

Dis-sĕv′er, *v. t.* To part in two; to disunite.

Dis-sĕv′er-ançe, *n.* Act of severing. [ment.

Dis′si-dençe, *n.* Disagree-

Dis′si-dent, *n.* A dissenter. — *a.* Dissenting; disagreeing. [ferent.

Dis-sĭm′i-lar, *a.* Unlike; dif-

Dis-sĭm′i-lăr′i-ty, } *n.* Un-
Dis-sĭ-mil′i-tūde, } likeness; difference; want of resemblance.

Dis-sĭm′u-lā′tion, *n.* Act of dissembling; hypocrisy.

Dis′si-pāte, *v. t.* To drive asunder; to scatter.

Dis′si-pā′ted, *a.* Given to pleasure; dissolute; loose.

Dis′si-pā′tion, *n.* Dispersion; a dissolute course of life.

Dis-sō′cia-ble, *a.* Not well associated; ill-matched.

Dis-sō′cial, *a.* Unfriendly to society.

Dis-sō′ci-āte (-sō′shĭ-, 92), *v. t.* To disunite; to separate.

Dis-sō′ci-ā′tion (-so-shĭ-), *n.* Separation; division.

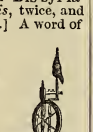
Dis′so-lu-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissolved.

Dis′so-lūte, *a.* Loose in morals or conduct.

Dis′so-lūte-ly, *adv.* In a loose or wanton manner.

Dis′so-lūte-ness, *n.* State of being dissolute; debauchery.

Dis'so-lū'tion, *n.* Act of dissolving; ruin; end; death.
Dis-sŏlv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissolved.
Dis-sŏlve', *v. t.* or *i.* To melt; to liquefy; to separate; to terminate; to perish.
Dis-sŏlv'ent, *n.* That which dissolves. — *a.* Having power to dissolve.
Dis-sŏlv'er, *n.* One who dissolves.
Dis'so-nance, *n.* Discord.
Dis'so-nant, *a.* Discordant; harsh to the ear.
Dis-suāde' (-swād', 99), *v. t.* To advise or exhort against.
Dis-suā'sion, *n.* Act of dissuading.
Dis-suā'sive, *a.* Tending to dissuade. — *n.* Argument employed to deter.
Dis'syl-lăb'ic, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only.
Dis-sȳl'la-ble, or Dis'syl-la-ble, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *syllabē*, syllable.] A word of two syllables.
Dist'aff (140), *n.* A staff from which flax is drawn in spinning.


Distaff.

Dis-tāin', *v. t.* To stain; to discolor.
Dis'tance, *n.* Space between bodies; remoteness; reserve. — *v. t.* To leave behind, as in a race.
Dis'tant, *a.* Remote in time, place, or connection, &c. — SYN. Separate; far; indistinct; shy; cool; haughty.
Dis'tant-ly, *adv.* At a distance; with reserve.
Dis-tāste', *n.* Disrelish; disgust; aversion. — *v. t.* To dislike; to loathe.
Dis-tāste'ful, *a.* Nauseous; offensive.
Dis-tĕm'per, *n.* A morbid state of the body; disease; malady; a peculiar preparation of opaque colors, in painting. — *v. t.* To affect with disease; to disturb.
Dis-tĕm'per-a-tūre, *n.* Violent disturbance; slight illness; distemper.
Dis-tĕnd', *v. t.* To extend in all directions; to swell.
Dis-tĕn'tion, *n.* A stretching.
Dis'tich (dis'tik), *n.* A couplet, or two poetic lines.
Dis-till' (138), *v. i.* To fall in drops; to drop. — *v. t.* To let fall in drops; to extract spirit from.
Dis'til-lā'tion, *n.* The act of distilling. [tills.
Dis-till'er, *n.* One who dis-
Dis-till'er-y, *n.* A place for distilling.
Dis-tinct', *a.* Separate; different; clear; not confused.
Dis-tinc'tion, *n.* Difference.
Dis-tinc'tive, *a.* Marking distinction or difference.
Dis-tinct'ive-ly, *adv.* With distinction; plainly.
Dis-tinct'ly, *adv.* In a distinct manner.
Dis-tinct'ness, *n.* Clearness; precision.
Dis-tin'guish (-tĭng'gwish), *v. t.* To note the difference between. — *v. i.* To make distinctions.
Dis-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being distinguished.
Dis-tin'guished (-gwisht), *a.* Eminent; celebrated; illustrious.
Dis-tôrt', *v. t.* To twist out of shape; to pervert.
Dis-tôr'tion, *n.* Act of distorting; grimace; perversion.
Dis-trăct', *v. t.* To perplex; to agitate; to craze.
Dis-trăct'ed, *n.* Disordered in intellect; deranged.
Dis-trăct'ed-ly, *adv.* Wildly; with confusion.
Dis-trăc'tion, *n.* Confusion; state of disordered reason.
Dis-trăct'ive, *a.* Causing distraction.
Dis-trāin', *v. t.* To seize for debt without legal process.
Dis-trāint', *n.* A seizure for debt, without legal process.
Dis-trĕss', *n.* Act of distraining; thing seized; extreme pain; state of danger. — *v. t.* To pain; to afflict.
Dis-trĕss'ing, *a.* Afflicting.
Dis-trĭb'u-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being distributed.
Dis-trĭb'ute, *v. t.* To divide among a number; to allot.
Dis-trĭb'u-ter, *n.* One who distributes.
Dis'tri-bū'tion, *n.* Act of distributing; allotment.
Dis-trĭb'u-tive, *a.* Distributing, or tending to distribute; expressive of distribution.
Dis-trĭb'u-tive-ly, *adv.* By distribution; singly.
Dis'trict, *n.* A circuit; region; tract. — *v. t.* To divide into circuits.
Dis-trust', *v. t.* To suspect; to disbelieve. — *n.* Want of confidence; suspicion.
Dis-trust'ful, *a.* Suspicious.
Dis-trust'ful-ly, *adv.* In a distrustful manner.
Dis-tûrb', *v. t.* To perplex; to disquiet; to agitate.
Dis-tûrb'ançe, *n.* Agitation; confusion; tumult.
Dis-tûrb'er, *n.* One who causes disturbance.
Dis-ūn'ion (-yūn'yun), *n.* Want of union; separation.
Dis'ū-nīte', *v. t.* To separate.
Dis-ū'ni-ty, *n.* A state of separation; want of unity.
Dis-ūs'ăge, *n.* Cessation of use or practice.
Dis-ūse', *v. t.* To cease to make use of.
Dis-ūse', *n.* Cessation or neglect of use; desuetude.
Ditch (140), *n.* A trench in the earth. — *v. t.* or *i.* To trench; to make a ditch.
Dith'y-răm'bic, *a.* Wild; impetuous. — *n.* A wild enthusiastic poem.
Dit'to, *n.* The same thing as before.
Dit'ty (141), *n.* A poem to be sung. [urine.
Dī'u-rĕt'ic, *a.* Promoting
Dī-ûr'nal (45), *a.* [Lat. *diurnalis*, from *dies*, day.] Constituting a day; daily.
Dī-văn', *n.* A Turkish council of state; a council chamber; a kind of small sofa, or cushioned seat.
Dī-văr'i-cāte, *v. i.* To divide into two branches.
Dī-văr'i-cā'tion, *n.* A parting or forking; separation.
Dīve, *v. i.* To plunge under water; to go deep.
Dī'ver, *n.* One who dives; a certain bird remarkable for diving.
Dī-vĕrge', *v. i.* To tend different ways from one point.
Dī-vĕr'gençe, *n.* Departure in different directions from a common point.
Dī-vĕr'gent, *a.* Separating from each other.
Dī'vers, *a.* Several; sundry.
Dī'verse, *a.* Varied; different; unlike; various.
Dī'verse-ly, *adv.* Differently.
Dī-vĕr'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of making various.
Dī-vĕr'si-fȳ, *v. t.* To make diverse or various.
Dī-vĕr'sion, *n.* A turning aside; sport; amusement.
Dī-vĕr'si-ty, *n.* Difference; unlikeness; variety.

Dĭ'verse-ly, *adv.* In different ways or directions.
Dĭ-vĕrt' (12), *v. t.* To turn aside; to gratify; to amuse.
Dĭ-vĕrt'ĭng, *a.* Serving to amuse or entertain; pleasing.
Dĭ-vĕrt'ĭse-ment, *n.* Diversion.
Dĭ-vĕst', *v. t.* To strip, as of clothes, arms, &c.; to dispossess.
Dĭ-vĕst'ūre, *n.* The act of putting off. [ing divided.
Dĭ-vĭd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of be-
Dĭ-vīde', *v. t* To part or separate, as a whole; to distribute. — *v. i.* To part.
Dĭv'ĭ-dend, *n.* Number to be divided; share divided.
Dĭ-vĭd'er, *n.* One who, or that which, divides; (*pl.*) mathematical compasses.
Dĭv'ĭ-nā'tion, *n.* A foretelling; prediction.
Dĭ-vīne', *a.* Pertaining to God; godlike; heavenly. — *n.* A minister of the Gospel. — *v.* To foretell; to practice divination.
Dĭ-vīne'ly, *adv.* In a godlike manner.
Dĭv'ĭng-bĕll, *n.* A machine for going under water in.
Dĭ-vĭn'ĭ-ty, *n.* Divine nature; the Deity; theology.
Dĭ-vĭs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* Quality of being divisible.
Dĭ-vĭs'ĭ-ble, *a.* Capable of being divided.
Dĭ-vĭs'ion (-vĭzh'un), *n.* Act of dividing; state of being divided; that which divides; portion separated by dividing; section of an army or fleet commanded by a general officer.
Dĭ-vĭs'ion-al, *a.* Relating to division.
Dĭ-vĭ'sor, *n.* A number that divides another.
Dĭ-vôrce', } *n.* Legal
Dĭ-vôrce'ment, } dissolution of marriage.
Dĭ-vôrce', *v. t.* To separate, as a husband and wife.
Dĭ-vŭlge', *v. t.* To publish; to disclose or make known.
Dĭz'en, or Dĭ'zen, *v. t.* To dress gaudily. [vertigo.
Dĭz'zi-ness, *n.* Giddiness; Dĭz'zy (135), *a.* Affected with vertigo; giddy.
Do (dōō), *v.* [*imp.* DID; *p. p.* DONE.] To act; to perform; to practice; to execute; to answer the purpose.
Dŏg'i-ble, *a.* Easily taught.
Dŏg'ĭle, *a.* Ready to be taught; teachable.
Do-çĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* Teachableness.
Dŏg'ĭ-mās'tĭe, *a.* Proving by experiments.
Dŏck, *n.* A place for ships; a certain plant. — *v. t.* To cut short; to place in a dock.
Dŏck'ăge, *n.* Pay for using a dock.
Dŏck'et, *n.* A label tied to goods; a register of cases in court. — *v. t.* To mark with titles; to enter in a docket.
Dŏck'-yărd, *n.* A yard for naval stores.
Dŏe'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *docere*, to teach.] A title in divinity, law, &c.; a physician.
Dŏe'tor-ate, *n.* The degree of a doctor. [cian
Dŏe'tress, *n.* A female physi-
Dŏe'trĭ-nal, *a.* Consisting in, or containing, doctrine. — *n.* Something that is part of doctrine.
Dŏe'trĭ-nal-ly, *adv.* In a doctrinal manner or form.
Dŏe'trine, *n.* What is taught; a gospel truth; tenet.
Dŏe'u-ment, *n.* Written instruction; proof. — *v. t.* To furnish with documents.
Dŏe'u-mĕnt'al, } *a.* Con-
Dŏe'u-mĕnt'a-ry, } sisting in written evidence.
Do-dĕe'a-gŏn, *n.* A figure of twelve equal sides.
Do-dĕe'a-hē'dron, *n.* A solid having twelve equal faces.



Dŏdge, *v. i.* To start suddenly aside. — *v. i.* To evade by Dodecahedrons. starting aside.
Dŏ'do, *n.* (*pl.* Dŏ'dōes, 140.) A large bird of the island of Mauritius, now extinct.
Dōe (140), *n.* A she-deer; a female of the fallow deer.
Do'er, *n.* One who performs.
Dŏes (dŭz), *third person singular, indicative present* of *Do.*
Dŏff (123), *v. t.* [From *do off.*] To put off, as dress; to strip.
Dŏg, *n.* A domestic animal; an andiron; an iron hook. — *v. t.* To follow continually.
Dŏg'-dāys, *n. pl.* Days when the dog-star rises and sets with the sun in July and August.
Dŏge, *n.* Formerly the chief magistrate of Venice and of Genoa.
Dŏg'ĕd (57), *a.* Sullen; morose; sour.
Dŏg'ĕd-ly, *adv.* Sullenly; morosely; sourly.
Dŏg'ĕd-ness, *n.* Sullenness; moroseness; sourness.
Dŏg'ĕr-el, *n.* A kind of irregular measure in poetry.
Dŏg'ĭsh, *a.* Like a dog; snappish; churlish.
Dŏg'mà (140), *n.* [Gr., from *dokein*, to think.] A settled opinion; a maxim; a tenet; a principle.
Dog-măt'ĭe, } *a.* Pertaining
Dog-măt'ĭe-al, } to dogmas; positive; magisterial.
Dog-măt'ĭe-al-ly, *adv.* In a dogmatical manner.
Dog-măt'ĭes, *n. sing.* Doctrinal theology.
Dŏg'ma-tĭsm, *n.* Positiveness in opinion; arrogance.
Dŏg'ma-tĭst, *n.* One who dogmatizes.
Dŏg'ma-tīze, *v. i.* To assert positively without proof.
Dŏg'ma-tīz'er, *n.* One who dogmatizes.
Dŏg'-stär, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude.
Dŏg'-tōoth (143), *n.* A tooth like a dog's.
Dŏg'-trŏt, *n.* A gentle trot.
Doi'ly (141), *n.* A small colored napkin.
Do'ĭngs, *n. pl.* Things done; actions; deeds.
Doit, *n.* A small piece of money; a trifle.
Dōle, *n.* A thing dealt out; share; part; grief; sorrow. — *v. t.* To deal out in small portions.
Dōle'fŭl (139), *a.* Expressing or causing grief. — SYN. Mournful; sorrowful; melancholy.
Dōle'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a doleful manner.
Dōle'sŏme (-sŭm), *a.* Gloomy; dismal.
Döll (123), *n.* A puppet or baby for a child.
Döl'lar, *n.* A silver coin of the United States worth 100 cents; a similar coin current in Mexico, Spain, &c.
Dō'lôr, *n.* Pain; grief; sorrow; distress.
Döl'or-ĭf'ĭe, *a.* Causing pain.
Döl'or-oŭs, *a.* Sorrowful; painful; grievous.
Döl'or-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a dolorous manner.
Döl'phĭn, *n.* A cetaceous fish.
Dōlt (18), *n.* A stupid fellow.
Dōlt'ish, *a.* Stupid; dull.
Do-măin', *n.* Extent of territory or sway. — SYN. Em-

pire; dominion; possession; estate.

Dōme (140), *n.* An arched roof or cupola; a house.

Do-mĕs'tic, *a.* [Lat. *domesticus*, fr. *domus*, a house.] Belonging to a mansion or home; tame. — *n.* A house-servant.

Do-mĕs'ti-cāte, *v. t.* To make domestic or tame.

Do-mĕs'ti-cā'tion, *n.* Act of domesticating.

Dŏm'i-cīl, } *n.* A permanent
Dŏm'i-cīle, } dwelling or residence.

Dŏm'i-cīle, } *v. t.* To es-
Dŏm'i-cīl-i-āte, } tablish a fixed residence.

Dom-i-cīl'i-a-ry (*or* -sĭl'ya-rў), *a.* Pertaining to an abode.

Dŏm'i-nant, *a.* Ruling; prevailing, — *n.* The fifth tone of the scale.

Dŏm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To rule; to govern.

Dŏm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Rule; dominion. [master.

Dŏm'i-nĭe, *n.* A school-

Dŏm'i-neer', *v. i.* To rule with insolence.

Do-min'i-cal, *a.* Relating to our Lord.

Do-min'i-can, *n.* One of an order of monks.

Do-min'ion, *n.* Sovereign authority; territory governed.

Dŏm'i-no (140), *n.* A hood or cloak; a game.

Dŏn, *n.* A Spanish title. — *v. t.* [From *do on.*] To put on, as a dress. [give.

Dō'nāte, *v. t.* To bestow; to

Do-nā'tion, *n.* Act of giving; a gift; a present.

Dŏn'a-tĭve, *n.* A gift; a largess.

Dōne (dŭn), *p. p.* of *Do.*

Do-nee' (121), *n.* One to whom a donation is made.

Dŏn'key (141), *n.* An ass or mule.

Dō'nor, *n.* One who gives.

Dōom, *v. t.* To sentence; to destine. — *n.* Sentence given; judgment; fate.

Dōoms'dāy, *n.* The day of judgment.

Dōor, *n.* The gate of a house; entrance; avenue; access.

Dōor'-keep'er, *n.* A porter; a janitor.

Dōr'ĭc, *a.* Relating to an order of Grecian architecture.

Dôr'man-çy, *n.* State of being dormant. [vate.

Dôr'mant, *a.* Sleeping; pri-

Dôr'mer,
Dôr'mer-win'dōw, *n.* An upright window in the roof of a house.



Dormer-window.

Dôr'mi-to-ry, *n.* A place to sleep in.

Dôr'mouse (143), *n.* A small animal resembling the squirrel in its habits. [back.

Dôr'sal, *a.* Relating to the

Dōse, *n.* [Gr. *dosis*, something given.] As much medicine as is taken at one time. — *v. t.* To give in doses.

Dŏs'sil, *n.* A pledget of lint.

Dŏt, *n.* A point used in writing and printing — *v. t.* To mark with dots.

Dŏ'tage, *n.* Imbecility of mind from old age. [dower.

Dŏ'tal, *a.* Pertaining to

Dŏ'tard, *n.* One whose mind is impaired by age.

Do-tā'tion, *n.* Endowment.

Dōte (130), *v. i.* To be or become silly through age, or from love.

Dŏt'tard, *n.* A decayed tree.

Dŏt'ter-el, *n.* A kind of wading bird.

Doŭb'le (dŭb'l), *a.* [Lat. *duplus*, from *duplex*, twofold.] Twofold; in pairs; deceitful. — *v. t.* To make twofold; to fold; to pass round a headland. — *n.* Twice the quantity or number; a shift; a counterpart.

Doŭb'le-dēal'ing (dŭb'l-), *n.* Dealing with duplicity.

Doŭb'le-ness, *n.* State of being double or doubled.

Doŭb'let, *n.* A pair; a waistcoat; (*pl.*) the same number on both dice, &c.

Doŭb-lōon', *n.* A Spanish coin of about sixteen dollars.

Doŭb'ly, *adv.* In twice the quantity.

Doubt (dout), *v. i.* To be in suspense; to hesitate. — *v. t.* To distrust; to suspect. — *n.* Hesitation; distrust.

Doubt'ful (dout'-), *a.* Uncertain; not confident.

Doubt'ful-ly (dout'-), *adv.* With doubt.

Doubt'ful-ness (dout'-), *n.* State of being doubtful; dubiousness.

Doubt'less (dout'less), *adv.* Without doubt; unquestionably. [gift; bribe.

† Dŏu-ceûr' (dŏo-sûr'), *n.* A

Douche (dōosh), *n.* A jet of water thrown on some part of the body.

Dough (dō), *n.* Unbaked paste of bread. [fried cake.

Dough'nŭt (dō'-), *n.* A small

Dough'ty (dow'tў), *a.* Brave; illustrious; noble; strong.

Dough'y (dō'ў), *a.* Like dough.

Douse, *v. t.* or *i.* To plunge over head into water.

Dove, *n.* A domestic pigeon.

Dove'-cōt, } *n.* A place for
Dove'-house, } pigeons.

Dove'tāil, *n.* A joint in form of a dove's tail spread. — *v. t.* To join by dovetail.] dower.

Dow'a-ble, *a.* Entitled to

Dow'a-ger, *n.* A widow with a jointure; a widow of rank.

Dow'dy, *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed woman. — *a.* Awkward; ill-dressed.

Dow'el (130), *v. t.* To fasten together by pins, as boards.

Dow'er, *n.* The portion of a married woman or a widow.

Dow'ered, *a.* Portioned.

Dow'er-less, *a.* Destitute of dower. [linen cloth.

Dow'las, *n.* A kind of coarse

Down, *prep.* Along a descent. — *adv.* Below the horizon; on the ground; below. — *n.* Bank of sand; level, sandy land; soft feathers or tender hair; (*pl.*) a road for shipping.

Down'cast, *a.* Cast downward.

Down'fall, *n.* A fall; ruin.

Down'hill, *n.* Declivity; slope of a hill; descent. — *a.* Descending; sloping.

Down'rĭght (-rīt), *a.* Open; plain; undisguised. — *adv.* Plainly; frankly.

Down'ward, *a.* Descending. — *adv.* To a lower place.

Down'y, *a.* Like down; soft.

Dow'ry. See *Dower.*

Dox-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* A short hymn giving praise to God.

Dōze, *v. i.* To slumber; to drowse.—*n.* Imperfect sleep; slumber.

Dōz'en (dŭz'n), *a.* or *n.* [Fr. *douzaine*, fr. *douze*, twelve.] Twelve.

Dōz'i-ness, *n.* Drowsiness.

Dōz'y, *a.* Drowsy; sleepy.

Drăb, *n.* A strumpet. — *a.* Of a dull brownish-yellow or gray color.

Drăb'ble, *v. t.* or *i.* To draggle.

Drăchm (drăm), } *n.* The
Drăch'mà (drăk'mà), } eighth part of an ounce.

Dråff (123), *n.* Dregs; lees; refuse. [worthless.

Dråff'y, *a.* Dreggy; waste;

Dråft, *n.* Act of drawing; order for money; a drawing or sketch; a detachment. — *v. t.* To draw from a military band; to select.

Drăg, *v. t.* To pull with force. — *v. i.* To be drawn along on the ground. — *n.* A net; a harrow; a kind of sledge.

Drăg'gle, *v.* To draw or be drawn on the ground.

Drăg'net, *n.* A net to be drawn along.

Drăg'o-man (143), *n.* An interpreter.

Drăg'on, *n.* A kind of fabulous winged serpent.

Drăg'o-net, *n.* A little dragon.

Drăg'on-flȳ, *n.* An insect with a long, slender body.

Dra-gōōn', *n.* A kind of cavalry soldier. — *v. t.* To persecute; to force.

Drāin, *n.* A channel for water. — *v. t.* or *i.* To draw off gradually; to exhaust.

Drāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being drained.

Drāin'age, *n.* A draining; a system of drains.

Drāke, *n.* A male duck.

Drăm, *n.* A glass of spirit; eighth of an ounce troy.

Drā'mȧ, or Drăm'ȧ (18), *n.* [Gr. *drama*, fr. *dran*, to act.] A theatrical composition; a tragedy or comedy; a play.

Dra-măt'ic, } *a.* Pertain-
Dra-măt'ic-al, } ing to the drama.

Drăm'a-tĭst, *n.* A dramatic author or writer of plays.

Drăm'a-tīze, *v. t.* To represent in a drama.

Drănk, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Drink.*

Drăpe, *v. t.* To cover with drapery. [in cloths.

Drā'per, *n.* One who deals

Drā'per-y, *n.* The dress of a picture or statue. [ive.

Drăs'tic, *a.* Powerful; act-

Dråught (dråft), *n.* Act of drawing; quantity drank at once; delineation; current of air; depth of water; (*pl.*) a game.

Dråught'-hôrse (dråft'-), *n.* A horse for drawing.

Dråughts'man (143), *n.* One who draws writings or designs.

Drąw, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* DREW; *p. p.* DRAWN.] To pull; to allure; to delineate; to sketch. — *n.* Act of drawing; a lot drawn.

Drąw'bǎck, *n.* A hindrance; duty refunded on goods; any loss of advantage.

Drąw'-brĭdge, *n.* A bridge to be drawn up or aside.

Drąw-ee', *n.* One on whom a bill is drawn.

Drąw'er, *n.* One who draws a bill; a sliding box; (*pl.*) an under garment for the legs. [sketch.

Drąw'ing, *n.* A delineation;

Drąw'ing-rōōm, *n.* A room for company.

Drąwl, *v. t.* or *i.* To speak in a slow, lengthened tone. — *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.

Drąwn, *p. p.* of *Draw.*

Drāy, *n.* A low cart on wheels. [in a dray.

Drāy'-hôrse, *n.* A horse used

Drāy'man (143), *n.* A man that drives a dray.

Drĕad, *n.* Great and continuing fear; terror. — *v. t.* To be in great fear. — *a.* Awful; terrible.

Drĕad'fụl, *a.* Inspiring dread. — SYN. Terrible; shocking; frightful.

Drĕad'ful-ly, *adv.* Terribly.

Drĕad'less, *a.* Fearless; bold.

Drĕad'nąught (-nawt), *n.* A very thick cloth, or a garment made of it.

Drĕam, *n.* Thoughts in sleep; vain fancy. — *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DREAMED, or DREAMT.] To think in sleep; to think idly; to fancy.

Drĕam'er, *n.* One who dreams; visionary. [*Dream.*

Drĕamt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of

Drĕar, } *a.* Sorrowful; dis-
Drĕar'y, } mal; gloomy.

Drĕar'i-ness, *n.* Gloominess.

Drĕdġe, *n.* An oyster-net. — *v. t.* To sprinkle flour on; to gather with a dredge.

Drĕdġ'er, *n.* A man who fishes with a dredge.

Drĕdġ'ing-bŏx, *n.* A box for sprinkling with flour.

Drĕġ'gy, *a.* Containing dregs.

Drĕġs, *n. pl.* Lees; refuse.

Drĕnch, *v. t.* To wet thoroughly; to soak; to physic violently. — *n.* A draught; a potion of medicine.

Drĕss (124), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRESSED, DREST.] To clothe; to deck; to cook; to cover a wound; to make straight. — *n.* Clothes worn; garments.

Drĕss'er, *n.* One who dresses; a kitchen table; shelves for dishes.

Drĕss'ing, *n.* Dress; application to a sore; manure; stuffing; force meat.

Drĕss'ing-rōōm, *n.* A room for dressing in.

Drĕss'y, *a.* Showy in dress.

Drĭb'ble, *v. t.* To slaver; to drivel.

Drĭb'blet, } *n.* A small part
Drĭb'let, } or quantity; a petty sum.

Drĭft, *n.* Pile of snow or sand driven together; design; aim. — *v. i.* or *t.* To float; to form in heaps.

Drĭll (123), *n.* A tool for boring holes. — *v. t.* To bore, as metal; to train by exercise.

Drĭll'-plough, } *n.* A plow
Drĭll'-plough, } for sowing in drills.

Drĭnk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRANK,] To swallow liquor. — *v. t.* To swallow; to imbibe. — *n.* Liquor of any kind for drinking.

Drĭnk'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, drunk.

Drĭnk'er, *n.* One who drinks.

Drĭp, *v. i.* To fall in drops. — *v. t.* To let fall in drops.

Drĭp'pĭngs, *n. pl.* Fat falling from roasting meat.

Drīve, *v. t.* [*imp.* DROVE; *p. p.* DRIVEN.] To urge or force; to compel; to carry on. — *v. i.* To rush on; to be impelled. — *n.* An excursion in a carriage.

Drĭv'el (drĭv'l, 130), *v. i.* To slaver; to dote. — *n.* Slaver; spittle.

Drĭv'el-er, } *n.* A simpleton;
Drĭv'el-ler, } a dotard.

Drĭv'en, *p. p.* of *Drive.*

Drĭv'er, *n.* One who drives.

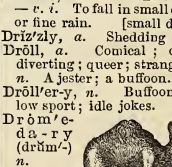
Drĭz'zle, *n.* Fine rain or mist. — *v. i.* To fall in small drops or fine rain. [small drops.

Drĭz'zly, *a.* Shedding very

Drôll, *a.* Comical; odd; diverting; queer; strange. — *n.* A jester; a buffoon.

Drôll'er-y, *n.* Buffoonery; low sport; idle jokes.

Drŏm'e-dā-ry (drŭm'-) *n.* [From Gr. *dromas*, running.]



Dromedary.

A camel with one hump on the back.

Drōne, *n.* The male bee; a sluggard; a low humming sound.—*v. i.* To live idly.

Drōop, *v. i.* [Allied to *drop.*] To sink down, as from weakness; to pine; to languish; to be dispirited.

Drŏp, *n.* A globule of moisture; a small quantity; an ear-ring; part of a gallows.—*v. i.* (129) To fall in drops.—*v. t.* To let fall.

Drŏp'si-cal, *a.* Diseased with, or inclined to, dropsy.

Drŏp'sy, *n.* A morbid collection of water in the body.

Drŏss (124), *n.* The scum of metals; refuse.

Drŏss'y, *a.* Full of dross.

Drought, } *n.* Dry weather;
Drouth, } dryness; thirst.

Drōve, *imp.* of *Drive.*—*n.* A number of cattle driven.

Drōv'er, *n.* One who drives cattle to market.

Drown, *v. t.* To suffocate in water; to overflow,—*v. i.* To be suffocated in water.

Drowse, *v. i.* To grow heavy with sleep; to doze.

Drows'i-ly, *adv.* Sleepily.

Drow'si-ness, *a.* Sleepiness.

Drow'sy, *a.* Sleepy; heavy.

Drŭb, *n.* A thump; a blow.—*v. t.* To beat soundly.

Drŭb'bing, *n.* A beating.

Drŭdge, *v. i.* To labor in mean offices; to toil; to slave.—*n.* A slave to work.

Drŭdg'er-y, *n.* Hard labor; ignoble toil.

Drŭg, *n.* A substance used in medicine; a thing worthless or of slow sale.—*v. t.* To administer drugs to; to affect with drugs.

Drūg'get, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth. [drugs.

Drūg'gist, *n.* One who deals in

Dru'id, *n.* An ancient Celtic priest.

Dru-id'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the druids. [druids.

Dru'id-ism, *n.* Religion of the

Drŭm, *n.* A military instrument; part of the ear.—*v. i.* To beat a drum; to beat.—*v. t.* To expel by beat of drum. [drummer.

Drŭm'-mā'jor, *n.* The chief

Drŭm'mer, *n.* One who beats a drum. [beating drums.

Drŭm'stĭck, *n.* A stick for

Drŭnk, *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated. [to drunkenness.

Drŭnk'ard, *n.* One addicted

Drŭnk'en (drŭngk'n), *a.* Intoxicated.

Drŭnk'en-ness (106), *n.* Intoxication; inebriation.

Dru-pā'ceoŭs, *a.* Producing drupes.

Drupe, *n.* A fruit without valves, as the plum.

Drў (135), *a.* Having no moisture; thirsty; sarcastic; keen.—*v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow dry.—*Dry goods*, cloths, &c., in distinction from groceries.

Drў'ad, *n.* A wood-nymph.

Drў'ly, *adv.* Coldly; sarcastically.

Drў'ness, *n.* Want of moisture; thirst; drought.

Drў'-rŏt, *n.* A decay of timber. [dry.

Drў'-shŏd, *a.* Having the feet

Dŭ'al, *a.* Expressing the number two.

Dŭ'al-ĭsm, *n.* A system founded on a double principle.

Du-ăl'i-ty, *n.* State of being two.

Dŭb, *v. t.* To confer a title on.

Dŭ'bi-oŭs, *a.* Of uncertain issue; not clear or plain.—SYN. Unsettled; doubtful; equivocal. [fully.

Dŭ'bi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Doubt-

Dŭ'bi-oŭs-ness, *n.* Uncertainty. [duke.

Dū'cal, *a.* Pertaining to a

Dŭe'at, *n.* A coin struck in the dominions of a duke.

Dŭch'ess, *n.* Wife of a duke; a female sovereign of a dukedom.

Dŭch'y, *n.* Territory of a duke or duchess.

Dŭck, *n.* A water-fowl; a species of canvas.—*v. t.* or *i.* To plunge under water; to stoop or nod.

Dŭck'ling, *n.* Immersion of the head in water.

Dŭck'ling, *n.* A young duck.

Dŭct, *n.* A tube; a canal; a passage.

Dŭc'tĭle, *a.* Easily led or drawn; extensible.

Duc-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being easily extended.

Dŭdg'eon (dŭj'un), *n.* A small dagger; malice; ill-will; resentment.

Dŭds, *n. pl.* Old clothes.

Dūe (27), *a.* Owed; owing; proper; seasonable.—*adv.* Directly; exactly.—*n.* A debt; right; claim.

Dū'el, *n.* A fight between two.

Dū'el-ing, } *n.* A fighting in
Dū'el-ling, } single combat.

Dū'el-ĭst } (130), *n.* A frequent
Dū'el-list } fighter in duels.

Du-ĕn'nà (140), *n.* An old woman or governess.

Du-ĕt', *n.* A musical piece for two performers.

Dŭg, *n.* A teat, especially of a beast.—*v.*, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Dig.*

Dūke, *n.* [Lat. *dux*, leader.] A nobleman of the highest rank.

Dūke'dŏm, *n.* Estate, title, or rank, of a duke.

Dūl'cet, *a.* Sweet; harmonious. [sweetening.

Dūl'ci-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of

Dūl'ci-fў, *v. i.* To sweeten.

Dūl'ci-mer, *n.* A musical instrument played with sticks.

Dŭll, *a.* Stupid; slow; blunt.—*v. t.* To blunt; to stupefy.—*v. i.* To become blunt.

Dŭll'ard, *n.* A stupid person.

Dŭll'ness, } *n.* State of being
Dŭl'ness, } dull; stupidity; bluntness; want of edge.

Dŭl'ly, *adv.* In a dull manner.

Dū'ly, *adv.* Fitly; properly.

Dŭmb (dŭm), *a.* Mute; incapable of speech; silent.

Dŭmb'-bĕll (dŭm'-), *n.* A weight to swing in the hands.

Dŭmb'ness (dŭm'-), *n.* Inability to speak; muteness.

Dŭmb'-shōw (dŭm'-), *n.* Gesture without words.

Dŭmp'ish, *a.* Stupid; moping; dull.

Dŭmp'ling, *n.* A kind of small pudding. [ing state.

Dŭmps, *n. pl.* A dull, mop-

Dŭmp'y, *a.* Short and thick.

Dŭn, *a.* Of a dark color; gloomy; obscure.—*n.* A dark color; a clamorous creditor.—*v. t.* To urge for a debt.

Dŭnce, *n.* A blockhead; dolt.

Dŭn'-fĭsh, *n.* Codfish cured in a particular manner.

Dŭng, *n.* Excrement of animals; manure.—*v. t.* To manure with dung; to void excrement.

Dŭn'geon (dŭn'jun), *n.* A dark, close prison.

Dū'o-dĕç'i-mal, *a.* Proceeding by twelves.—*n.* (*pl.*) Multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves.

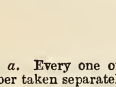
Dū'o-dĕç'i-mo (140), *n.* A book having twelve leaves to a sheet.

†**Dū'o-dē'num**, *n.* The first of the small intestines.

Dūpe, *n.* One easily deceived. — *v. t.* To impose on; to deceive; to mislead.
Dū'pli-cāte, *v. t.* To double.
Dū'pli-cate, *n.* An exact copy. — *a.* Double; twofold.
Dū'pli-cā'tion, *n.* Act of doubling; a fold.
Dū'pli-ca-tūre, *n.* A fold.
Du-plĭç'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *duplicitas*, from *duplex*, double.] Doubleness of art or speech. — SYN. Dissimulation; deceit; guile.
Dū'ra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Power of lasting without perishing.
Dū'ra-ble (86), *a.* Lasting; permanent.
Dū'ra-bly, *adv.* So as to last.
Dū'rance, *n.* Imprisonment.
Du-rā'tion, *n.* Continuance in time.
Dū'ress, or Du-rĕss', *n.* Constraint; confinement.
Dūr'ing, *prep.* Continuing.
Dûrst, *imp.* of *Dare*.
Dŭsk, *a.* Slightly dark; darkish. — *n.* A tending to darkness; twilight.
Dŭsk'y, *a.* Partially dark.
Dŭst, *n.* Very fine particles of dry earth; a low condition; the grave. — *v. t.* To brush dust from; to throw dust on.
Dŭst'er, *n.* A utensil for dusting; a light overcoat to protect from dust.
Dŭst'i-ness, *n.* State of being dusty.
Dŭst'y, *a.* Covered with dust.
Dū'te-oŭs, *a.* Fulfilling duty; obedient; dutiful.
Dū'ti-a-ble (135), *a.* Subject to duties.
Dū'ti-fŭl, *a.* Obedient to parents and superiors; respectful.
Dū'ti-fŭl-ly, *adv.* Obediently.
Dū'ti-fŭl-ness, *n.* Obedience; submission.
Dū'ty (19), *n.* What one is bound to perform; obligation; military service; obedience; tax or customs.
Dwarf, *n.* A person or plant below the common size. — *v. t.* To hinder from growing. — *a.* Below the natural size.
Dwarf'ish, *a.* Below the usual size; little; low; small.
Dwĕll, *v.* [*imp.* DWELLED, DWELT.] To live in a place; to inhabit; to reside; to abide.
Dwĕll'er, *n.* An inhabitant.
Dwĕll'ing, *n.* A mansion; habitation; residence
Dwĭn'dle, *v. i.* To become less; to diminish; to fall away; to lose health.
Dȳe, *v. t.* To color; to stain. — *n.* Coloring liquor; tinge.
Dȳe'ing (11), *p. pr.* Staining. — *n.* Art of coloring cloths.
Dȳ'er, *n.* One whose trade is to color cloths, &c.
Dȳ'ing (124), *p. pr.* Expiring. — *p. a.* Pertaining to death.
Dȳke, *n.* See *Dike*.
Dȳ-nām'ĭcs, *n. sing.* [Gr. *dunamis*, power.] That branch of mechanics which treats of bodies in motion.
Dȳ'nas-ty, *n.* A race of sovereigns of the same family, who govern a particular country.
Dȳs'en-tĕr'y, *n.* A bloody discharge from the bowels, attended with griping pains.
Dys-pĕp'sy, Dys-pĕp'si-a, *n.* [From Gr. *dus-*, ill, and *peptein*, to digest.] Indigestion, or difficulty of digestion.
Dys-pĕp'tĭc, *a.* Afflicted with, pertaining to, or consisting in dyspepsy.

E.

EACH, *a.* Every one of a number taken separately.
Ea'ger, *a.* [Lat. *acer*, sharp.] Keenly desirous; ardent.
Ea'ger-ly, *adv.* With ardor.
Ea'ger-ness, *n.* Earnestness.
Ea'gle (140), *n.* A bird of prey; a gold coin worth 10 dollars.


Eagle.

Ea'glet, *n.* A young eagle.
Ear, *n.* The organ or sense of hearing; innate sense of melody; a spike of corn. — *v. i.* To shoot into ears.
Earl (12), *n.* A nobleman ranking below a marquis.
Earl'dŏm, *n.* Dignity or jurisdiction of an earl.
Ear'less, *a.* Without ears.
Ear'li-ness, *n.* State of being early; seasonableness.
Ear'ly, *a.* Being in good time or season; soon. — *adv.* Soon; in good time.
Earn, *v. t.* To gain or merit by labor or services.
Earn'est, *a.* Eager; diligent. — *n.* Seriousness; money advanced as a pledge.
Ear'nest-ly, *adv.* Eagerly.
Earn'ĭngs, *n. pl.* The rewards of service.
Ear'-rĭng, *n.* A pendent jewel for the ear.
Earth (12), *n.* Mold or fine particles of the globe; the world; land; country. — *v. t.* To cover with mold.
Earth'en, *a.* Made of earth or clay. [earth.
Earth'ly, *a.* Pertaining to
Earth'quāke, *n.* A shaking or trembling of the earth.
Earth'y, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, earth; like earth.
Ear'-wāx, *n.* A thick matter secreted in the ear.
Ear'wĭg, *n.* An insect.
Ease, *n.* Freedom from pain; rest; facility. — *v. t.* To relieve from pain; to alleviate.
Ea'sel (ē'zl), *n.* A painter's frame to rest his canvas on.


Easel.

Ease'ment *n.* Ease; relief.
Ea'si-ly, *adv.* With ease; gently.
Ea'si-ness, *n.* State of being easy; ease.
East, *n.* The quarter where the sun rises. — *a.* From or toward the rising sun.
East'er, *n.* The feast of Christ's resurrection.
East'er-ly, *a.* Pertaining to the east; coming from the east. — *adv.* Toward the east; the east. [the east.
East'ern, *a.* Being in or from
East'ward, *adv.* Toward the east.
Ea'sy, *a.* Free from pain or anxiety; not difficult. — SYN.

Quiet ; tranquil ; secure ; calm.

Ēat, *v. t.* [*imp.* ATE ; *p. p.* EAT, EATEN.] To take food ; to devour ; to consume ; to corrode. — *v. i.* To take food ; to feed.

Ēat'a-ble, *a.* Fit to be eaten. — *n.* Any thing to be eaten.

Ēaves, *n. pl.* Edges of a roof.

Ēaves'drŏp-per, *n.* An insidious listener.

Ebb (3), *v. i.* To flow back ; to decay ; to decline. — *n.* Reflux of the tide ; decline.

Ebb'-tīde, *n.* Reflux of a tide.

Eb'on, *a.* Like ebony ; black.

Eb'on-y, *n.* A species of hard, heavy wood, generally black.

E-brī'e-ty, *n.* Drunkenness.

E-bŭll'ient, *a.* Boiling ; bubbling.

Eb'ul-lī'tion (-lĭsh'un), *n.* Act of boiling or bubbling.

E-bûr'ne-an, *a.* Made of, or relating to, ivory.

Ec-çĕn'tric, } *a.* Deviating
Ec-çĕn'tric-al, } from the center ; irregular ; anomalous ; abnormal.

Ec-çen-trĭç'i-ty, *n.* Deviation from the center ; irregularity ; singularity. [man.

Ec-clē'si-ăs'tic, } *a.* Per-
Ec-clē'si-ăs'tic-al, } taining to the church.

Ech'o (140), *n.* A sound reflected or reverberated. — *v. i.* or *t.* To reverberate or resound.

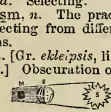
E-clâir'cisse-ment (*or* e-klâr'siz-mŏng'), *n.* A clearing up of any thing obscure.

E-clăt' (e-klā'), *n.* Striking effect ; applause ; renown.

Ec-lĕc'tic, *a.* Selecting.

Ec-lĕc'ti-çĭsm. *n.* The practice of selecting from different systems.

E-clĭpse', *n.* [Gr. *ekleipsis*, lit. a forsaking.] Obscuration of the light of a heavenly body by the intervention of some other body. — *v. t.* To darken.



Eclipses. S, sun ; E, earth ; M, moon.

E-clĭp'tic, *n.* The apparent path of the sun.

Ec'lŏgue, *n.* A pastoral poem.

E'co-nŏm'ic-al, *a.* Saving ; frugal ; thrifty.

E-cŏn'o-mĭst, *n.* One who is frugal ; a good manager.

E-cŏn'o-mize (153), *v. t.* To use with economy. — *v. i.* To be economical.

E-cŏn'o-my, *n.* Frugal use of money or means ; management of any undertaking ; system of rules by which any thing is managed.

Ec'sta-sy, *n.* Excessive joy ; rapture ; enthusiasm.

Ec-stăt'ic, *a.* Transporting ; rapturous. [universal.

Ec'u-mĕn'ic-al, *a.* General ;

Ed'dy (141), *n.* Circular motion of water. — *v. i.* To move as in an eddy.

Edge, *n.* Sharp side ; keenness ; brink. — *v. t.* To sharpen ; to border ; to fringe.

Edged (ĕjd), *a.* Sharp ; keen.

Edg'ing, *n.* A narrow lace ; a border. [strument.

Edge'-tōōl, *n.* A cutting in-

Edge'wīse, *adv.* In the direction of the edge.

Ed'i-ble, *a.* Fit to be eaten.

E'dict, *n.* A law promulgated ; a decree ; an ordinance.

Ed'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* A building up ; instruction.

Ed'i-fice, *n.* A large structure.

Ed'i-fy, *v. t.* To build up or instruct ; to improve.

Ed'dile, *n.* A Roman magistrate. [lication.

Ed'it, *v. t.* To prepare for pub-

Ed-ĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* Impression of a book ; whole number of copies published at once.

Ed'i-tor, *n.* [Lat. *e*, out, and *dare*, to give.] One who edits, or prepares for publication.

Ed'i-tō'ri-al (83), *a.* Pertaining to, or written by, an editor. — *n.* An article in a newspaper written by the editor. [an editor.

Ed'i-tor-shĭp, *n.* Busiuess of

Ed'u-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *e*, out, forth, and *ducere*, to lead.] To briug up. — SYN. To instruct ; train ; teach ; foster ; discipline.

Ed'u-cā'tion, *n.* Instruction ; tuition ; formation of manners.

Ed'u-cā'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to education. [cates.

Ed'u-cā'tor, *n.* One who edu-

E-dūçe', *v. t.* To draw out ; to elicit ; to extract.

E-dŭc'tion, *n.* The act of drawing out [like fish.

Eel (140), *n.* A kind of snake-

Ef-fāçe', *v. t.* To scratch or rub out ; to erase. [effacing.

Ef-fāçe'ment, *n.* The act of

Ef-fĕct', *n.* That which is done ; result ; issue ; consequence ; (*pl.*) goods. — *v. t.* To bring to pass ; to accomplish. [being effected.

Ef-fĕct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of

Ef-fĕct'ive, *a.* Able for service. — SYN. Efficient ; efficacious ; active. [fect.

Ef-fĕct'ive-ly, *adv.* With ef-

Ef-fĕct'u-al, *a.* Producing effect ; efficacious.

Ef-fect'u-al-ly, *adv.* With effect. [to pass.

Ef-fĕct'u-āte, *v. t.* To bring

Ef-fĕm'i-na-cy, *n.* Womanish delicacy.

Ef-fĕm'i-nate (42), *a.* Womanish ; weak ; unmanly.

Ef'fer-vĕsçe', *v. i.* To be in a state of natural ebullition ; to bubble and hiss.

Ef'fer-vĕs'çençe, *n.* Commotion ; bubbling ; ebullition.

Ef'fer-vĕs'çent, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling.

Ef-fĕte', *a.* Barren ; worn out.

Ef'fi-cā'cioŭs, *a.* Productive of effects.

Ef'fi-cā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* With the desired effect.

Ef'fi-ca-çy, *n.* Power to produce the desired effect.

Ef-fi'cient (-fish'en), *n.* Power of producing effect.

Ef-fi'cient (-fish'ent), *a.* Producing effect. — *n.* An active cause ; agent. [a person.

Ef'fi-gy (141), *n.* An image of

Ef'flo-rĕsçe', *v. i.* To form a mealy powder on the surface.

Ef'flo-rĕs'çençe, *n.* Act of efflorescing ; production of flowers ; time of flowering ; an eruption.

Ef'flo-rĕs'çent, *a.* Shooting out like flowers.

Ef'flu-ençe, *n.* A flowing out ; something that flows out.

Ef'flu-ent, *a.* Flowing out.

Ef-flū'vi-um, *n.* (*pl.* †Ef-flū'vi-ă, 147.) Exhalations from putrefying substances.

Ef'flux, } *n.* A flowing
Ef-flŭx'ion, } out ; effusion.

Ef'fort (ĕf'furt), *n.* Exertion of strength ; endeavor.

Ef-frŏnt'er-y, *n.* Impudence ; excessive assurance.

Ef-fūl'gençe, *n.* A flood of light ; luster ; splendor.

Ef-fūl'gent, *a.* Shining with a flood of light ; luminous.

Ef-fūse', *v. t.* To pour out, as a fluid ; to shed.

Ef-fū'sion, *n.* A pouring out.

Ef-fū'sive, *a.* Pouring out.

Eft, *n.* A kind of lizard ; newt.

Ēgg (125), *n.* A body formed in the females of birds, and of some other animals, from which their young is produced.

Ēg'lan-tīne, *n.* The sweetbrier; the honeysuckle.

Ē'go-tĭsm, *n.* [Lat. *ego*, I.] Self-commendation; vanity.

Ē'go-tĭst, *n.* One always talking of himself.

Ē'go-tĭst'ĭc, } *a.* Addicted
Ē'go-tĭst'ĭc-al, } to egotism; conceited; full of self.

Ē'go-tīze, *v. i.* To talk or write much of one's self.

E-grē'gĭous (-grē'jus), *a.* Remarkable; extraordinary.

E-grē'gĭous-ly, *adv.* Enormously; remarkably.

E'gress, *n.* Act of going out.

E-grĕs'sion (e-grĕsh'un), *n.* The act of going out; egress.

Ē'gret, *n.* The lesser white heron.

E-grĕtte', *n.* Ornaments of feathers, ribbons, &c.

Eĭ'der, *n.* A kind of duck.

Eĭ'der-down (ī'der-), *n.* Soft feathers of the eider-duck.

Eight (āt), *a.* Twice four.

Eight'teen (āteen), *n.* Ten and eight; twice nine.

Eight'fōld (āt'-), *a.* Eight times. [the seventh.

Eighth (āth), *a.* Next after

Eighth'ly (āth'lў), *adv.* In the eighth place. [ten.

Eight'ў (ā'tў), *a.* Eight times

Eĭ'ther (ē'ther *or* ĭ'ther), *a.* or *pron.* One or the other; one of two; each.

E-jăc'u-lāte, *v. t.* To throw out; to shoot; to dart.

E-jăc'u-lā'tion, *n.* A short exclamation or prayer.

E-jăc'u-la-to-ry (107), *a.* Suddenly darted out.

E-jĕct', *v. t.* [Lat. *e*, out, and *jacere*, to throw.] To cast out. [expulsion.

E-jĕc'tion, *n.* A casting out;

E-jĕct'ment, *n.* Ejection; a writ to gain possession.

Ēke, *v. t.* To increase; to lengthen; to protract. — *adv.* Also; moreover.

E-lăb'o-rāte, *v. t.* To produce with labor.

E-lăb'o-rate (42), *a.* Finished with great care.

E-lăb'o-rate-ly, *adv.* With great care. [orating.

E-lăb'o-rā'tion, *n.* Act of elab-

E-lăpse', *v. i.* To pass away gradually.

E-lăs'tĭc, *a.* Having elasticity. *n.* A kind of garter.

Ē'las-tĭc'ĭ-ty, *n.* The property by which bodies recover a former state after being bent or compressed.

E-lāte', *a.* Flushed with success. — *v. t.* To puff up; to make proud or vain.

E-lā'tion, *n.* Elevation of mind; vanity; pride.

Elʹbōw (140), *n.* The bend of the arm. — *v. t.* or *i.* To push with the elbow; to jostle.

Elʹbōw-chāir, *n.* A chair with arms.

Eldʹer, *a.* Having lived longer; older. — *n.* An older person; an ecclesiastical officer; a kind of tree.

Eldʹer-ly, *a.* Somewhat old.

Eldʹest, *a.* Oldest; most aged.

Elʹe-cam-pāne', *n.* A plant whose root has a pungent taste.

E-lĕct', *v. t.* [Lat. *e*, out, from, and *legere*, to choose.] To choose for office; to prefer. — *a.* Chosen; selected. — *n.* One chosen.

E-lĕc'tion, *n.* Power of choosing; choice; preference.

E-lĕc'tion-eer', *v. t.* To make interest for office.

E-lĕct'ĭve, *a.* Relating to, or regulated by, choice.

E-lĕct'or, *n.* One who elects or has the right of voting.

E-lĕct'or-al, *a.* Belonging to an elector or to elections.

E-lĕc'trĭc, } *a.* Pertaining
E-lĕc'trĭc-al, } to electricity.

Ē'lec-trĭ'cian (-trĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in electricity.

Ē'lec-trĭc'ĭ-ty, *n.* A subtle natural agent or power; the science which treats of this agent.

E-lĕc'trĭ-fў (135), *v. t.* To communicate electricity to; to excite suddenly.

E-lĕc'trize, *v. t.* To electrify.

E-lĕc'tro-măg'net-ĭsm, *n.* A form of magnetism produced or affected by electricity.

E-lec-trŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for generating a current of electricity.

E-lĕc'tro-tўpe, *n.* A fac-simile in metal deposited by an electro-chemical process. — *v. t.* To make a fac-simile of a metal by means of electro-magnetism.

E-lĕct'u-a-ry, *n.* A medicinal confection made of powders.

Ēl'ee-mōs'y-na-ry, *a.* Given in, or living on, charity.

Ēl'e-gance, *n.* Quality of being elegant; beauty produced by training and art.

Ēl'e-gant, *a.* Pleasing by acquired beauty or grace.

Ēl'e-gant-ly, *adv.* With elegance; richly; gracefully.

E-lē'gi-ăc, or **Ēl'e-gī'ac,** *a.* Belonging to, or used in, elegy; plaintive. [egy.

Ēl'e-gī'ac-al, *a.* Used in el-

Ēl'e-gĭst, *n.* A writer of elegies.

Ēl'e-gў, *n.* A funeral poem.

Elʹe-ment, *n.* The constituent part of a thing.

Elʹe-mĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, elements.

Elʹe-mĕnt'a-ry (41), *a.* Primary; rudimentary.

Elʹe-phant, *n.* The largest of quadrupeds.



Elʹe-vāte, *v. t.* [Lat., fr. *e*, out, and *levare*, to lift up.] To raise to a higher place. —Syn. To exalt; elate; cheer; excite.

Elʹe-vā'tion, *n.* Act of raising; a high station.

Elʹe-vā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, elevates; a contrivance for lifting grain.

E-lĕv'en, *n.* Ten and one.

Ēlf, *n.* (*pl.* Elves, 142). An imaginary diminutive spirit.

Ēlf'ĭn, } *a.* Pertaining to
Ēlf'ĭsh, } elves.

E-lĭc'ĭt, *v. t.* To draw forth.

Elʹĭ-gĭ-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* Fitness to be chosen to office.

Elʹĭ-gĭ-ble, *a.* Capable of being elected; desirable.

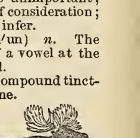
Elʹĭ-gĭ-bly, *adv.* Suitably; desirably.

E-lĭm'ĭ-nāte, *v. t.* To cause to disappear from an equation; to set aside as unimportant; to leave out of consideration; to deduce; to infer.

E-lĭz'ĭon (-lĭzh'un) *n.* The cutting off of a vowel at the end of a word.

E-lĭx'ĭr, *n.* A compound tincture or medicine.

Ēlk, *n.* A species of stag.



Elk.

Ēll (123), *n.* A measure of different lengths. The English ell is forty-five inches.

El-lĭpse′, *n.* An oval figure.


Ellipse.

†El-lĭp′sis, *n.* (*pl.* El-lĭp′sēs.) In *grammar*, the omission of a word or phrase.

El-lĭp′tic, } *a.* Being in
El-lĭp′tic-al, } the form of an ellipse; oval; having a part omitted.

El-lĭp-tĭç′i-ty, *n.* Deviation from the form of a circle or sphere.

Ĕlm, *n.* A kind of shade-tree.

El-o-cū′tion, *n.* Pronunciation or delivery of words.

El-o-cū′tion-a-ry, *a.* Relating to elocution.

El-o-cū′tion-ist, *n.* One who is versed in elocution.

E-lŏn′gāte (-lŏng′gāte), *v. t.* To draw out in length.

E-lŏn-gā′tion, *n.* A lengthening; distance.

E-lōpe′, *v. i.* To run away with a lover. [clandestinely.

E-lōpe′ment, *n.* A departure

El′o-quence, *n.* Beauty, power, and appropriateness of language.

El′o-quent, *a.* Speaking with eloquence or elegance.

Else, *pron.* Other; beside. — *adv.* Otherwise.

Else′whĕre, *adv.* In some other place.

E-lū′çi-dāte, *v. t.* To explain; to make clear.

E-lū′çi-dā′tion, *n.* Explanation. [plain or clear.

E-lū′çi-dā′tĭve, *a.* Making

E-lū′çi-dā′tor, *n.* One who elucidates or explains.

E-lūde′, *v. t.* To escape by stratagem. — Syn. To avoid; shun; evade; flee.

E-lūd′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being eluded. [sion.

E-lū′sion, *n.* Escape; eva-

E-lū′sĭve, *a.* Tending to elude; eluding. [clude.

E-lū′so-ry, *a.* Tending to

El′vĭsh, *a.* Relating to elves; elfish.

E-lȳs′ian, *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; blissful.

E-lȳs′i-um (-lĭzh′ĭ-um), *n.* In *mythology*, the abode of the good after death; any delightful place.

Ĕm, *n.* A square type, used by printers as the unit of measure of the amount of any printed matter.

E-mā′çi-ate (-mā′shĭ-), *v. i.* To lose flesh; to pine.

E-mā′çi-ā′tion (-shĭ-ā′shun), *n.* Act of becoming lean.

Ĕm′a-nant, *a.* Emanating; issuing.

Ĕm′a-nāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *e*, out, and *manare*, to flow.] To flow forth; to proceed; to arise.

Ĕm′a-nā′tion, *n.* Act of flowing forth; that which flows.

Ĕm′a-nā′tĭve, *a.* Issuing from another.

E-măn′çi-pāte, *v. t.* To free from servitude.

E-măn′çi-pā′tion, *n.* Act of emancipating. — Syn. Liberation; release; freedom.

E-măn′çi-pā′tor, *n.* One who frees from slavery.

Em-bās′cu-lāte, *v. t.* To deprive of virility; to unman.

Em-bălm′ (-bām′), *v. t.* To impregnate with aromatics, as a body for preservation.

Em-bănk′, *v. t.* To inclose with a bank. [or bank.

Em-bănk′ment, *n.* A mound

Em-bär′go (140), *n.* Prohibition of vessels from sailing.

Em-bärk′, *v. i.* To enter on board; to engage.

Ĕm′bär-kā′tion, *n.* A going on board.

Em-bär′rass, *v. t.* To perplex; to confuse.

Em-bär′rass-ing, *a.* Tending to perplex or confuse.

Em-bär′rass-ment, *a.* Perplexity; pecuniary distress.

Em-bās′sa-dor, *n.* A public minister of the first rank.

Ĕm′bas-sy, *n.* Duty of an embassador; persons sent as embassadors. [battle.

Em-bāt′tle, *v. t.* To form for

Em-bĕd′, *v. t.* To lay as in a bed.

Em-bĕl′lish, *v. t.* To make beautiful by adornment.

Em-bĕl′lish-ment, *n.* Act of adorning; decoration.

Ĕm′bers, *n. pl.* Hot cinders.

Em-bĕz′zle, *v. t.* To appropriate by breach of trust.

Em-bĕz′zle-ment, *n.* Unlawful appropriation of what is intrusted to one's care.

Em-bĕz′zler, *n.* One who embezzles.

Em-blā′zon, *v. i.* To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colors.

Em-blā′zon-ry, *n.* Display of figures on shields.

Ĕm′blem, *n.* A picture or representation imaging forth a truth; a type.

Ĕm′blem-ăt′ĭc, } *a.* Com-
Ĕm′blem-ăt′ĭc-al, } prising an emblem.

Ĕm′blem-a-tīze, } *v. t.* To
Ĕm′blem-īze, } represent by means of emblems.

Em-bōd′y, *v. t.* To form into a body; to incorporate.

Em-bōld′en, *v. t.* To give boldness or courage to.

Em-bōss′, *v. t.* To adorn with protuberances. [work.

Em-bōss′ment, *n.* Raised

†Embouchure (ŏng′bōō′-shŭr′), *n.* Mouth of a river, cannon, &c.; mouth-hole of a flute, &c.

Em-bow′el (130), *v. t.* To take out the bowels of.

Em-bow′er (130), *v. t.* To place in a bower.

Em-brāçe′, *v. t.* [Fr. *en*, in, and *bras*, arm.] To clasp in the arms; to comprise. — *v. i.* To join in an embrace. — *n.* A clasp with the arms.

Em-brāçe′ment, *n.* A clasp; a hug; an embrace.

Em-brā′-
sure (-brā′-zhŭr), *n.* An opening in a wall through which cannon are pointed.


E, E, Embrasures in a parapet; A, A, A, Merlons.

Em′bro-eāte, *v. t.* To moisten and rub, as a diseased part.

Em′bro-eā′tion, *n.* A moistening and rubbing with cloth, &c., a diseased part.

Em-broid′er, *v. t.* To cover with ornamental needlework. [needle-work.

Em-broid′er-y, *n.* Variegated

Em-broil′ (130), *v. t.* To disturb; to involve.

Em-broil′ment, *n.* A state of contention.

Ĕm′bry-o (140), *n.* The first rudiments of an animal or plant. — *a.* Unfinished.

Em′en-dā′tion, *n.* Correction; improvement.

Em′en-dā′tor, *n.* One who corrects or improves. [ing.

E-mĕnd′a-to-ry, *a.* Amend-

Em′er-ald, *n.* A precious stone of a bright green color.

E-mĕrġe′ (12), *v. i.* To rise out of a fluid; to issue.

E-mĕr′ġen-çy, *n.* A rising out of a fluid; a sudden occasion; pressing necessity.

E-mĕr′ġent, *a.* Rising out of a fluid or the like.

†E-mĕr′i-tus, *a.* [Lat.] Honorably discharged from service.

E-mĕr′sion, *n.* A rising out of.

Ĕm'er-y, *n* A mineral used in polishing.

E-mĕt'ic, *a.* Producing vomiting. — *n.* A medicine that causes vomiting.

Ĕm'i-grant, *a.* Removing from one country or state to another for residence. — *n.* One who emigrates.

Ĕm'i-grāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *e*, out, forth, and *migrare*, to migrate.] To remove from one country or state to another for residence.

Ĕm'i-grā'tion, *n.* Act of removing to another country.

Ĕm'i-nençe, *n.* A rising ground; loftiness; distinction; a title of cardinals.

Ĕm'i-nent, *a.* Exalted in rank or public estimation. — SYN. Distinguished; conspicuous; celebrated.

Ĕm'i-nent-ly, *adv.* Conspicuously; in a high degree.

Ĕm'is-sa-ry, *n.* A secret agent; a spy.

E-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of sending out.

E-mĭt' (129), *v. t.* To send out; to put into circulation.

Ĕm'met, *n.* An ant.

E-mŏl'li-āte, *v. t.* To soften.

E-mŏl'lient, *a.* Softening. — *n.* A softening application.

E-mŏl'u-ment, *n.* Profit; advantage; gain in general.

E-mō'tion, *n.* Excitement of the feelings; agitation.

Em-pāle', *v. t.* To inclose with pickets; to fix on a stake and put to death.

Em-pāle'ment, *n.* A fortifying with stakes; an empaling. [a park.

Em-pärk', *v. t.* To inclose in

Ĕm'per-or, *n.* The sovereign of an empire.

Ĕm'pha-sis, *n.* (*pl.* †Ĕm'pha-sēs.) Force of voice given to particular words.

Ĕm'pha-sīze (153), *v. t.* To utter with a particular stress of voice.

Em-phăt'ic, } *a.* Forcible;
Em-phăt'ic-al, } strong; uttered with emphasis.

Em-phăt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With emphasis or force; forcibly.

Ĕm'pīre, *n.* Dominions of an emperor; imperial power.

Em-pĭr'ic, or Ĕm'pĭr-ic (120), *n.* A quack.

Em-pĭr'ic-al, *a.* Used and applied without science.

Em-pĭr'i-çĭşm, *n.* Quackery.

Em-ploy', *v. t.* To use; to exercise. — *n.* Employment.

Em-ploy'er, *n.* One who employs.

Em-ploy'ment, *n.* Business; service; occupation; agency.

Em-pō'ri-um (140), *n.* A place of merchandise; a mart. [ize.

Em-pow'er, *v. t.* To authorĔm'press, *n.* Wife of an emperor; a woman who governs an empire.

Em-prīşe', *n.* Enterprise.

Ĕmp'ti-ness (81), *n.* State of being empty; vacuity.

Ĕmp'ty (135), *a.* Void; vacant; not filled. — *v. t.* or *i.* To exhaust; to make or become void.

Ĕmp'ty-ings, *n. pl.* Lees of beer, cider, &c. [purple.

Em-pūr'ple, *v. t.* To dye

Em-pỹr'e-al, *a.* Formed of pure fire or light.

Ĕm'py-rē'an, *n.* The highest heaven, thought by the ancients to be of pure fire. — *a.* Empyreal.

Ĕm'u-lāte, *v. t.* To vie with; to strive to equal; to rival.

Ĕm'u-lā'tion, *n.* Rivalry; competition.

Ĕm'u-lā'tive, *a.* Inclined to contend for superiority.

Ĕm'u-lā'tŏr, *n.* A competitor; a rival.

Ĕm'u-loŭs, *a.* Eager to equal or excel; rivaling. [medicine.

E-mŭl'sion, *n.* A soft liquid

En-ā'ble, *v. t.* To make able.

En-āct', *v. t.* To establish by law; to pass, as a law.

En-āct'ment, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law.

En-āct'or, *n.* One who enacts.

En-ăm'el, *n.* A substance imperfectly vitrified; the smooth hard covering of the teeth. — *v. t.* (130) To cover with enamel.

En-ăm'el-er, } *n.* One who
En-ăm'el-ler, } enamels.

En-ăm'or, *v. t.* To inflame with love; to make fond.

En-cāge', *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to imprison.

En-çamp', *v.* To form, or form into, a camp.

En-çămp'ment, *n.* Act of pitching tents or forming a camp; a camp.

En-çaus'tic, *a.* or *n.* Painting in heated or burnt wax; fixing colors by heat.

En-chāin', *v. t.* To fasten with, or hold in, a chain.

En-chănt', *v. t.* To charm; to fascinate; to delight greatly.

En-chănt'ment, *n.* Fascination; irresistible influence.

En-chănt'ress, *n.* A woman who enchants.

En-chāse', *v. t.* To adorn with raised or embossed work.

En-çĭr'cle, *v. t.* To inclose by or in a circle. — SYN. To embrace; encompass; environ; surround.

En-clĭt'ic, } *a.* Inclining or
En-clĭt'ic-al, } leaning upon.

En-clăsp', *v. t.* To embrace.

En-clōşe', *v. t.* To inclose. See *Inclose*.

En-cō'mi-ăst, *n.* One who praises another.

En-cō'mi-ăst'ic, *a.* Containing praise; eulogistic.

En-cō'mi-um (140), *n.* Panegyric; praise.

En-cŏm'pass, *v. t.* To shut in; to inclose.

En-cōre' (ŏng-kōr'). A word used to call for a repetition of some performance. — *v. t.* To call for a repetition of.

En-coun'ter, *n.* A sudden meeting; combat; engagement. — *v. t.* To meet face to face; to meet suddenly. — *v. i.* To meet, especially as enemies.

En-coûr'ağe, *v. t.* To give courage to; to incite.

En-coûr'ağe-ment, *n.* Incitement; hope; support.

En-coûr'a-ging, *a.* Favoring.

En-crōach', *v. i.* To intrude on another's rights.

En-crōach'ment, *n.* Unlawful intrusion; inroad.

En-cŭm'ber, *v. t.* To impede action by a load or burden.

En-cŭm'brançe, *n.* A load; clog; burden on an estate.

En-cỹ'e-lie-al, *a.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *kuklos*, a circle.] Sent to many persons or places; circular.

En-cỹ'clo-pē'di-à, } *n.* A
En-cỹ'clo-pæ'di-à, } work that embodies the whole circle of arts and sciences.

En-cỹst'ed, *a.* Inclosed in a vesicle or bag.

Ĕnd, *n.* Extreme point; ultimate object; close; death. — *v. t.* or *i.* To come or bring to an end; to terminate; to finish; to close.

En-dān'ger, *v. t.* To put to hazard. [dear.

En-dēar', *v. t.* To render

En-dēar'ment, *n.* That which excites tender affection.

En-dēav'or (155), *n.* Effort; attempt. — *v. i.* To try; to strive; to make an effort.

En-dĕm'ic, *a.* Peculiar to a country.
Ĕnd'ing, *n.* Termination.
Ĕn'dīve, *n.* A kind of succory, used as a salad.
Ĕnd'less, *a.* Having no end.
Ĕnd'less-ly, *adv.* Without end.
En-dôrse', *v. t.* See *Indorse.*
En-dow', *v. t.* To furnish with dower, or with a fund; to enrich.
En-dow'ment, *n.* Act of settling a fund; dower; talents.
En-dūe', *v. t.* To invest; to endow. See *Indue.*
En-dūr'a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being borne.
En-dūr'ance, *n.* Sufferance.
En-dūre', *v. i.* [Lat. *in*, in, and *durare*, to harden, to persist.] To continue. — *v. t.* To bear or undergo.
Ĕnd'wīse, *adv.* On one end.
Ĕn'e-my (141), *n.* A foe; an adversary.
Ĕn'er-get'ic, } *a.* Operating with vigor. — SYN. Forcible; strong; potent; active; effective; vigorous.
Ĕn'er-gīze, *v. i.* To act with energy. — *v. t.* To employ with energy; to give vigor to.
Ĕn'er-gy, *n.* Internal strength; force of expression. — SYN. Vigor; spirit; resolution.
En-ĕr'vāte, *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or strength.
Ĕn'er-vā'tion, *n.* Act of weakening.
En-fee'ble, *v. t.* To weaken.
En-fee'ble-ment, *n.* A weakening; enervatioi.
En-fĕoff' (-fĕf'), *v. t.* To invest with a fee.
En-fĕoff'ment (-fĕf'ment), *n.* The act of enfeoffing.
Ĕn'fi-lāde', *n.* A straight line. — *v. t.* To rake with shot through the whole length of.
En-fôrçe', *v. t.* To put in force or execution.
En-fôrçe'ment (132), *n.* Act of enforcing; compulsion.
En-frăn'chīse (-frăn'chīz), *v. t.* To set free; to admit to political privileges.
En-frăn'chīse-ment, *n.* Act of setting free.
En-gāge', *v. t.* To bind; to enlist; to encounter in combat. — *v. i.* To enlist; to enter into conflict; to engage.
En-gāged', *a.* Promised.
En-gā'ged-ness, *n.* Great zeal.
En-gāge'ment, *n.* Promise; obligation, duty; a battle.
En-gāg'ing, *a.* Attractive; winning. [produce.
En-gĕn'der, *v. t.* To beget; to
En-ġine (ĕn'jin), *n.* [Lat. *ingenium*, natural capacity, invention.] A mechanical instrument of complicated parts; a machine.
Ĕn'ġin-eer', *n.* One skilled in mathematics and mechanics, and who superintends works for military or civil objects.
Ĕn'ġin-eer'ing, *n.* Art or business of an engineer.
Ĕn'ġine-ry, *n.* A combination of engines.
En-ġīrd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENGIRDED, ENGIRT.] To encompass; to encircle.
Ĕn'glish (ĭng'glish), *a.* Pertaining to England. — *n.* The people or the language of England. — *v. t.* To translate into English; to Angilicize.
En-gôrge', *v.* To swallow or feed greedily.
En-grāve', *v. t.* [*imp.* ENGRAVED; *p. p.* ENGRAVEN.] To cut with a chisel or graver. [gravcs.
En-grāv'er, *n.* One who en-
En-grāv'ing, *n.* Act or art of engraving; that which is engraved.
En-grōss', *v. t.* To seize or buy the whole of; to absorb; to copy in a large, fair hand.
En-grōss'er, *n.* A monopolizer; one who writes a large, fair hand.
En-grōss'ment, *n.* Act of engrossing; exorbitant acquisition.
En-gŭlf', *v. t.* To throw into, or absorb in, a gulf.
En-hânçe' (5), *v. t.* To heighten in price; to aggravate; to increase.
En-hânçe'ment, *n.* Increase; aggravation.
E-nĭg'mà (140), *n.* A riddle.
Ē'nig-măt'ĭc, } *a.* Containing a riddle; obscure.
E-nĭg'ma-tĭst, *n.* A dealer in enigmas or riddles.
En-join', *v. t.* To command; to order; to forbid judicially.
En-joy', *v. t.* To feel or perceive with pleasure; to possess. [being enjoyed.
En-joy'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
En-joy'ment, *n.* Possession with pleasure; fruition.
En-kĭn'dle, *v. t.* To set on fire; to inflame.
En-lärġe', *v. t.* or *i.* To swell; to increase; to amplify.
En-lärġe'ment, *n.* Increase of bulk; release.
En-lĭght'en (-līt'en), *v. t.* To illuminate; to instruct.
En-lĭst', *v.* To enter on a list; to enroll. [listing.
En-lĭst'ment, *n.* Act of en-
En-lĭv'en (-lĭv'n), *v. t.* To animate; to cheer.
En-lĭv'en-er, *n.* One who animates. [ity.
Ĕn'mi-ty, *n.* Hatred; hostil-
En-nō'ble, *v. t.* To make noble; to dignify.
En-nō'ble-ment, *n.* Act of ennobling; dignity.
E-nôr'mi-ty, *n.* Atrocious-ness; depravity.
E-nôr'moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *enormis*, out of rule.] Beyond all natural or ordinary limits — SYN. Immense; excessive; atrocious.
E-nôr'moŭs-ly, *adv.* Beyond measure; atrociously.
E-nough' (e-nŭf'), *a.* Sufficient. — *n.* Sufficiency. — *adv.* Sufficiently.
En-quīre', *v. t.* See *Inquire.*
En-rāġe', *v. t.* To fill with rage; to provoke to fury.
En-rāpt'ūre (-răpt'yur, 50), *n.* To throw into rapture.
En-răv'ish, *v. t.* To throw into ecstasy; to enchant.
En-răv'ish-ment, *n.* Rapture; ecstasy.
En-rĭch', *v. t.* To make rich.
En-rĭch'ment, *n.* The state of being enriched.
En-röbe', *v. t.* To attire; to dress. [rccord.
En-rōll', *v. t.* To register; to
En-rōll'ment, } *n.* A register-
En-rōl'ment, } ing; record.
En-rōōt', *v. t.* To implant
En-săm'ple, *n.* An example.
En-săn'guĭne (-săng'gwin), *v. t.* To suffuse with blood.
En-scŏnçe', *v. t.* To shelter.
En-sēal', *v. t.* To fix a seal on.
En-shrīne', *v. t.* To inclose in a chest; to lay up choicely.
Ĕn'si-fôrm, *a.* Sword-shaped.
Ĕn'sĭgn (ĕn'sin), *n.* A standard, or the officer that carries it; a flag; a badge.
Ĕn'sĭgn-çy (-sĭn-), *n.* Rank or commission of an ensign.
En-slāve', *v. t.* To deprive of liberty; to subject.
En-slāve'ment, *n.* Servitude; slavery. [with a stamp.
En-stămp', *v. t.* To impress

En-sūe′, *v. i.* To follow as a consequence; to succeed.
En-sure′ (-shụr′), *v. t.* See *Insure.*
En-tăb′la-tūre (50), *n.* Part of a column over the capital.
En-tāil′, *n.* An estate limited in descent. — *v. t.* To settle an estate so as to descend to a particular heir.
En-tāil′ment, *n.* Act of limiting an estate to a particular heir.
En-tăn′gle, *v. t.* To make intricate; to perplex; to involve. [cy; perplexity.
En-tăn′gle-ment, *n.* Intrica-
En′ter (139), *v. t.* or *i.* To go or come in; to embark in; to write down; to penetrate.
En′ter-prīse, *n.* An undertaking; a bold attempt.
En′ter-prīs′ing, *a.* Bold or resolute to undertake.
En′ter-tāin′, *v. t.* To treat with hospitality; to amuse.
En′ter-tāin′er, *n.* One who entertains.
En′ter-tāin′ing, *a.* Adapted to entertain; amusing.
En′ter-tāin′ment, *n.* Hospitality; amusement.
En-thrōne′, *v. t.* To place on a throne.
En-thrōne′ment (132), *n.* Act of enthroning.
En-thū′zi-ăsm, *n.* Ardent zeal in respect to some object or pursuit; heat of imagination.
En-thū′zi-ăst, *n.* One whose imagination is heated.
En-thū′zi-ăst′ic, *a.* Full of enthusiasm.
En-tīce′, *v. t.* To incite to evil; to allure.
En-tīce′ment, *n.* The act or means of alluring.
En-tī′cer, *n.* One who entices.
En-tīre′, *a.* Forming an unbroken whole. — SYN. Complete; unbroken; full.
En-tīre′ly, *adv.* Wholly; fully; completely.
En-tīre′ness, } *n.* Fullness;
En-tīre′ty, } completeness; wholeness.
En-tī′tle, *v. t.* To give a title or right to; to name.
En′ti-ty, *n.* Real existence.
En-tomb′ (-tōōm′), *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb.
En′to-mŏl′o-gist, *n.* One versed in entomology.
En′to-mŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *entomon*, insect, and *logos*, discourse.] Science or description of insects.
En′trāils, *n. pl.* The bowels; intestines.
En′trance, *n.* A going or coming in, or a passage for doing so.
En-trance′, *v. t.* To put into a trance or into ecstasy.
En-trăp′ (129), *v. t.* To catch in a trap; to ensnare.
En-trēat′, *v. t.* To supplicate; to importune. — *v. i.* To make petition.
En-trēat′y, *n.* Urgent prayer or petition. [sage.
En′try, *n.* Entrance; pas-
En-twīne′, } *v. t.* To twine
En-twist′, } or twist round; to wreathe.
E-nū′cle-āte, *v. t.* To clear from intricacy; to explain.
E-nū′mer-āte, *v. t.* To number; to reckon up singly.
E-nū′mer-ā′tion, *n.* A numbering. [ing up.
E-nū′mer-a-tīve, *a.* Reckon-
E-nūn′ci-āte (-nun′shī-), *v. t.* To declare; to utter.
E-nūn′ci-ā′tion (-nun′shī-ā′shun), *n.* Utterance of words or syllables.
En-vēl′op, *v. t.* To cover by wrapping or folding. — *n.* A wrapper.
En′vel-ōpe, *n.* A wrapper for letters; a cover.
En-vēl′op-ment, *n.* A wrapping or enfolding.
En-vēn′om, *v. t.* To poison.
En′vi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of exciting envy; desirable.
En′vi-oūs, *a.* Feeling envy; full of envy.
En′vi-oūs-ly, *adv.* With envy.
En-vī′ron, *v. t.* To surround.
En-vī′ron-ment (86), *n.* Act of surrounding.
En-vī′rons, or En′vi-rons, *n. pl.* Places that lie around a town. [to a foreign court.
En′voy, *n.* A public minister
En′voy-shĭp, *n.* The office of an envoy.
En′vy, *v. t.* To repine at another's good; to grudge. — *n.* Pain or vexation excited by another's prosperity.
Ē′pact, *n.* Excess of the solar month beyond the lunar.
E-paule′ment, *n.* A side-work in fortification, made of earth, often in bags, gabions, &c.
Ep′au-lēt, } *n.* A knot or
Ep′au-lēt′te, } badge worn on the shoulder.
†E-phĕm′e-rā, *n.* An insect that lives one day only, or that is very short-lived.
E-phĕm′e-ral, *a.* Lasting one day, or for a very short time; fleeting.
†E-phĕm′e-rīs, *n.* (*pl.* Ephĕmĕr′i-dēs.) An astronomical almanac.
Eph′od, *n.* A linen girdle worn by Jewish priests.
Ep′ic, *a.* Containing heroic narration. — *n.* An epic or heroic poem.
Ep′i-cēne, *a.* Common to both sexes. [dainty eater.
Ep′i-cūre, *n.* A luxurious and
Ep′i-cū′re-an, *a.* Luxurious; sensual. — *n.* An epicure.
Ep′i-cu-rĭsm, *n.* Devotion to luxurious living.
Ep′i-dĕm′ic, } *a.* Common;
Ep′i-dĕm′ic-al, } generally prevailing. [disease.
Ep′i-dĕm′ic, *n.* A prevailing
Ep′i-dĕr′mis, *n.* The cuticle, or scarf skin.
Ep′i-glŏt′tis, *n.* A cartilage that prevents food entering the wind-pipe.
Ep′i-grăm, *n.* A short and pointed poem.
Ep′i-gram-măt′ic, } (120)
Ep′i-gram-măt′ic-al, } *a.* Like an epigram; pointed; poignant.
Ep′i-grăm′ma-tĭst, *n.* A dealer in epigrams.
Ep′i-grăph, *n.* An inscription on a building, tomb, &c.
Ep′i-lĕp′sy, *n.* The falling sickness.
Ep′i-lĕp′tic, *a.* Diseased with epilepsy.
Ep′i-lŏgue (-lŏg), *n.* A short speech or poem after a play.
E-piph′a-ny, *n.* [Gr. *epiphania*, appearance.] A church festival held the 12th day after Christmas, commemorating the visit of the wise men to the Savior.
E-pĭs′co-pa-çy, *n.* Church government by bishops.
E-pĭs′co-pal, *a.* Pertaining to episcopacy or to bishops.
E-pĭs′co-pā′li-an, *a.* Pertaining to government by bishops. — *n.* One who adheres to episcopacy. [opric.
E-pĭs′co-pate (42), *n.* A bish-
Ep′i-sōde, *n.* An incidental narrative; a digression.
Ep′i-sŏd′ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, an episode.
E-pĭs′tle (e-pĭs′l), *n.* A letter.
E-pĭs′to-la-ry, *a.* Relating to, or contained in, letters.
E-pĭs′to-līze, *v. i.* To write letters. [inscription.
Ep′i-tăph, *n.* A monumental

†Ep'i-tha-lā'mi-um, *n.* A nuptial song or poem.

Ĕp'i-thĕt, *n.* An adjective expressing some especial appropriate quality or attribute.

Ĕp'i-thĕt'ic, *a.* Consisting in epithets. [ment.

E-pit'o-me (18), *n.* An abridg-

E-pit'o-mist, } *n.* One who

E-pit'o-miz'er, } abridges.

E-pit'o-mize, *v. i.* To abridge.

Ĕp'och, *n.* A remarkable period or point of time.

Ĕp'ōde, *n.* The third or last part of an ode.

Ĕp'o-pee', *n.* An epic poem.

Ē'qua-bil'i-ty, *n.* Uniformity.

Ē'qua-ble, *a.* Equal and uniform. [formity.

Ē'qua-bly, *adv.* With uni-

Ē'qual, *a.* Like in amount, degree, or value, &c.; uniform. —*n.* One of the same age or rank. —*v. t.* or *i.* (130) To make or become equal.

E-qual'i-ty, *n.* State of being equal; uniformity; likeness.

Ē'qual-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of equalizing. [equal.

Ē'qual-ize (153), *v. t.* To make

Ē'qual-ly, *adv.* In the same degree; impartially.

Ē'qua-nim'i-ty, *n.* Evenness of mind; composure.

E-quăn'gu-lar, *a.* Consisting of equal angles.

E-quā'tion, *n.* An expression of the equality of two quantities.

E-quā'tor, *n.* A great circle midway between the poles, dividing the earth into two hemispheres.

Ē'qua-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.

E-quĕr'ry, } *n.* One who has

Ĕq'ue-ry, } the care of the horses of nobles or princes.

E-quĭs'tri-an, *a.* [Lat. *equus*, a horse, *eques*, a horseman.] Pertaining to horses or horsemanship. —*n.* A horseman; a rider.

Ē'qui-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having equal angles.

Ē'qui-dis'tant, *a.* Being at the same distance.

Ē'qui-lăt'er-al, *a.* Having the sides equal. [poise.

Ē'qui-li-brā'tion, *n.* Equi-

Ē'qui-lib'ri-ty, *n.* Equality of weight; equilibrium.

Ē'qui-lib'ri-ŭm, *n.* Equality of weight or force; a just poise; equipoise.

E'quine, *a.* Pertainiug to horses.

Ē'qui-nŏc'tial, *n.* The celestial equator; so called because when the sun is on it the days and nights are equal in all parts of the world. —*a.* Pertaining to the equinox.

Ē'qui-nŏx, *n.* The time when the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world. [to arm.

E-quip' (129), *v. t.* To dress;

Ĕq'ui-page (ĕk'wĭ-pej), *n.* Attendance; retinue, as horses, carriages, &c.; furniture, of an army, a ship, a soldier, &c.

E-quip'ment, *n.* Act of equipping; any apparatus furnished.

Ē'qui-poise, *n.* Equality of weight or force.

Ē'qui-pŏl'ence, *n.* Equality of power or force.

Ē'qui-pŏl'lent, *a.* Having equal force or power.

Ē'qui-pŏn'der-ance (99), *n.* Equality of weight.

Ē'qui-pŏn'der-ant, *a.* Of the same weight.

Ĕq'ui-ta-ble, *a.* Giving, or disposed to give, each his due. — Syn. Just; impartial; fair; upright. [ly.

Ĕq'ui-ta-bly, *adv.* Impartial-

Eq'ui-ty (ĕk'wĭ-tỹ), *n.* Justice; impartiality.

E-quīv'a-lence, *n.* Equality of value or worth.

E-quīv'a-lent, *a.* Equal in value, power, or effect. —*n.* That which is equal in value or worth.

E-quĭv'o-cal, *a.* Ambiguous; doubtful. [fully.

E-quĭv'o-cal-ly, *adv.* Doubt-

E-quĭv'o-cāte, *v. i.* To use words of double meaning; to quibble; to prevaricate.

E-quĭv'o-cā'tion, *n.* Ambiguity of speech.

E-quĭv'o-cā'tor, *n.* One who equivocates.

Ĕq'ui-vōke, } *n.* An ambig-

Ĕq'ui-vōque, } uous term; a quibble.

E'ra (86, 140), *n.* A point or period of time from which to compute.

E-răd'i-cāte, *v. t.* To root out; to extirpate.

E-răd'i-cā'tion, *n.* Act of rooting out.

E-rās'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being erased.

E-rāse', *v. t.* To blot out; to efface; to rub or scrape out; to obliterate.

E-rā'sion, *n.* Act of erasing.

E-rās'ūre (-rā'zhyr), *n.* Act of erasing or rubbing out.

Ere (ār), *adv.* Before; sooner than. —*prep.* Before.

E-rect', *a.* Upright; perpendicular; bold. —*v. t.* To set upright; to build; to establish.

E-rĕc'tion, *n.* A setting upright; act of building.

E-rect'ly, *adv.* In an erect posture. [ing erect.

E-rect'ness, *n.* State of be-

Ēre'long (ār'lŏng, 19), *adv.* Before a long time.

Er'got, *n.* A protuberance on a horse's leg; an excrescence on grain; a spur.

Er'mine (12), *n.* [From *Armenia*, where it is found.] An animal allied to the weasel; the fur of the animal, taken as an emblem of judicial purity.



Ermine.

E-rōde', *v. t.* To eat away.

E-rō'sion, *n.* An eating; cancer.

E-rō'sive, *a.* Corrosive.

Err (125), *v. i.* To wander; to mistake.

Er'rand, *n.* A message; business of one sent. [ing.

Er'rant, *a.* Wandering; rov-

Er'rant-ry, *n.* An errant state.

Er-răt'ic, *a.* Wandering; irregular.

†Er-rā'tum, *n.* (*pl.* Er-rā'tă, 25). Error or mistake in printing or writing. [*Err.*

Err'ing, *p. pr.* & *p. a.* from Er-rō'ne-oŭs, *a.* Wrong; false; incorrect.

Er-rō'ne-oŭs-ly, *adv.* By mistake; incorrectly.

Er'ror, *n.* A mistake; blunder; offense; sin.

Erst, *adv.* At first; long ago.

Er'u-bĕs'cençe, *n.* A blushing. [ing.

Er'u-bĕs'cent, *a.* Red; blush-

Er'u-tā'tion, *n.* A belching.

Er'u-dīte, *a.* Learned.

Er'u-dī'tion (-dĭsh'un, 49), *n.* Knowledge; learning.

E-rŭp'tion, *n.* A breaking forth; pustules on the skin.

E-rŭp'tive, *a.* Bursting out; attended with eruption.

Er'y-sip'e-las, *n.* [Gr. *erusipelas*, lit. red skin.] St. Anthony's fire, a kind of fever in which the skin is inflamed.

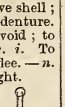
Ĕr'y-si-pĕl'a-toŭs, *a.* Resembling erysipelas.

Ĕs'ca-lād', *n.* A scaling of walls. — *v. t.* To mount by ladders.

Es-cal'op, *n.* A bivalve shell; a regular curving indenture.

Es-cāpe', *v. t.* To avoid; to shun by flight. — *v. i.* To hasten away; to flee. — *n.* Act of avoiding; flight.

Es-cāpe'ment, *n.* That part of a time-piece which regulates its movements.



Escapement.

Es-chēat', *n.* A falling of lands to the lord of the fee or to the state for want of heirs. — *v. i.* To revert to the lord, crown, or state.

Es-chew', *v. t.* To shun or avoid; to forsake.

Ĕs'cort, *n.* A guard from place to place. [guard.

Es-côrt', *v. t.* To attend and

Ĕs'cri-toir' (-twôr'), *n.* A writing desk.

Ĕs'cu-lent, *a.* Good for food.

Es-cŭtch'eon (-kŭtch'un), *n.* A shield or coat of arms.

Ĕs'o-tĕr'ic, *a.* Secret.

Ĕs-pā'lier (-yer), *n.* A frame or trellis for fruit-trees.

Es-pĕ'cial (-pĕsh'al), *a.* Principal; chief; peculiar.

Es-pĕ'cial-ly, *adv.* Peculiarly.

Es-pī'al, *n.* Act of espying.

Ĕs'pi-on-āge, *n.* Practice of employing spies.

Ĕs'pla-nāde', *n.* An open space before a fortification; a sloping grass-plat.

Es-pous'al, *n.* Act of espousing; *(pl.)* betrothal or marriage ceremony.

Es-pouse', *v. t.* To betroth; to marry; to embrace.

Es-pȳ', *v. t.* To see; to spy.

Es-quire', *n.* A title of magistrates and gentlemen. — *v. t.* To wait on; to attend.

Es-sāy', *v. t.* To attempt.

Ĕs'say, *n.* A trial; attempt; a short, informal treatise.

Ĕs'sāy-ist, or Es-sāy'ist, *n.* A writer of essays.

Ĕs'sence, *n.* [Lat. *essentia*, fr. *esse*, to be.] The nature of a thing; perfume; scent. — *v. t.* To perfume; to scent.

Es-sĕn'tial, *a.* Necessary to existence; very important. — *n.* Constituent principle.

Es-sĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* Necessarily.

Es-tăb'lish, *v. t.* To fix; to settle firmly; to found.

Es-tăb'lish-ment, *n.* Settlement; confirmation; place of residence or business; income.

Es-tāte', *n.* Condition; property, especially in land; one of the classes of men constituting a state.

Es-teem', *v. t.* To value; to regard; to think highly of. — *n.* High value in opinion.

Es-thĕt'ics, *n. sing.* See *Æsthetics.*

Ĕs'ti-ma-ble, *a.* Worthy of esteem; valuable.

Ĕs'ti-māte, *v. t.* To set a value on. [value set.

Ĕs'ti-mate, *n.* Calculation;

Ĕs'ti-mā'tion, *n.* A valuing; esteem; honor; opinion.

Ĕs'ti-mā'tor, *n.* One who estimates. [summer.

Ĕs'ti-val, *n.* Pertaining to

Es-tōp', *v. i.* To bar; to impede; to stop the progress of.

Es-tōp'pel, *n.* A conclusive admission.

Es-trāngе', *v. t.* To keep at a distance; to alienate.

Es-trāngе'ment, *n.* Alienation. [ing or lost.

Es-trāy', *n.* A beast wandering.

Ĕst'u-a-ry, *n.* An arm of the sea; a frith.

Ĕst'u-āte, *v. i.* To be agitated; to boil.

Ĕst'u-ā'tion, *n.* A boiling; agitation of water.

Ĕtch, *v. t.* To engrave by drawing lines through wax and corroding them with some strong acid.

Ĕtch'ing, *n.* Impression from etched copper-plate.

E-tĕr'nal (12), *a.* Having no beginning or end. — *n.* The Deity; God. [ly.

E-tĕr'nal-ly, *adv.* Perpetual-

E-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* Duration without beginning or end.

E-tĕr'nize, *v. t.* To immortalize; to make endless.

Ē'ther, *n.* A subtle fluid supposed to fill all space; a kind of very volatile fluid.

E-thē're-al, *a.* Consisting of ether; heavenly.

E-thē're-al-ize, *v. t.* To convert into ether.

Ēth'ic, } *a.* Relating to
Ēth'ic-al, } morals.

Ēth'ics, *n. sing.* The science of moral philosophy.

Ē'thi-ōp, } *n.* A native of
Ē'thi-ō'pi-an, } Ethiopia; a negro.

Ēth'nic, } *a.* Belonging to
Ēth'nic-al, } races; heathen; pagan.

Eth-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* A description of the different races of men.

Eth-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on the natural races of men.

Ē'ti-o-lāte, *v.* To whiten by excluding the sun's rays.

Ē'ti-o-lā'tion, *n.* A blanching or being blanched by exclusion of the rays of the sun.

Ĕt'i-quĕtte' (-kĕt', 107), *n.* Forms of ceremony.

Ĕt'y-mo-lŏg'ic, } *a.* Relating to etymology.
Ĕt'y-mo-lŏg'ic-al, }

Ĕt'y-mŏl'o-gist, *n.* One who is versed in etymology.

Ĕt'y-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* Derivation of words from their originals.

Ĕt'y-mŏn, *n.* A root or primitive word.

Eū'cha-rist, *n.* The Lord's supper; communion.

Eū-cha-ris'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the eucharist.

Eū'lo-gist, *n.* One who praises or commends.

Eū'lo-gis'tic, *a.* Relating to, or containing, praise; commendatory.

Eū'lo-gize, *v. t.* To praise by eulogy; to commend.

Eū-lō'gi-ŭm (140), *n.* Commendation; praise; laudation.

Eū'lo-gy, *n.* [Gr. *eulogia*, lit. a speaking well.] Marked or studied praise. — SYN. Encomium; panegyric; laudation.

Eū'nuch, *n.* A male human being who has been unmanned.

Eū-pĕp'tic, *a.* Having good digestion; easy of digestion.

Eū'phe-mĭsm, *n.* A delicate word or expression used for one that is offensive.

Eū-phŏn'ic, } *a.* Having a sound agreeable to the ear.
Eū-phŏ'ni-oŭs, }

Eū'pho-ny, *n.* An agreeable sound or combination of sounds.

Eū'phu-ĭsm, *n.* Affectation of excessive refinement in language.

Eū'ro-pē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Europe. — *n.* A native of Europe.

Eū-thăn'a-sy, *n.* Easy death.

Ē-văc'u-ant, *n.* A medicine that evacuates.

Ē-văc'u-āte, *v. t.* To make empty; to void; to quit.

E-vā̆c'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act of evacuating; withdrawal.
E-vāde', *v. t.* To avoid; to elude; to slip away.
Ev'a-nēs'çençe, *n.* A gradual vanishing.
Ev'a-nēs'çent, *a.* Vanishing; fleeting; passing away.
E'van-ġĕl'ie-al, *a.* According to, or contained in, the gospel; orthodox.
E-văn'ġel-ĭşm, *n.* Promulgation of the gospel.
E-văn'ġel-ĭst, *n.* One who preaches or spreads the gospel.
E-văn'ġel-īze, *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel of Christ.
E-vāp'o-rāte, *v. i.* To pass off in vapor; to waste insensibly. — *v. t.* To convert into vapor.
E-vāp'o-rā'tion, *n.* Conversion of a fluid into vapor.
E-vā'şion, *n.* Artifice; equivocation; escape.
E-vā'şive, *a.* Using evasion.
E-vā'şive-ly, *adv.* With evasion.
Ēve, *n.* Evening.
E'ven (ē'vn), *a.* Level; smooth; uniform; parallel; fair; not odd. — *v. t.* To make level or smooth. — *adv.* Exactly; at the very time; so much as.
E'ven-ing (ē'vn-), *n.* Close of the day; beginning of night.
E'ven-ly, *adv.* Equally; uniformly. [of being even.
E'ven-ness, *n.* State or quality
E-vĕnt', *n.* That which happens. — Syn. Incident; issue; end; result.
E-vĕnt'ful, *a.* Full of incidents. [ing.
E'ven-tīde, *n.* Time of even-
E-vĕnt'u-al, *a.* Consequential; final.
E-vĕnt'u-āte, *v. i.* To issue; to close; to end. [ways.
Ev'er, *adv.* At any time; al-
Ev'er-glāde, *n.* A tract of land covered by water and grass.
Ev'er-green, *a.* Always green. — *n.* A plant or shrub always green.
Ev'er-lăst'ing, *a.* Continuing without end; eternal.
Ev'er-mōre', *adv.* Eternally.
Ev'er-y, *a.* Each one of a whole. [places.
Ev'er-y-whēre, *adv.* In all
E-vĭct', *v. t.* To dispossess by judicial process.
E-vĭc'tion, *n.* Dispossession.
Ev'i-dençe, *n.* That which proves or shows facts; testimony; witness. — *v. t.* To show; to prove.
Ev'i-dent, *a.* Clear; plain.
Ev'i-dent-ly, *adv.* Clearly.
E'vĭl (ē'vl), *a.* Ill; wicked; bad. — *n.* Calamity; wickedness.
E-vĭnçe', *v. t.* To prove; to show in a clear manner.
E-vĭn'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being proved.
E-vĭs'çer-āte, *v. t.* To take out the bowels of.
Ev'i-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being avoided. [forth.
Ev'o-cā'tion, *n.* A calling
E-vōke', *v. t.* To call forth.
Ev'o-lū'tion, *n.* Act of unfolding; prescribed or regular movement.
E-vōlve', *v. t.* To unfold; to expand; to emit.
Ewe (yū), *n.* A female sheep.
Ew'er (yū'er), *n.* [From Lat. *aqua*, water.] A pitcher with a wide spout. [tate.
Ex-ăç'er-bāte, *v. t.* To irri-
Ex-ăç'er-bā'tion, *n.* Increased violence of a disease.
Ex-ăct' (101), *a.* Minutely correct or regular; punctual. — Syn. Accurate; precise; methodical; carcful. — *v. t.* To demand; to require; to extort.
Ex-ăc'tion, *n.* Act of extorting; a heavy tax.
Ex-ăct'ly, *adv.* Accurately; nicely. [nicety.
Ex-ăct'ness, *n.* Accuracy;
Ex-ăġ'ġer-āte (101), *v. t.* To heighten unduly in representation.
Ex-ăġ'ġer-ā'tion, *n.* A representation beyond the truth.
Ex-ălt', *v. t.* To lift high; to extol; to magnify.
Ex'al-tā'tion, *n.* A raising; elevation. [lime.
Ex-ălt'ed, *a.* Dignified; sub-
Ex-ăm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Inquiry; inspection; search.
Ex-ăm'ine, *v. t.* To inspect; to search into; to question.
Ex-ăm'in-er, *n.* One who examines; an inspector.
Ex ăm'ple, *n.* A pattern; model; specimen.
Ex'an-thĕm'a-toŭs, *a.* Efflorescent; eruptive.
Ex'ărch, *n.* A viceroy.
Ex-ăs'per-āte, *v. t.* To make very angry; to enrage.
Ex-ăs'per-ā'tion, *n.* State of being exasperated.
Ex'can-dĕs'çençe, *n.* A glowing or white heat.
Ex'can-dĕs'çent, *a.* White with heat. [hollow.
Ex'ca-vāte, *v. t.* To make
Ex'ca-vā'tion, *n.* A making hollow; a hollow.
Ex-çeed', *v. t.* or *i.* To surpass; to excel.
Ex-çeed'ing, *a.* Very great
Ex-çeed'ing-ly, *adv.* To a great degree; very much.
Ex-çĕl' (129), *v.* To surpass, especially in good qualities; to exceed.
Ex'çĕl-lençe (129), *n.* Superior goodness; eminence.
Ex'çel-len-çy, *n.* Excellence; — a title of honor.
Ex'çel-lent, *a.* Having great value; eminent.
Ex'çel-lent-ly, *adv.* In an excellent degree.
Ex-çĕpt', *v. t.* To take or leave out; to exclude. — *v. i.* To object. — *prep.* Not including.
Ex-çĕpt'ing, *prep.* or *p. pr.* Taking or leaving out; except; save.
Ex-çĕp'tion, *n.* Exclusion; thing excluded; objection.
Ex-çĕp'tion-a-ble, *a.* Liable to objections.
Ex-çĕp'tion-al, *a.* Forming exception. [jects.
Ex-çĕpt'or, *n.* One who ob-
Ex-çĕrpt', *n.* An extract; a selection.
Ex-çĕss', *n.* More than enough; surplus; intemperance.
Ex-çĕss'ive, *a.* Exceeding just limits; extreme. [ingly.
Ex-çĕss'ive-ly, *adv.* Exceed-
Ex-chānġe', *v. t.* To give for something else. — *n.* Act of bartering; balance of money; place where merchants meet.
Ex-chānġe'a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being exchanged.
Ex-chān'ġer, *n.* One who exchanges.
Ex-chĕq'uer (-chĕk'er), *n.* A court in England that has charge of the public treasury. [excise.
Ex-çīş'a-ble, *a.* Subject to
Ex-çīşe', *n.* A duty on goods. *v. t.* To lay an excise or duty on.
Ex-çīşe'man (143), *n.* One who inspects excised goods.
Ex-çĭş'ion (-shŭn), *n.* Utter destruction.
Ex-çī'ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being easily excited.
Ex-çī'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being roused into action.
Ex'çi-tā'tion, *n.* Act of exciting.

Ex-çĭte′, *v. t.* To stir; to rouse; to stimulate; to call into action.
Ex-çĭt′ing, *p. a.* Producing excitement.
Ex-çĭte′ment, *n.* Act of exciting; agitation.
Ex-clāim′, *v. i.* To cry out.
Ex′cla-mā′tion, *n.* A loud outery; a mark [!], noting some emotion.
Ex-clām′a-to-ry, *a.* Using, or containing, exclamation.
Ex-clūde′, *v. t.* To shut out; to debar; to except.
Ex-clū′sion, *n.* Act of excluding; rejection.
Ex-clū′sive, *a.* Shutting out; not including.
Ex-clū′sive-ly, *adv.* To the exclusion of others.
Ex-clū′sive-ness, *n.* State of being exclusive. [out.
Ex-cōg′i-tāte, *v. t.* To think
Ex-cōg′i-tā′tion, *n.* Invention by thought.
Ĕx′com-mū′ni-cāte, *v. t.* To exclude from communion.
Ĕx′com-mū′ni-cā′tion, *n.* Act of excommunicating.
Ex-cō′ri-āte, *v. t.* To flay; to strip off the skin of; to gall.
Ex-cō′ri-ā′tion, *n.* Act of stripping off the skin.
Ĕx′cre-ment, *n.* Matter discharged from the body.
Ĕx′cre-mĕnt′al, *a.* Pertaining to excrement.
Ex-crĕs′cençe, *n.* Preternatural growth or protuberance.
Ex-crĕs′cent, *a.* Growing out unnaturally.
Ex-crēte′, *v. t.* To discharge through the pores.
Ex-crē′tion, *n.* Separation of animal matters through the pores.
Ĕx′cre-tĭve, } *a.* Tending to
Ĕx′cre-to-ry, } excrete.
Ĕx′cre-to-ry, *n.* A little duct for discharging a fluid.
Ex-crū′ci-āte (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To torture.
Ex-cru′ci-ā′ting (-shĭ-), *a.* Distressing; very painful.
Ex-cūl′pāte, *v. t.* To clear from fault or guilt or blame.
Ĕx′cul-pā′tion, *n.* Act of clearing from blame; excuse.
Ex-cūl′pa-to-ry, *a.* Clearing from blame.
Ex-cūr′sion, *n.* [Lat. *excursio*, lit. a running out.] A ramble; a digression.
Ex-cūr′sĭve, *a.* Wandering; rambling.
Ex-cūs′a-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being excused.
Ex-cūse′ (-kūz′), *v. t.* To pardon; to judge leniently.
Ex-cūse′ (-kūs′), *n.* Apology; that which excuses.
Ĕx′e-cra-ble, *a.* Detestable; hateful. [bly.
Ĕx′e-cra-bly, *adv.* Detestably.
Ĕx′e-crāte, *v. t.* To curse.
Ex′e-crā′tion, *n.* Imprecation of evil.
Ex-ĕcute, *v. t.* To carry into effect; to put to death by law; to complete. — SYN. To accomplish; do; perform; effect; fulfill; finish.
Ĕx′e-cū′ter, *n.* One who executes.
Ĕx′e-cū′tion, *n.* Act of executing; a putting to death as a legal punishment.
Ĕx′e-cū′tion-er, *n.* One who puts to death by law.
Ex-ĕ′u-tive, *a.* Carrying into effect. — *n.* The person or power that executes the laws.
Ex-ĕ′u-tor, *n.* One who settles the estate of a testator.
Ex-ĕ′u-tor-shĭp, *n.* Office of executor.
Ex-ĕ′u-to-ry, *a.* Performing official duties. [executor.
Ex-ĕ′u-trĭx, *n.* A female
†Ĕx′e-gĕ′sis, *n.* Science of interpretation. [ry.
Ĕx′e-gĕt′ic-al, *a.* Explanato-
Ex-ĕm′plar, *n.* Example to be imitated; copy; pattern.
Ĕx′em-pla-ri-ly, *adv.* By way of example.
Ĕx′em-pla-ry (101), *a.* Serving as a pattern; worthy of imitation.
Ex-ĕm′pli-fi-cā′tion, *n.* Illustration by example; a copy. [trate by example.
Ex-ĕm′pli-fy, *v. t.* To illus-
Ex-ĕmpt′ (81), *a.* Free. — *v. t.* To free from. — *n.* One who is not subject.
Ex-ĕmp′tion, *n.* Freedom from what others are liable to; immunity.
Ĕx′e-quā′tur, *n.* A written recognition of a person as consul.
Ĕx′er-çīse, *n.* Use; practice; performance; activity; a lesson. — *v. t.* (153) To use; to employ; to practice; to keep busy. — *v. i.* To take or use exercise.
Ex-ĕr′ci-tā′tion, *n.* Practice.
Ex-ĕrgue′ (-ĕrg′), *n.* A little space on a medal for the date, &c.
Ex-ĕrt′, *v. t.* To use strength or effort; to strive.
Ex-ĕr′tion, *n.* Act of exerting; effort.
Ex-fō′li-āte, *v. i.* To scale off.
Ex-fō′li-ā′tion, *n.* A scaling off.
Ex-hāl′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being exhaled.
Ex′ha-lā′tion (101), *n.* Vapor.
Ex-hāle′, *v. t.* To send out, as vapor. — *v. i.* To emit.
Ex-haust′, *v. t.* To drain to emptiness; to empty.
Ex-haust′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being exhausted.
Ex-haus′tion, *n.* Act of exhausting; state of being exhausted. [exhausted.
Ex-haust′less, *a.* Not to be
Ex-hĭb′it, *v. t.* To display; to show publicly. — *n.* A paper produced in proof of facts.
Ex-hĭb′it-er, *n.* One who exhibits.
Ĕx′hi-bĭ′tion (-bĭsh′un), *n.* A setting forth; public show; display.
Ex-hĭl′a-rāte, *v. t.* To make cheerful; to enliven.
Ex-hĭl′a-rā′tion, *n.* Act of exhilarating.
Ex-hôrt′, *v. t.* To advise.
Ĕx′hôr-tā′tion, *n.* Act of advising; counsel.
Ex-hôr′ta-to-ry, *a.* Tending to exhort. [horts.
Ex-hôrt′er, *n.* One who exĔx′hu-mā′tion, *n.* A digging up, as from the grave.
Ex-hūme′, *v. t.* To dig up, as from a grave.
Ĕx′i-gençe, } *n.* Necessity;
Ĕx′i-gen-çy, } pressing want.
Ĕx′i-gent, *a.* Pressing.
Ĕx′ile (113), *n.* Banishment; a person banished. — *v. t.* To banish; to transport.
Ex-ĭst′, *v. i.* To be; to live; to derive support.
Ex-ĭst′ençe, *n.* Being; life.
Ex-ĭst′ent, *a.* Having being.
Ex′it, *n.* A going out; departure; death.
Ex′o-dus, *n.* Departure, esp. of the Israelites from Egypt; second book in the Bible.
Ex-ŏn′er-āte, *v. t.* To unload; to free from a charge.
Ex-ŏn′er-ā′tion, *n.* Act of exonerating.
Ex′o-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being moved by entreaty.
Ex-ŏr′bi-tançe. } *n.* Extrav-
Ex-ŏr′bi-tăn-çy, } agance; enormity.
Ex-ŏr′bi-tant, *a.* Excessive; unreasonable.
Ex-ŏr′bi-tant-ly, *adv.* Excessively; enormously.

Ĕx'or-çīse (153), *v. t.* To expel, as evil spirits, by conjuration.

Ĕx'or-çĭsm, *n.* Act of exorcising.

Ĕx'or-çĭst, *n.* One who casts out evil spirits.

Ex-ôr'di-al, *a.* Introductory.

Ex-ôr'di-um, *n.* Introduction, preface, or preamble.

Ĕx'o-tĕr'ie, *a.* External; public.

Ex-ŏt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *exotikos*, fr. *exo*, outside.] Foreign; not native. — *n.* A foreign plant.

Ex-pănd', *v. t.* or *i.* To open; to spread; to dilate.

Ex-pănse', *n.* Wide extent of space or body.

Ex-păn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being expanded.

Ex-păn'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being expanded.

Ex-păn'sion, *n.* Act of expanding; dilatation; extent.

Ex-păn'sive, *a.* Spreading.

Ex-pā'ti-ate (-shī-āt), *v. i.* To rove; to wander; to enlarge; to descant. [ish.

Ex-pā'tri-āte, *v. t.* To banEx-pā'tri-ā'tion, *n.* The quitting of one's country; banishment; exile.

Ex-pĕct', *v. t.* To look or wait for; to anticipate.

Ex-pĕc'tan-çy, *n.* A state of waiting.

Ex-pĕc'tant, *a.* Waiting; looking for. — *n.* One who is expecting.

Ĕx'pec-tā'tion, *n.* A waiting for; prospect.

Ex-pĕc'to-rant, *a.* Promoting discharges from the lungs or throat. — *n.* A medicine that promotes such discharges.

Ex-pĕc'to-rāte, *v. t.* To discharge from the lungs or throat.

Ex-pĕc'to-rā'tion, *n.* Act of discharging from the lungs or throat.

Ex-pĕc'to-rā'tĭve, *a.* Promoting expectoration.

Ex-pĕ'di-ençe, } *n.* Fitness;
Ex-pĕ'di-en-çy, } propriety.

Ex-pĕ'di-ent, *a.* Fit; proper; advisable. — *n.* Means to an end; shift; device.

Ex-pĕ'di-ent-ly, *adv.* Fitly; with advantage.

Ĕx'pe-dīte, *v. t.* To hasten forward: to render easy. — Syn. To dispatch; accelerate; hurry. — *a.* Free of impediment; expeditious.

Ĕx'pe-dī'tion, *n.* Haste; dispatch; a voyage; an enterprise.

Ĕx'pe-dī'tioŭs (-dĭsh'us), *a.* Done with dispatch; quick.

Ĕx'pe-dī'tioŭs-ly (-dĭsh'us-), *adv.* With dispatch.

Ex-pĕl' (129), *v. t.* To drive or force out; to banish; to eject.

Ex-pĕnd', *v. t.* To spend for au object; to lay out.

Ex-pĕn'di-tūre, *n.* Act of spending; sum expended.

Ex-pĕnse' (149), *n.* Cost; charge; money laid out.

Ex-pĕn'sive, *a.* Costly; dear.

Ex-pĕn'sive-ness, *n.* Costliness.

Ex-pĕ'ri-ençe, *n.* Trial or repeated trial, or the instruction thus gained. — *v. t.* To try; to know by practice.

Ex-pĕ'ri-ençed (-enst), *p. a.* Taught by experience; practiced; versed.

Ex-pĕr'i-ment, *n.* Trial; essay; operation for proving some fact or principle. — *v. i.* To make trial; to try.

Ex-pĕr'i-mĕnt'al, *a.* Founded on experiment.

Ex-pĕr'i-mĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* By experiment; by trial.

Ex-pĕr'i-ment-er, *n.* One who makes experiments.

Ex-pĕrt', *a.* Skillful; dexterous. — *n.* One who is skillful.

Ex-pĕrt'ly, *adv.* Dexterously.

Ex'pi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being expiated.

Ex'pi-āte, *v. t.* To atone for, as a crime. [satisfaction.

Ex'pi-ā'tion, *n.* Atonement;

Ex'pi-a-to-ry, *a.* Making expiation; atoning.

Ex'pi-rā'tion, *n.* Act of breathing out; end; close.

Ex-pīre', *v. t.* To breathe out; to exhale. — *v. i.* To die; to decease.

Ex-plāin', *v. t.* To illustrate; to interpret: to make plain. — *v. i.* To give explanations.

Ex-plāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being explained.

Ĕx'pla-nā'tion, *n.* Act of making plain; interpretation.

Ex-plăn'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving to explain.

Ĕx'ple-tĭve, *n.* A word that adds nothing to the sense.

Ex'pli-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being explained.

Ĕx'pli-eāte, *v. t.* To unfold; to explain; to show.

Ĕx'pli-eā'tion, *n.* An explanation.

Ex'pli-eā'tĭve, } *a.* Serving
Ex'pli-eā'to-ry, } to explain.

Ex-plĭç'it, *a.* Clear; plain; express; not obscure.

Ex-plĭç'it-ly, *adv.* Clearly.

Ex-plōde', *v. i.* To burst with a loud report. — *v. t.* To bring into disrepute.

Ex-ploit', *n.* An heroic deed.

Ex'plo-rā'tion, *n.* Act of exploring; examiuation.

Ex-plōr'a-to-ry, *a.* Searching; exploring.

Ex-plōre', *v. t.* To search carefully; to examine.

Ex-plō'sion, *n.* A sudden bursting with a loud noise; a discharge.

Ex-plō'sĭve, *a.* Driving or bursting with force.

Ex-pō'nent, *n.* Index of a power in algebra; a representative.

Ex-pōrt', *v. t.* To transport from one country to another.

Ex'pōrt, *n.* A commodity sent abroad. [being exported.

Ex-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of

Ex'pōr-tā'tion, *n.* Act of exporting; that which is exported. [ports.

Ex-pōrt'er, *n.* One who ex-

Ex-pōse', *v. t.* To lay open or bare; to put in danger.

†Exposé (ĕx'po-zā'), *n.* A formal statemeut or exposition.

Ex'po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Explanation; interpretation; an exhibition of arts, &c.

Ex-pōs'i-tor, *n.* An interpreter; expounder. [explain.

Ex-pōs'i-to-ry, *a.* Serving to

Ex-pōst'u-lāte, *v. i.* To remonstrate earnestly.

Ex-pōst'u-lā'tion, *n.* The act of expostulating; remonstrance.

Ex-pōst'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Containing expostulation.

Ex-pōs'ûre (50), *n.* Act of exposing, or state of being exposed.

Ex-pound', *v. t.* To explain.

Ex-pound'er, *n.* One who explains or interprets.

Ex-prĕss', *v. t.* To press out; to utter in language; to make known. — Syn. To denote; declare; indicate; exhibit. — *a.* Plain; direct; explicit. — *n.* A special messenger or conveyance.

Ex-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being expressed.

Ex-prĕs'sion (-presh'un), *n.* A pressing out; act or mode of speech. [express.

Ex-prĕss'ĭve, *a.* Adapted to

Ex-prĕss'ĭve-ly, *adv.* With force.

Ex-prĕss'ĭve-ness, *n.* State or quality of being expressive. [terms.
Ex-prĕss'ly, *adv.* In direct
Ĕx'pro-brāte, *v. t.* To upbraid; to blame; to condemn.
Ĕx'pro-brā'tion, *n.* Act of upbraiding; censure.
Ex-pūgn' (-pūn'), *v. t.* To take by assault.
Ex-pūg'na-ble, or Ex-pūgn'-a-ble (-pūn'-), *a.* Capable of being conquered.
Ex-pŭl'sion, *n.* Act of expelling; state of being expelled.
Ex-pŭl'sĭve, *a.* Having power to expel. [punging.
Ex-pūn'e-tion, *n.* Act of ex-
Ex-pūnge', *v. t.* [Lat. *expungere*, to prick out.] To blot out; to efface.
Ĕx'pur-gāte, or Ex-pŭr'gāte, *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify; to expunge.
Ĕx'pur-gā'tion, *n.* Act of expurgating. [ing.
Ex-pŭr'ga-to-ry, *a.* Purify-
Ex'qui-sĭte, *a.* Very fine; excellent; keenly felt. — *n.* A fop.
Ĕx'qui-sĭte-ly, *adv.* Nicely.
Ex-sçĭnd', *v. t.* To cut off.
Ex-sĭe'cant, *a.* Tending to dry.
Ĕx'sĭe-eate, or Ex-sĭe'eāte, *v. t.* To dry. [ing.
Ĕx'sĭe-eā'tion, *n.* Act of dry-
Ex'tant, *a.* Now in being; existing.
Ex-tĕm'po-rā'ne-oŭs, } *a.*
Ex-tĕm'po-ra-ry, } Uttered without previous study; unpremeditated.
†Ex-tĕm'po-re, *a.* or *adv.* Without previous study.
Ex-tĕm'po-rize, *v. i.* To utter without study.
Ex-tĕnd', *v.* To stretch out; to spread; to reach.
Ex-tĕn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being extensible.
Ex-tĕn'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being extended.
Ex-tĕn'sion, *n.* Act of extending; enlargement.
Ex-tĕn'sĭve, *a.* Large; wide; of great extent.
Ex-tĕn'sĭve-ly, *adv.* Widely; largely.
Ex-tĕnt', *n.* Space; compass.
Ex-tĕn'u-āte, *v. t.* To palliate; to lessen.
Ex-tĕn'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act of extenuating; palliation.
Ex-tē'ri-or, *a.* Outward; foreign. — *n.* Outside; surface.
Ex-tē'ri-or-ly, *adv.* Outwardly.
Ex-tēr'min-āte, *v. t.* To drive away; to root out.
Ex-tēr'min-ā'tion, *n.* Destruction; extirpation.
Ex-tēr'min-ā'tor, *n.* One who exterminates.
Ex-tēr'nal, *a.* Outward.
Ex-tēr'nal-ly, *adv.* Outwardly; in show.
Ex-tēr'nals, *n. pl.* Outward parts or rites; exterior form.
Ex-tĭnct', *a.* Extinguished; ended; dead.
Ex-tĭnc'tion, *n.* Destruction; suppression.
Ex-tĭn'guish (-tĭng'gwish), *v. t.* To quench; to put out; to destroy.
Ex-tĭn'guish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being extinguished.
Ex-tĭn'guĭsh-er, *n.* A utensil to put out candles.
Ex-tĭn'guish-ment, *n.* A putting out or quenching; destruction; abolition.
Ĕx'tir-pāte, or Ex-tĭr'pāte, *v. t.* To root out; to destroy.
Ĕx'tir-pā'tion, *n.* The act of rooting out. [extirpates.
Ĕx'tir-pā'tor, *n.* One who
Ex-tōl' (130), *v. t.* To praise greatly. — SYN. To exalt; laud; eulogize; glorify.
Ex-tôrt', *v. t.* To exact unlawfully; to wrest.
Ex-tôr'tion, *n.* Unlawful exaction. [ive.
Ex-tôr'tion-ate, *a.* Oppress-
Ex-tôr'tion-er, *n.* One who practices extortion.
Ĕx'tract, *n.* A substance drawn from another; a passage from a book or writing.
Ex-trăct', *v. t.* To draw out; to take. [out; lineage.
Ex-trăc'tion, *a.* A drawing
Ex-trăct'ĭve, *a.* Capable of being extracted.
Ex-trăct'or, *n.* One who, or that which, extracts.
Ĕx'tra-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* Delivery on the part of one government to another of an accused person.
Ĕx'tra-ju-dĭ'cial (-dĭsh'al), *a.* Out of the regular course of law. [not intrinsic.
Ex-trā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Foreign;
Ex-traôr'di-na-ri-ly (-trôr'- *or* -tra-ôr'-), *adv.* Uncommonly.
Ex-traôr'di-na-ry (-trôr'- *or* -tra-ôr'-), *a.* Uncommon; unusual; remarkable.
Ex-trăv'a-gançe, *n.* State of being extravagant; excess; prodigality.
Ex-trăv'a-gant, *a.* Exceeding due bounds; lavish in expenses. — SYN. Excessive; prodigal; wasteful.
Ex-trăv'a-gant-ly, *adv.* Lavishly; profusely.
Ex-trăv'a-sāte, *v. t.* To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.
Ex-trăv'a-sā'tion, *n.* A letting out of the proper vessels, as blood.
Ex-trême', *a.* Outermost; utmost; greatest; highest. — *n.* Utmost limit; extremity. [most degree.
Ex-trême'ly, *adv.* In the ut-
Ex-trĕm'ĭst (133), *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.
Ex-trĕm'i-ty, *n.* Utmost point or degree; necessity.
Ĕx'tri-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being extricated.
Ĕx'tri-cāte, *v. t.* To disentangle; to set free.
Ĕx'tri-cā'tion, *n.* Act of extricating; disentanglement.
Ex-trĭn'sĭe, } *a.* Outward;
Ex-trĭn'sĭc-al, } external.
Ex-trude', *v. t.* To thrust out.
Ex-tru'sion, *n.* Act of thrusting out. [ous abundance.
Ex-ū'ber-ançe, *n.* Superflu-
Ex-ū'ber-ant, *a.* Luxuriant; superabundant.
Ex-ū'ber-ant-ly, *adv.* Very abundantly; luxuriantly.
Ĕx'u-dā'tion, *n.* The act of sweating out.
Ex-ūde', *v. t.* To discharge through the pores. — *v. i.* To flow; to issue forth.
Ex-ŭlt', *v. i.* To rejoice greatly. [triumph.
Ex-ŭlt'ant, *a.* Rejoicing in
Ĕx'ul-tā'tion, *n.* Expression of great joy.
Ye (ī), *n.* The organ of sight; a bud. — *v. t.* To watch; to observe; to view. [eye.
Ye'ball, *n.* The ball of the
Ye'brow, *n.* Hairy arch over the eyes.
Ye'-glăss, *n.* A glass to assist the sight.
Ye'lash, *n.* Hair on the edge of the eyelid.
Ye'less (ī'less), *a.* Having no eyes; blind. [or cord.
Ye'let, *n.* A hole for a lace
Ye'-sĕrv'ant, *n.* A servant that requires watching.
Ye'-sĕrv'içe, *n.* Service done only under the employer's eye.
Ye'sight (-sīt), *n.* Sight of the eye.

Ēȳe'sōre, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.

Ēȳe'-tōōth (143), *n.* An upper tooth next the grinders, pointing up toward the eye.

Ēȳe'-wą'ter, *n.* A medicated water or lotion for the eyes.

Ēȳe'-wĭt'ness, *n.* One who saw what he testifies; one who sees a thing done.

Êyre, *n.* A court of itinerant justices.

Ey'rie } (ā'rȳ), *n.* A place
Ey'ry } where birds of prey build and hatch.

F.

FĀ'BLE, *n.* A fictitious story enforcing a useful truth. — *v. t.* To feign; to lie; to falsify.

Fāb'rĭc, *n.* A building; an edifice; a structure; a manufactured article, as cloth.

Fāb'rĭ-cāte, *v. t.* To construct; to manufacture; to devise falsely; to forge.

Fāb'rĭ-cā'tion, *n.* Act of fabricating or building; construction; invention.

Fāb'rĭ-cā'tor, *n.* One who constructs or forms.

Fāb'u-lĭst, *n.* One who writes or invents fables.

Fāb'u-loŭs, *a.* Feigned; invented; unreal; false.

†**Fa-çāde'** (fa-sād' *or* fa-sād'), *n.* [Fr.] A front elevation of a building.

Fāçe (140), *n.* Fore part of the head; visage; front; principal surface; boldness. — *v. t.* To meet in front; to oppose.

Fāç'et, *n.* A little face; a small surface. [witty.

Fa-çē'tĭoŭs, *a.* Humorous; **Fa-çē'tĭoŭs-lў**, *adv.* With humor.

Fā'cial (fā'shal), *a.* Pertaining to the face.

Fāç'ĭle, *a.* [Lat. *facilis*, from *facere*, to do.] Easy to be done, or to yield; pliant; flexible. [easy.

Fa-çĭl'ĭ-tāte, *v. t.* To make

Fa-çĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* Ease; easiness; dexterity; (*pl.*) means to render easy.

Fāç'ing (133), *n.* A covering in front. [ness.

†**Fac-sĭm'ĭ-le**, *n.* Exact likeness.

Fact, *n.* [Lat. *factum*, a thing done.] An act; deed; reality; truth; circumstance.

Fāc'tion, *n.* A small political party; a cabal; a clique.

Fāc'tĭoŭs, *a.* Given to faction; turbulent; disorderly.

Fac-tĭ'tĭoŭs (-tĭsh'us), *a.* Made by art; artificial.

Fāc'tor, *n.* An agent in trade.

Fāc'tor-aġe, *n.* Commission allowed to a factor.

Fāc'to-ry, *n.* House of a factor; body of factors; a manufactory.

Fac-tō'tum, *n.* A servant to do all sorts of work.

Fāc'ul-ty, *n.* Power of the mind; ability; power; talent; officers of a college; members of a profession.

Fāde, *v. t.* To wither or decay; to lose color or vigor.

Fadġe, *v. t.* To suit; to join closely.

Fæ'çēs. See *Feces*.

Fāg, *v. i.* To become weary. — *v. t.* To compel to drudge. — *n.* A drudge; one obliged to drudge for another.

Fāg'-ĕnd', *n.* Untwisted end of a rope; refuse; meaner part.

Fāġ'ot, *n.* A bundle of twigs.

Fāil, *v. i.* To decay; to perish; to decline; to miss; to become insolvent. — *v. t.* (126) To desert; to disappoint; to omit. — *n.* Omission.

Fāil'ūre (fāl'yŭr), *n.* Defect; deficiency; fault; act of becoming insolvent.

Fāin, *a.* Glad. — *adv.* Gladly.

Fāint, *a.* Weak; languid. — *v. i.* To swoon; to sink senseless from loss of strength.

Fāint'ish, *a.* Slightly faint.

Fāint'ly, *adv.* Feebly; weakly.

Fāint'ness, *n.* State of being faint; feebleness.

Fâir, *a.* Free from blemish, perversion, &c.; of a light shade. — SYN. Pure; frank; honest; equitable. — *adv.* Openly; frankly; civilly; justly. — *n.* A handsome woman; a stated market. — *The Fair*, the female sex.

Fâir'ly, *adv.* Openly; honestly.

Fâir'ness, *n.* State of being fair; clearness; beauty; candor.

Fâir'y (141), *n.* A fabled spirit. — *a.* Belonging to, or given by, the fairies.

Fāith, *n.* Belief; object of belief; creed; fidelity; honor; promise given.

Fāith'fŭl (139), *a.* Firm to the truth; loyal; exact; true.

Fāith'fŭl-ly, *adv.* With faith.

Fāith'fŭl-ness, *n.* Firm adherence to truth or trust.

Fāith'less, *a.* Without faith. — SYN. Treacherous; unbelieving; disloyal; false.

Fāl'cāte, } *a.* Hooked; bent
Fāl'cā-ted, } like a sickle.

Fal'chion (fawl'chun), *n.* A short crooked sword.

Fal'ċon (faw'kn), *n.* A hawk trained for sport.

Fal'ċon-er (faw'kn-), *n.* A person who trains hawks for taking wild fowl.

Fal'ċon-ry (faw'kn-rў), *n.* Art of training hawks; practice of taking game by means of hawks.

Fall (123), *v. i.* [*imp.* FELL; *p. p.* FALLEN.] To drop; to decline; to happen; to apostatize. — *n.* Descent; degradation; decrease; cadence; a cascade or cataract; autumn.

Fal-lā'cĭoŭs, *a.* Producing mistake; deceitful; delusive.

Fāl'la-çy, *n.* Deceitfulness; deception; sophistry.

Fall'en (fawln, 55), *p. p.* of *Fall*. [to err.

Fāl'li-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* Liableness

Fāl'li-ble, *a.* Liable to err.

Fall'ing-sĭck'ness, *n.* A disease in which the patient falls down senseless; epilepsy.

Fāl'lōw, *a.* Pale red, or yellow; plowed but not sown. — *n.* Land left untilled. — *v. t.* To plow, harrow, and break, as land, without seeding it.

False, *a.* Not true; counterfeit; not faithful or honest; hypocritical. [treacherously.

False'ly, *adv.* Erroneously;

False'hōōd, } *n.* Want of truth
Fals'i-ty, } or veracity; a false assertion.

Fal-sĕt'to, *n.* A kind of voice in man above his natural voice.

Fal'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of falsifying; a falsehood.

Fal'si-fī'er, *n.* One who falsifies.

Fal'si-fy, *v. t.* To counterfeit; to prove to be false. — *v. i.* To tell lies.

Fal'si-ty, *n.* Contrariety to truth; falsehood.

Fal'ter (130), *v. i.* To hesitate in speech; to waver.

Fal'ter-ing, *a.* Hesitating.

Fame, *n.* Reputation; renown; celebrity.

Famed, *a.* Celebrated; noted.

Fa-mil'iar (103), *a.* [Lat. *familiaris*, fr. *familia*, family.] Intimate; well-known; knowing intimately; common; affable. — *n.* An intimate acquaintance; a demon.

Fa-mil-iăr'i-ty, *n.* Intimate acquaintance; ease in intercourse. [custom.

Fa-mil'iar-ize, *v. t.* To ac-

Fa-mil'iar-ly, *adv.* Intimately.

Făm'i-ly (141), *n.* Household; lineage; race; class.

Făm'ine, *n.* Want of sufficient food.

Făm'ish, *v. i.* To die of hunger. — *v. t.* To destroy with hunger; to starve.

Făm'ish-ment, *n.* Extreme hunger. [ed.

Fā'mous, *a.* Renowned; not-

Fā'mous-ly, *adv.* With great renown.

Făn (140), *n.* An instrument to blow and cool the face; also, one to winnow grain. — *v. t.* (129) To blow with a fan; to winnow. [siast.

Fa-năt'ic, *n.* A wild enthu-

Fa-năt'ic, } *a.* Wild and
Fa-năt'ic-al, } enthusiastic in opinions. [fanaticism.

Fa-năt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With

Fa-năt'i-cism, *n.* Extravagant notions; religious frenzy. [ined.

Făn'cied, *a.* Conceived; imag-

Făn'ci-ful (135), *a.* Dictated by fancy; whimsical; odd; visionary.

Făn'cy, *n.* Imagination; notion; groundless opinion; preference; taste. — *v. t.* or *i.* To imagine; to conceive; to suppose; to long for. — *a.* Pleasing the fancy; fine.

Fan-dăn'go, *n.* A lively Spanish dance.

Fane, *n.* A temple; a church.

Fan-făr'on-ăde', *n.* A vain boasting; bluster.

Fang, *n.* Tusk of an animal; a long claw; talon.

Fan-tă'zi-ă (-tăz'e-ă), *n.* A fanciful piece of music.

Fan-tăs'tic, } *a.* Fanciful;
Fan-tăs'tic-al, } whimsical.

Făn'ta-sy, *n.* A fancy; conceit; whimsey.

Făr (85), *a.* Distant; remote. — *adv.* At or to a great distance; very much.

Fărçe, *n.* A short, ludicrous play. — *v. t.* To stuff.

Făr'ci-cal, *a.* Belonging to a farce; ludicrous.

Fare, *v. i.* To be in any state, good, or bad; to be entertained. — *n.* Price of passage; food.

Fare'well, or Fâre-wĕll', *n.* Wish of welfare at parting; act of taking leave. [adieu.

Fâre-wĕll', *interj.* Good-by;

Fa-rī'nă, or Fă-rī'nă, *n.* Pollen of flowers; the flour of grain, starch, &c.

Făr'i-nā'ceous, *a.* Consisting of meal or flour; mealy.

Färm, *n.* Land occupied by a farmer. — *v. t.* To lease or rent for a price; to cultivate, as a farm.

Färm'er, *n.* One who cultivates land. [ing land.

Färm'ing, *n.* Practice of till-

Făr'o, *n.* A game at cards.

Far-rā'go (115), *n.* A medley.

Făr'ri-er, *n.* [From Lat. *ferrum*, iron.] A horse-shoer; one who cures the diseases of horses. [farrier.

Făr'ri-er-y, *n.* Business of a

Făr'rōw, *n.* A litter of pigs. — *a.* Not producing a calf in the year. — *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth, as pigs.

Făr'ther (85), *n.* Being at a greater distance; more remote. — *adv.* Beyond; more remotely. See *Further*.

Făr'thing, *n.* The fourth of a penny. [ticoat.

Făr'thin-gale, *n.* A hoop pet-

Făs'ci-cle, *n.* A kind of inflorescence. [bundle.

Fas-çīe'u-lar, *a.* United in a

Făs'ci-nāte, *v. t.* To charm; to captivate; to enchant.

Făs'ci-nā'tion, *n.* Act or power of charming.

Făsh'ion, *n.* [From Lat. *factis*, a making.] Form; custom; general practice; mode; style. — *v. t.* To form; to mold.

Făsh'ion-a-ble, *a.* Being according to, or observant of, the prevailing mode.

Făsh'ion-a-bly, *adv.* In a fashionable manner.

Făst, *v. i.* To abstain from food. — *n.* Abstinence from food; time or day for fasting. — *a.* Firmly fixed; steadfast; rapid; swift; dissipated. — *adv.* With speed.

Făst'-dāy, *n.* A day set apart for fasting and prayer.

Făst'en (făs'n), *v. t.* To make firm; to hold together.

Făst'en-ing, *n.* That which confines or makes fast.

Fas-tid'i-oŭs, *a.* Difficult to please; squeamish; nice.

Fas-tid'i-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With squeamishness.

Făst'ness, *n.* State of being fast; a strong fort.

Făt, *n.* An oily, concrete, animal substance. — *a.* Abounding in fat; plump; corpulent; gross; greasy. — *v.* To make or grow fat.

Fā'tal, *a.* Necessary; deadly; destructive; mortal.

Fā'tal-ism, *n.* The doctrine of fate or inevitable necessity.

Fā'tal-ist, *n.* One who holds to fatalism.

Fa-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Invincible necessity; mortality.

Fā'tal-ly, *adv.* Necessarily; mortally.

Fāte, *n.* Inevitable necessity; final lot; (*pl.*) the destinies supposed to preside over men. — SYN. Destiny; fortune; doom; death.

Fāt'ed, *a.* Decreed by fate.

Fā'ther, *n.* A male parent; an ancestor; a protector. — *v. t.* To adopt as one's own.

Fā'ther-land, *n.* Native land of one's fathers. [father.

Fā'ther-less, *a.* Having no

Fā'ther-ly, *a.* Like a father; paternal; tender.

Făth'om, *n.* A measure of length of six feet. — *v. t.* To sound the depth of; to penetrate.

Făth'om-less, *a.* Bottomless.

Fa-tigue' (-teeg'), *n.* Great weariness; toil. — *v. t.* To weary to excess; to tire.

Făt'ling, *n.* A fat animal.

Făt'ness, *n.* Fleshiness; unctuousness; fertility.

Făt'ten, *v. t.* To make fat. — *v. i.* To grow fat.

Făt'ty, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, fat; greasy.

Fa-tū'i-ty, *n.* Weakness of mind; mental imbecility.

Făt'u-oŭs, *a.* Feeble in mind; foolish; silly; impotent.

Faŭ'çet, *n.* A contrivance for drawing liquors from a cask, &c.

Fault, *n.* Want; blemish; a defect; offense; failing.

Fault'less, *a.* Free from fault; perfect.

Fault'y, *a.* Guilty of a fault; defective; imperfect.

Faun, *n.* A rural deity.

†Faŭ'na, *n.* The entire group of animals belonging to a country.

Fa'vor (155), *n.* Kind regard; support; mildness; a gift. — *v. t.* To countenance.

Fa'vor-a-ble, *a.* Propitious to success; kind; advantageous. [or affection.

Fa'vor-a-bly, *adv.* With favor

Fa'vor-ite, *n.* A particular friend. — *a.* Regarded with favor; esteemed; preferred.

Fa'vor-it-ism, *n.* Disposition to favor a friend; partiality.

Fawn, *n.* A young fallow deer. — *v. i.* To court, or flatter servilely.

Fay (140), *n.* A fairy; an elf. — *v. i.* To join closely.

Fe'al-ty, *n.* Homage; loyalty.

Fear, *n.* Apprehension of evil. — *v. t.* or *i.* To stand in awe of; to be afraid; to dread.

Fear'ful, *a.* Afraid; terrible.

Fear'ful-ly, *adv.* In a fearful manner; with fear.

Fear'less, *a.* Free from fear; undaunted; intrepid. [fear.

Fear'less-ly, *adv.* Without

Fear'less-ness, *n.* Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

Fea'si-bil'i-ty, } *n.* Practica-
Fea'si-ble-ness, } bility.

Fea'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being performed; practicable.

Feast, *n.* A sumptuous entertainment; a festival; a holiday. — *v. i.* To eat sumptuously. — *v. t.* To entertain sumptuously.

Feat, *n.* An extraordinary action; exploit; trick.

Feath'er, *n.* A pluue; that which forms the covering of birds. — *v. t.* To cover with plumage; to adorn.

Feath'er-bĕd, *n.* A bed stuffed with feathers.

Feath'er-y, *a.* Covered with, or resembling, feathers.

Feat'ure, *n.* Form or appearance, especially of the face; lineament.

Fĕb'ri-fūge, *n.* A medicine to cure fever.

Fe'brile, or Fĕb'rile, *a.* Pertaining to fever.

Fĕb'ru-a-ry, *n.* The second month of the year.

Fe'çal, *a.* Containing dregs.

Fe'çēs, *n. pl.* Excrement; dregs.

Fēc'u-lençe, *n.* Foul matter in liquors; lees; dregs.

Fēc'u-lent, *a.* Foul; full of dregs.

Fē'cund, *a.* Fruitful; fertile; productive. [prolific.

Fē'cun-dāte, *v. t.* To make

Fē'cun-dā'tion, *n.* Act of making fruitful. [ness.

Fe-cŭn'di-ty, *n.* Fruitful-

Fĕd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Feed.*

Fĕd'er-al, *a.* [Lat. *fœdus*, a league.] Pertaining to a league or contract.

Fĕd'er-ate, *a.* Leagued.

Fĕd'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of uniting in a league; a confederacy; a league.

Fĕd'er-a-tive, *a.* Joining in league.

Fee (140), *n.* A reward; recompense; perpetual right. — *v. t.* To retain by a fee.

Fee'ble, *a.* Wanting in strength or activity. — SYN. Infirm; imbecile; languid.

Fee'ble-ness, *n.* Infirmity.

Fee'bly, *adv.* Weakly; faintly.

Feed, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FED.] To give food to; to supply. — *v. i.* To eat; to take food. — *n.* Food; meat; pasture.

Feed'er, *n.* One that feeds; any medium of supply.

Feel, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FELT.] To perceive by the touch; to be affected; to experience. — *n.* Sensation communicated by touching.

Feel'er, *n.* One who, or that which, feels; antenna of an insect.

Feel'ing, *n.* Touch; sensibility; emotion. — *a.* Full of sensibility; tender.

Feel'ing-ly, *adv.* Tenderly.

Fee'-sim'ple, *n.* An absolute or uncouditioual fee.

Feet, *n.*; *pl.* of *Foot.*

Feign (fān), *v. t* To pretend; to counterfeit. [pretense.

Feint (fānt), *n.* A false show; a

Fe-lĭç'i-tāte, *v. t.* To make happy; to congratulate.

Fe-lĭç'i-tā'tion, *n.* Kind wish; congratulation.

Fe-lĭç'i-toŭs, *a.* Happy; delightful; very appropriate.

Fe-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* Great happiness. — SYN. Bliss; blissfulness; blessedness. [cats.

Fē'line, *a.* Pertaining to

Fell, *a.* Fierce; savage; cruel. — *v. t.* To prostrate; to strike or cut down; to hem, as a seam. — *n.* Skin; hide of a beast. — *v.*, *imp.* of *Fall.*

Fĕl'lōw, *n.* An associate or equal; a person. — *v. t.* To match; to pair with; to suit.

Fĕl'lōw-crēat'ūre, *n.* One of the same race.

Fĕl'lōw-feel'ing, *n.* A like feeling; sympathy. [heir.

Fĕl'lōw-hĕir (-ār), *n.* A joint

Fĕl'lōw-ship, *n.* Society; intercourse; companionship; foundation for maintaining a resident scholar.

Fĕl'ly, *n.* Rim of a wheel.

†Fē'lo-de-sē', *n.* A suicide.

Fĕl'on, *n.* One guilty of felony; a painful tumor.

Fe-lō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Having the quality of felony; villainous.

Fe-lō'ni-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a felonious manner.

Fĕl'o-ny, *n.* A heinous or capital crime.

Fĕlt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Feel.* — *n.* Cloth or stuff of wool. — *v. t.* To make compact by fulling.

Fē'māle, *a.* One of the sex that bears young. — *a.* Feminine; not male.

†Fē'me-cŏv'ert, *n.* A married woman. [woman.

†Fē'me-sōle'; *n.* An unmarried

Fĕm'i-nīne, *a.* Pertaining to females of the human race; tender; effeminate.

Fĕm'o-ral, *a.* Belonging to the thigh.

Fĕn, *n.* A marsh; bog; morass.

Fĕnçe (140), *n.* [Abbreviated from *defence.*] A wall or other structure to inclose land. — *v. t.* To inclose with a fence. — *v. i.* To practice fencing. [fence.

Fĕnçe'less, *a.* Destitute of a

Fĕn'çer, *n.* One who fences.

Fĕn'çi-ble, *n.* A soldier trained for defensive warfare.

Fĕn'çing, *n.* Materials for fences; art of self-defense with the sword; use of the foil.

Fĕnd, *v. t.* To repel; to keep or ward off. — *v. i.* To parry.

Fĕnd'er, *n.* One who, or that which, fends or wards off.

Fĕn'nel, *n.* An aromatic plant.

Fĕn'ny, *a.* Marshy; boggy.

Fēoff (fĕf), *v. t.* To invest with the fee of land.

Fēoff'ment, *n.* Grant of a fee; gift in fee of land, &c., with delivery of possession.

Fē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to holidays or week-days.

Fē'rīne, *a.* Wild; savage.

Fēr'ment, *n.* Tumult; agitation; that which causes agitation.

Fer-mĕnt', *v. t.* To excite by internal motion. — *v. i.* To undergo fermentation.

Fēr'men-tā'tion, *n.* Act of fermenting; a certain chemical change in animal and vegetable substances.

Fer-mĕnt'a-tīve, *a.* Causing fermentation.

Fērn, *n.* A genus of plants.

Fe-rō'cious, *a.* Savage; wild and cruel; fierce.

Fe-rŏç'i-ty, *n.* Savage wildness and fierceness; cruelty.

Fēr're-oŭs, *a.* Made of, like, or pertaining to, iron.

Fēr'ret (130), *v. t.* To drive from a lodge. — *n.* An animal of the weasel kind.

Fēr'ri-ağe, *n.* Fare or toll for passing a ferry.

Fer-rȳ'ğī-noŭs, *a.* Partaking of, or containing, iron.

Fēr'rule (fĕr'rul *or* fĕr'rȳl), *n.* A ring on the end of a stick.

Fēr'ry, *n.* A place for passing a river or lake; a boat. — *v. t.* To convey over water in a boat. [attends a ferry.

Fēr'ry-man (143), *n.* One who

Fēr'tīle, *a.* Fruitful; productive; prolific; rich.

Fēr'til-īze, *v. t.* To enrich, as land. [soil; fruitfulness.

Fer-til'i-ty, *n.* Richness of

Fēr'ule (fĕr'il *or* fĕr'ȳl), *n.* A flat piece of wood for punishing children. — *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.

Fēr'ven-çy, *n.* Heat of mind; zeal; ardor; fervor.

Fēr'vent, *a.* [Lat. *fervens*, boiling.] Warm; ardent.

Fēr'vent-ly, *adv.* With fervor; zealously.

Fēr'vid, *a.* Warm; vehement.

Fēr'vid-ly, *adv.* With glowing warmth. [warmth of mind.

Fēr'vor, *n.* Heat; ardor;

Fēs'oūe, *n.* A wire or straw to point out letters.

Fēs'tal, *a.* Relating to a feast; joyous; merry.

Fēs'ter, *v. i.* To rankle; to grow virulent. — *n.* A sore that rankles and discharges.

Fēs'ti-val, *a.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous. — *n.* A feast; a solemn or joyful anniversary.

Fēs'tīve, *a.* Gay; mirthful; festal. [mirth; gayety.

Fes-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* Social joy or

Fes-tōon', *n.* A kind of wreath. — *v. t.* To adorn with festoons.

Fĕtch, *v. t.* To go and bring; to bring; to sell for. — *n.* A stratagem; artifice; trick.

Fête (fāt), *n.* A festival. — *v. t.* To feast. [ing.

Fĕt'id, *a.* Ill-smelling; stink-

Fĕt'lŏck, *n.* Tuft of hair behind the pastern joint of a horse.

Fĕt'ter, *n.* A chain for the feet; a restraint. — *v. t.* To chain; to shackle; to bind.

Fē'tus, *n.* (*pl.* Fē'tus-eş.) An animal in the womb or egg.

Feūd, *n.* Quarrel; broil; a feudal tenure; a fief; a fee.

Feūd'al, *a.* Held of a lord; pertaining to fiefs or fees.

Feūd'al-ism, *n.* The system of feudal tenures.

Fē'ver, *n.* A disease marked by heat, thirst, and accelerated pulse.

Fē'ver-ish, *a.* Affected with slight fever; hot; fickle.

Few (fū, 99), *a.* Not many; small in number.

Few'ness, *n.* Smallness of number; paucity.

Fī'at, *n.* A decree; command.

Fīb', *n.* A lie; falsehood. — *v. i.* To tell what is false.

Fī'ber } (151), *n.* A slender
Fī'bre } thread or thread-like substance.

Fī'bril, *n.* A small fiber.

Fī'broŭs, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, fibers. [mind.

Fĭck'le, *a.* Changeable in

Fĭck'le-ness, *n.* Inconstancy.

Fīe'tile, *a.* Moulded into form by art.

Fīe'tion, *n.* An invented story; a lie. — SYN. Fabrication; falsehood.

Fīe-tĭ'tioŭs (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Feigned; counterfeit.

Fīc-tĭ'tioŭs-ly (-tĭsh'ŭs-), *adv.* Falsely.

Fĭd'dle, *n.* A violin. — *v. i.* To play on a violin.

Fĭd'dler, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle.

Fī-dĕl'i-ty, *n.* Faithfulness; loyalty; honesty; integrity.

Fĭdğ'et, *v. i.* To move by fits and starts. — *n.* Uneasy motion of the body. [easy.

Fĭdğ'et-y, *a.* Restless; un-

Fī-dū'cial, } *a.* Confident;
Fī-dū'cia-ry, } held in trust.

Fī-dū'cia-ry, *n.* One who holds in trust; a trustee.

Fīe, *interj.* denoting dislike.

Fīef, *n.* An estate held of a superior on condition of military service; a fee; feud.

Fīeld, *n.* A piece of inclosed land; a battle-ground; compass; extent; space.

Fīeld'-bŏŏk, *n.* A book used in surveying.

Fīeld'-mär'shal, *n.* The commander of an army; — a high military title.

Fīeld'-ŏf'fi-çer, *n.* A major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel. [non.

Fīeld'-piēçe, *n.* A small can-

Fīend, *n.* An implacable foe; the devil; an infernal being.

Fīērçe, *a.* Violent; eager in attack; furious; ferocious.

Fīērçe'ly, *adv.* Furiously.

Fīērçe'ness, *n.* Violence; vehemence; rage.

Fī'er-i-ness, *n.* Great heat.

Fī'er-ry, *a.* Consisting of, or like, fire; hot; irritable; fierce; passionate.

Fīfe, *n.* A small musical pipe. — *v. i.* To play on a fife.

Fīf'er, *n.* One who plays on a fife.

Fīf'teen, *a.* Five and ten.

Fīfth, *a.* The ordinal of five; an interval of three tones and a semitone. [place.

Fīfth'ly, *adv.* In the fifth

Fīf'ti-eth (135), *a.* Next after the forty-ninth. [added.

Fīf'ty, *a.* Sum of five tens

Fĭg, *n.* A tree and its fruit.

Fight (fīt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOUGHT.] To contend in battle or in single combat. — *v. t.* To war against. — *n.* A battle; a combat.

Fīght'er (fīt'er), *n.* One who fights. [tion.

Fĭg'ment, *n.* Invention; fic-

Fĭg'u-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being formed.

Fĭg'u-rate, *a.* Of a certain determinate form or figure.

Fĭg'u-rā'tion, *n.* Act of giving figure or determinate form.

Fĭg'u-ra-tīve, *a.* Metaphorical; represented by figure.

Fĭg'u-ra-tīve-ly, *adv.* By a figure; not literally.

Fĭg'ūre, *n.* Shape; fashion; image; pattern; a character standing for a number; a type. — *v. t.* To make an image of; to symbolize. —

v. i. To make a distinguished appearance.

Fil'a-ment, *n.* A slender thread; a fiber.

Fil'a-mĕnt'oŭs, *a.* Consisting of filaments; like a thread.

Fil'a-to-ry, *n.* A machine for spinning threads.

Fil'a-tūre, *n.* The reeling of silk from cocoons.

Fil'bert, *n.* The nut of the cultivated hazel. [fer.

Filch, *v. t.* To steal; to pil-

File, *n.* A tool for smoothing wood, iron, &c.; a row; a series; bundle of papers. — *v. t.* To smooth with a file; to place in order, as papers. — *v. i.* To march in file.

Fil'ial (fĭl'yal), *a.* [Lat. *filius*, a son; *filia*, a daughter.] Relating to, or becoming, a child.

Fil'i-ā'tion, *n.* The relation of a son to a parent.

Fil'i-gree, *n.* Ornamental work in gold or silver like threads or grains.

Fil'ings, *n. pl.* Particles rubbed off by a file.

Fill, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become full. — *n.* Fullness.

Fil'let, *n.* A head-band; a joint of meat. — *v. t.* To bind with a fillet. [ing.

Fil'ling, *n.* The woof in weav-

Fil'li-bus'ter, *n.* A lawless military adventurer

Fil'lip, *v. t.* To strike with the nail of the finger forced from the ball of the thumb. — *n.* A jerk of the finger from the thumb.

Fil'ly (141), *n.* A young mare; a wild girl.

Film, *n.* A thin skin or pellicle. — *v. t.* To cover with a thin skin.

Film'y, *a.* Composed of film.

Fil'ter, *n.* A strainer for liquor. — *v. t.* To purify by passing through a strainer.

Filth, *n.* Foul or dirty matter.

Filth'i-ness, *n.* Dirtiness.

Filth'y, *a.* Abounding in filth; foul; dirty; obscene.

Fil'trāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To filter; to percolate. [ing.

Fil-trā'tion, *n.* Act of filter-

Fim'bri-āte, *v. t.* To fringe.

Fin, *n.* An organ of a fish.

Fin'a-ble, *a.* Deserving a fine.

Fi'nal, *a.* Ending; conclusive; last.

Fi'nal-ly, *adv.* In conclusion.

†**Fi-nā'le,** *n.* Last part of a piece in music; termination.

Fi-nănce', *n.* The science of raising and investing money; state income; revenue; (*pl.*) funds in the treasury.

Fi-năn'cial, *a.* Pertaining to finance.

Fin'an-çiēr', *n.* One skilled in, or having the care of, financial matters. [bird.

Finch, *n.* A small singing

Find, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOUND.] To discover; to gain; to furnish; to establish.

Find'ings, *n. pl.* The tools, &c., which a journeyman provides for himself.

Fine, *a.* [From Lat. *finitus*, finished.] Elegant; showy; gay; handsome; keen; sharp; nice; exquisite. — *n.* Penalty; forfeiture; the end. — *v. t.* To inflict a penalty on; to purify; to refine.

Fine'ly, *adv.* In minute parts; gayly; dexterously.

Fine'ness, *n.* State or quality of being fine. [metals.

Fin'er, *n.* One who purifies

Fin'er-y, *n.* Fine dress; jewels, trinkets, &c.; splendor.

Fi-nēsse', *n.* Art; artifice; stratagem. — *v. t.* To use stratagem or artifice.

Fin'ger, *n.* One of the five extremities of the hand. — *v. t.* To handle; to touch; to pilfer. [fastidious.

Fin'i-cal, *a.* Affectedly fine;

†**Fi'nis,** *n.* End; conclusion.

Fin'ish, *v. t.* To bring to an end; to perfect. — *n.* That which finishes; last hard, smooth coat of plaster.

Fin'ish-er, *n.* One who finishes.

Fin'ish-ing, *n.* That which terminates or perfects. [ed.

Fi'nite, *a.* Bounded; limit-

Finned, *a.* Having fins.

Fin'ny, *a.* Furnished with fins.

Fir, *n.* A tree allied to the pine, or its wood.

Fire, *n.* Heat and light; any thing burning; a conflagration; passion. — *v. t.* To set ou fire; to kindle; to discharge. — *v. i.* To take fire.

Fire'-ărms, *n. pl.* Guns, pistols, &c. [wood on fire.

Fire'-brănd, *n.* A picce of

Fire'-dămp, *n.* An explosive gas in mines.

Fire'-ĕn-ġine, *n.* An engine to extinguish fires.

Fire'-flȳ, *n.* A winged, luminous insect.

Fire'lŏck, *n.* A musket.

Fire'man (143), *n.* A man who extinguishes fires, or who tends the fires of a steam-engine.

Fire'-plāçe, *n.* Part of a chimney; hearth.

Fire'-plŭg, *n.* A plug for drawing water at fires.

Fire'proof, *a.* Incombustible.

Fire'-ship, *n.* A ship to set others on fire.

Fire'sīde, *n.* The hearth; home.

Fire'ward, } *n.* An officer
Fire'ward-en, } whose duty is to guard against fires.

Fire'wood, *n.* Wood for fuel.

Fire'-works (-wûrks), *n. pl.* Preparations of powder for exploding in the air.

Fir'ing, *n.* Fuel.

Fir'kin, *n.* A vessel of eight or nine gallons.

Firm, *a.* Fixed; solid; strong; compact. — *n.* A partnership; a house or its name.

Firm'a-ment, *n.* The region of the air; the sky.

Firm'ly, *adv.* Strongly; steadily; with fixedness.

Firm'ness, *n.* Compactness; solidity; constancy.

First, *a.* Earliest; foremost; chief. — *adv.* Before any thing else. [child.

First'-bôrn, *n.* The eldest

First'-fruits, *n. pl.* First produce. [est excellence.

First'-rāte, *a.* Of the high-

First'ling, *n.* Offspring of cattle first produced.

Fis'e-al, *a.* Pertaining to a public treasury. — *n.* Public revenuc; a treasurer.

Fish (140), *n.* An animal living in water, particularly one breathing by gills. — *v. t.* To search, as for fish. — *v. i.* To try to catch fish.

Fish'er-man (143), *n.* One employed in fishing.

Fish'er-y, *n.* The business or place of fishing.

Fish'hŏŏk, *n.* A hook for catching fish.

Fish'ing, *n.* The practice of catching fish.

Fish'-mŏn'ġer (-mŭng'ġer), *n.* A dealer in fish.

Fish'y, *a.* Tasting or smelling like a fish; fish-like. [split.

Fis'sile, *a.* Capable of being

Fis'sūre (fĭsh'yur), *n.* A cleft; a narrow chasm.

Fist, *n.* The hand clinched. — *v. t.* To beat with the fist.

Fist'i-cŭffs, *n. pl.* Blows with the fist. [chronic abscess.

Fist'u-lă, *n.* A deep, narrow,

Fist'u-lar, } *a.* Hollow, like
Fist'u-loŭs, } a pipe or reed.
Fit, *n.* Attack of spasms, or of disease; a passing humor. — *a.* Suitable; convenient; proper. — *v. t.* (129) To suit; to adapt; to equip; to qualify. — *v. i.* To be becoming.
Fit'fŭl, *a.* Varied by fits.
Fit'ly, *adv.* Suitably.
Fit'ness, *n.* State of being fit. — SYN. Adaptation; justness; propriety. [priate.
Fit'ting, *p. a.* Fit; appro-
Five, *n.* or *a.* Four and one.
Five'fōld, *a.* Taken five times.
Fix, *v. t.* To set firmly; to fasten. — *v. i.* To settle.
Fix-ā'tion, *n.* Act of fixing; firm state; stability.
Fix'ed-ness, *n.* State of being fast.
Fix'i-ty, *n.* Firm coherence of parts; fixedness.
Fixt'ūre (fĭkst'yŭr), *n.* Fixed furniture or appendage.
Fĭzz, } *v. i.* To make a hiss-
Fiz'zle, } ing sound; to bungle. [state.
Flăb'bi-ness, *n.* A flabby
Flăb'by, *a.* Soft; yielding; loose; easily shaking. [ber.
Flăe'çid, *a.* Weak and limFlae-çid'i-ty, *n.* Laxness; want of tension.
Flăg, *v. i.* To become weak; to droop. — *v. t.* To lay with flags or flat stones. — *n.* A plant; a flat stone; colors, or an ensign.
Flăg'el-lāte, *v. t.* To scourge.
Flăg'el-lā'tion, *n.* Act of whipping. [flute.
Flăg'eo-let, *n.* A kind of
Flăg'gy, *a.* Weak; flexible.
Fla-gĭ'tioŭs (-jĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Extremely wicked; atrocious.
Flăg'-ŏf-fi-çer, *n.* The commander of a squadron.
Flăg'on (39), *n.* A vessel with a narrow mouth, for liquors.
Flă'gran-çy, *n.* Heinousness; enormity.
Flă'grant, *a.* [Lat. *flagrans*, flaming.] Ardent; enormous; eager; notorious.
Flă'grant-ly, *adv.* Notoriously.
Flăg'-shĭp, *n.* The ship which bears the commander of a squadron.
Flăg'-stăff (142), *n.* A staff to support a flag.
Flăg'-stōne (18), *n.* A flat stone for a pavement.
Flāil, *n.* An instrument for thrashing grain.
Flāke, *n.* A scale of snow; a scale; a scaffold. — *v. t.* To form into flakes. — *v. i.* To break into flakes.
Flāk'y, *a.* Consisting of flakes.
Flăm, *n.* A pretense; a lie. — *v. t.* To deceive; to gull.
Flăm'beau (flăm'bō), *n.* A lighted torch.
Flăme, *n.* Light emitted from fire; blaze; ardor. — *v. i.* To burn with a blaze.
Flăm'ing (133), *a.* Burning with blaze; bright; violent.
Fla-mĭn'go, *n.* A bird of a bright red color, with long legs and a long neck.
Flănge, *n.* A projecting edge or rim, as on a car-wheel.
Flănk (79), *n.* Side of the body, or of an army or fleet, &c. — *v. t.* To attack or turn the flank of; to border on. — *v. i.* To border; to touch.
Flăn'nel, *n.* A soft woolen cloth of loose texture.
Flăp, *n.* A piece of cloth that flaps; noise or motion of a flap. — *v. t.* To move, as wings. — *v. i.* To make a motion, as with wings.
Flăp'jăck, *n.* A griddle-cake.
Flăp'per, *n.* One who, or that which, flaps.
Flăre, *v. i.* To waver; to burn with an unsteady light; to open or spread out. — *n.* A broad, unsteady light.
Flăsh, *n.* A sudden burst of light. — *v. i.* To burst suddenly, as light. [show.
Flăsh'i-ly, *adv.* With empty
Flăsh'y *a.* Gay; showy; gaudy; insipid.
Flăsk (5), *n.* A narrow-necked bottle; a powder-horn.
Flăsk'et, *n.* A long, shallow basket.
Flăt, *a.* Level; insipid; vapid; positive; in *music*, depressed. — *n.* A level piece of land; a shoal; mark of depression in music. — *v. t.* To make flat. — *v. i.* To become flat. [peremptorily.
Flăt'ly, *adv.* Horizontally;
Flăt'ness, *n.* State of being flat. [come flat.
Flăt'ten, *v.* To make or be-
Flăt'ter (130), *v. t.* To praise falsely. [ters.
Flăt'ter-er, *n.* One who flatFlăt'ter-y, *n.* Act of flattering; praise, especially false praise; adulation.
Flăt'u-lençe (49), *n.* Wind in the stomach or intestines.
Flăt'u-lent, *a.* Windy; producing wind in the stomach.
Flăunt, *v. i.* To display ostentatiously.
Flā'vor (155), *n.* A peculiar taste or smell; relish; savor. — *v. t.* To give a peculiar taste or smell to. [flavor.
Flā'vor-oŭs, *a.* Pleasing in
Flaw, *n.* A break; sudden gust; defect; fault. — *v. t.* To break; to crack.
Flaw'y, *a.* Full of flaws.
Flăx, *n.* A plant from the fiber of the bark of which linen is made.
Flăx'en, } *a.* Like, or pertainFlăx'y, } ing to, flax.
Flāy, *v. t.* To strip off the skin of; to skin.
Flēa, *n.* A troublesome insect.
Flēam, *n.* An instrument for opening veins.
Flĕck, *v. t.* To spot; to streak or stripe. [fleck.
Flĕck'er, *v. t.* To spot; to
Flĕc'tion, *n.* Act of bending, or state of being bent.
Flĕd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Flee.*
Flĕdge, *v. t.* To furnish with feathers. [bird just fledged.
Flĕdge'ling, *n.* A young
Flee, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLED.] To run away with rapidity; to try to escape.
Fleeçe, *n.* A coat of wool that covers a sheep. — *v. t.* To deprive of a fleece; to strip by severe exactions.
Flee'cy, *a.* Covered with wool; like wool; woolly.
Fleer, *v. i.* To grin with scorn; to deride. — *n.* Derision; mockery.
Fleet, *a.* Moving with velocity; quick in motion. — *n.* A number of ships in company; a navy. — *v. i.* To pass swiftly; to flit.
Fleet'ing, *a.* Not durable. — SYN. Transient; transitory.
Fleet'ness, *n.* Swiftness.
Flĕm'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders, or to its inhabitants.
Flĕsh, *n.* The muscular parts of animals; animal nature; carnal state; human family. — *v. t.* To train by feeding with flesh; to glut; to accustom.
Flĕsh'-brŭsh, *n.* A brush to excite action of the skin.
Flĕsh'-eŏl'or (-kŭl'ur), } *n.*
The color of the flesh.
Flĕsh'i-ness (135), *n.* Corpulence. [sions and appetites.
Flĕsh'ly, *a.* Animal; corporeal; carnal.

Flĕsh'y, *a.* Corpulent; fat.
Flew (flū, 27), *imp.* of *Fly.*
Flĕx, *v. t.* To bend.
Flĕx'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Pliancy.
Flĕx'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being bent; pliant; tractable.
Flĕx'ĭle, *a.* Pliable; easily bent.
Flĕx'ion (flĕk'shun), *n.* Act of bending; a bend; a turn.
†Flĕx'or, *n.* A muscle that produces flexion.
Flĕx'ūre (flĕks'yur), *n.* A bending or winding.
Flĭck'er, *v. i.* To flutter; to flap the wings as a bat.
Flight (flīt), *n.* Act of flying; flock of birds; series, as of stairs.
Flĭght'i-ness (flīt'-), *n.* Capricious feeling; delirium.
Flĭght'y (flīt'ȳ), *a.* Wild; fanciful; fleeting.
Flĭm'sĭ-ness, *n.* Thin, weak texture.
Flĭm'sy, *a.* Slight and weak in texture; feeble.
Flĭnch, *v. i.* To draw back; to shrink, from irresolution.
Fling, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUNG.] To cast from the hand. — *v. i.* To flounce; to utter harsh language. — *n.* A gibe; a sneer.
Flint, *n.* A hard stone.
Flint'y, *a.* Made of, or resembling, flint; hard.
Flip, *n.* A drink made of beer, spirit, and sugar, heated.
Flip'pan-cy, *n.* Volubility of tongue. [and pert.
Flip'pant, *a.* Voluble; fluent
Flip'pant-ly, *adv.* In a flippant manner.
Flirt (16), *v. t.* To throw with a jerk. — *v. i.* To coquet. — *n.* A sudden jerk; a coquette; a pert girl.
Flir-tā'tion, *n.* Desire of attracting notice; coquetry.
Flĭt (129), *v. i.* To flutter; to dart along; to remove.
Flĭtch, *n.* A side of pork cured.
Flōat, *n.* Something that floats; a raft; a kind of wooden trowel. — *v. t.* or *i.* To swim on the surface.
Flōc'cu-lençe, *n.* Adhesion in small locks.
Flōc'cu-lent, *a.* Adhering in small locks.
Flŏck, *n.* A collection of small animals; a crowd; a lock, as of wool. — *v. i.* To gather in a crowd; to assemble.
Flōe, *n.* A large mass of floating ice.
Flōg, *v. t.* To whip; to lash; to chastise.
Flōg'ging, *n.* Chastisement.
Flōod (flŭd), *n.* Flow of tide; the sea; inundation. — *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate.
Flōod'-gāte, *n.* A gate to stop or let out water.
Flōor, *n.* The bottom of a room or of a building; a story; platform. — *v. t.* To cover with a floor; to prostrate; to silence. [floors.
Flōor'ing, *n.* Materials for
Flōp, *v. t.* To flap.
†Flō'ra, *n.* [Lat., from *flos*, flower.] All the vegetable species native in a given locality or period. [ers.
Flō'ral, *a.* Pertaining to flow-
Flo-rĕs'çençe, *n.* A bursting into flower; a blossoming.
Flō'ret (86), *n.* A small or partial flower.
Flōr'id (84), *a.* [Lat. *floridus*, from *flos*, flower.] Flushed with red; flowery; embellished.
Flo-rĭd'i-ty, *n.* Freshness or brightness of color; redness.
Flōr'in, *n.* A coin of different values. [vates flowers.
Flō'rist, *n.* One who cultiFlōt'a'ge, *n.* Act of floating; something that floats.
Flo-tĭl'la (140), *n.* A little fleet.
Flōt'sam, } *n.* Goods found
Flōt'son, } floating on the sea.
Flounçe, *v. t.* To deck with flounces. — *v. i.* To struggle violently; to flounder. — *n.* A loose trimming ou apparel; a sudden jerk or dash.
Floun'der, *v. i.* To flounce; to struggle violently. — *n.* A flat fish allied to the halibut.
Flour, *n.* The fine part of ground grain, esp. wheat. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with flour.
Flōur'ish (flŭr'ish), *v. i.* or *t.* To thrive; to embellish; to brandish. — *n.* (140) Decoration; show; parade of words; musical embellishment.
Flout, *v. t.* To treat with contempt. — *v. i.* To sneer. — *n.* A contemptuous fling.
Flōw (flō), *v. i.* To move as a liquid; to rise as the tide; to hang loose and waving; to issue. — *v. t.* To cover with water; to flood. — *n.* A stream; current.
Flow'er (flour), *n.* The blossom of a plant; choicest part. — *v. i.* To blossom forth; to bloom. — *v. t.* To embellish with figures.
Flow'er-de-lūçe', *n.* A plant of several species; iris.
Flow'er-et, *n.* A small flower.
Flow'er-ing, *n.* Season of blossoming.
Flow'er-y, *a.* Full of flowers; highly ornamented; florid.
Flōw'ing, *a.* Liquid; fluent.
Flōwn, *p. p.* of *Flee* or *Fly.*
Flŭct'u-āte, *v. i.* To waver; to rise and fall, as a wave.
Flŭct'u-ā'tion, *n.* Sudden rise and fall; undulation.
Flūe, *n.* A passage for smoke; soft fur or down.
Flū'en-cy, *n.* Facility of utterance; volubility.
Flū'ent, *a.* Flowing; voluble; copious.
Flū'ent-ly, *adv.* With easy flow of utterance; volubly.
Flū'id (27), *a.* Having parts which easily move, as water or air; liquid. — *n.* A liquid or flowing substance.
Flu-ĭd'i-ty, } *n.* The quality
Flū'id-ness, } of being fluid.
Flūke, *n.* The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. [ter.
Flūme, *n.* A channel for wa-
Flŭm'mer-y, *n.* A kind of jelly of milk and flour; flattery.
Flŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Fling.*
Flŭr'ry, *n.* A hasty blast; sudden gust or commotion. — *v. t.* To agitate; to disturb.
Flŭsh, *a.* Fresh; full of vigor; affluent; liberal; level. — *n.* A flow of blood to the face; sudden excitement. — *v. i.* To redden suddenly. — *v. t.* To make red; to start; to cause to flush. [agitate.
Flŭs'ter, *v. t.* To confuse; to
Flūte, *n.* [From Lat. *flatus*, a blowing.] A musical pipe; a furrow in a column. — *v. i.* To play on a flute. — *v. t.* To furrow or channel.
Flūt'ing, *n.* Furrows on a column, &c. [flute.
Flūt'ist, *n.* A performer on the
Flŭt'ter (130), *v. i.* To move or flap the wings rapidly; to fluctuate. — *v. t.* To agitate. — *n.* Act of fluttering; hurry; confusion.
Flū'vi-al, } *a.* Belonging
Flū'vi-ăt'ĭe, } to a river.
Flŭx, *n.* A flowing; a substance for melting metals; dysentery. — *v. t.* To melt or fuse.

Flŭx'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being fused. [melted.
Flŭx'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being
Flŭx'ion (flŭk'shuun), *n.* A flowing; a method of mathematical analysis.
Flȳ, *v. i.* [*imp.* FLEW; *p. p.* FLOWN.] To move with the wings; to move rapidly; to shun; to part or burst open. — *n.* (141) A winged insect; part of a machine to regulate the rest; a light carriage.
Flȳ'-blōw, *n.* The egg of a fly. — *v. t.* To lay an egg in or on, as a fly.
Flȳ'-fĭsh, *v. i.* To angle for fish by baiting with flies.
Flȳ'-lēaf, *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.
Flȳ'ing-brĭdge, *n.* A bridge of pontoons or of boats.
Flȳ'-wheel, *n.* A wheel attached to machinery to equalize its movements.
Fōal, *n.* The young of a mare. — *v. i.* To bring forth a colt.
Fōam, *v. i.* To froth; to be in a rage. — *n.* Froth; rage.
Fōam'y, *a.* Covered with foam or froth; frothy.
Fōb, *n.* A small watch-pocket. — *v. t.* To trick; to defraud.
Fō'eal, *a.* Belonging to a focus.
Fō'eus, *n.* (*pl.* **Fō'eus-es**, †**Fō'ci**, 147.) The point in which rays of light meet, when reflected or refracted; a central point.
Fōd'dĕr, *n.* Food for cattle. — *v. t.* To feed, as cattle.
Fōe (140), *n.* An enemy; an adversary; an ill-wisher.
Fōg, *n.* A thick vapor from the earth or water.
Fōg'gi-ness (135), *n.* State of being foggy. [filled with fog.
Fōg'gy, *a.* Dark with a fog;
Fō'gy, *n.* A stickler for old things; one opposed to progress. [ness; a failing.
Foi'ble, *n.* A moral weak-
Foil, *v. t.* To frustrate; to defeat. — *n.* Defeat; a blunt sword; a thin leaf of metal.
Foist, *v. t.* To insert wrongfully or secretly.
Fōld, *n.* A doubling; a plait; a pen for sheep. — *v. t.* To double over; to confine in a fold. — *v. i.* To double over one another. [fold paper.
Fōld'er, *n.* An instrument to
Fō'li-ā'ceoŭs, *a.* Leafy or with scales.
Fō'li-āge, *n.* Leaves of trees.
Fō'li-āte, *v. t.* To beat into a thin plate. [plates.
Fō'li-ā'tion, *n.* A beating into
Fō'li-o (fō'li-o *or* fōl'yo, 140), *n.* A book of two leaves to a sheet; a page.
Fōlk (fōk, 18), or **Fōlks** (fōks), *n. pl.* People in general.
Fōl'li-cle, *n.* A simple pod opening down the inner suture.
Fōl'lōw, *v.* To go or come after; to copy or imitate; to succeed; to result.
Fōl'lōw-er, *n.* One who follows; a disciple; an adherent.
Fōl'ly, *n.* Want of sense; absurd action; criminal weakness.
Fo-mĕnt', *v. t.* To apply lotions to; to abet.
Fō'men-tā'tion, *n.* A bathing with warm lotions.
Fŏnd, *a.* Foolish; silly; loving. [caress.
Fŏn'dle, *v. t.* To doat on; to
Fŏnd'ling, *n.* One fondled or caressed much.
Fŏnd'ly, *adv.* Lovingly.
Fŏnd'ness, *n.* Affection; love.
Fŏnt, *n.* A baptismal basin; an assortment of type.
Fōod, *n.* That which supplies nutriment. — SYN. Sustenance; provisions; fare.
Fōol, *n.* One destitute of reason; a buffoon. — *v. t.* To impose on; to cheat.
Fōol'er-y, *n.* Acts of folly.
Fōol'-hărd'y, *a.* Madly rash or adventurous.
Fōol'ish, *a.* Silly; indiscreet.
Fōol'ish-ly, *adv.* Weakly; absurdly.
Fōol'ish-ness, *n.* Want of understanding; folly.
Fōols'-cap, *n.* [From the original water-mark.] A long folio writing paper.
Fōot (143), *n.* That on which a thing stands; the bottom of the leg; a measure of 12 inches; measure in poetry; infantry. — *v. t.* To dance; to walk. — *v. i.* To kick; to tread; to sum up.
Fōot'-ball, *n.* An inflated ball for kicking about.
Fōot'-boy, *n.* A boy in livery.
Fōot'fall, *n.* A footstep.
Fōot'-hōld, *n.* That which sustains the feet firmly; basis; support; state; settlement.
Fōot'ing, *n.* Ground for the foot; firm position; foundation. [servant.
Fōot'man (143), *n.* A man-
Fōot'păd, *n.* A highwayman.
Fōot'-păth (96), *n.* A way for foot-passengers.
Fōot'step, *n.* Mark of a foot; track: mark; way. [feet.
Fōot'stōol, *n.* A stool for the
Fōp, *n.* A vain, trifling fellow; a coxcomb; a dandy.
Fōp'per-y, *n.* Foolish vanity in dress or manners.
Fōp'pish, *a.* Fop-like; vain; gaudy; affected.
Fōp'pish-ness, *n.* Foppish dress or manners.
Fōr (122), *prep.* In the place of; because of; during. — *conj.* Because; since.
Fōr'aġe, *n.* Food for horses or cattle; provisions. — *v. i.* To go in search of provision for horses; to plunder; to spoil.
Fōr'as-mŭch', *adv.* or *conj.* Since; seeing.
Fo-rāy', or **Fōr'āy**, *n.* A pillaging excursion.
For-bāde', *imp.* of *Forbid.*
For-beār', *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* FORBORE; *p. p.* FORBORNE.] To cease; to abstain; to delay.
For-beār'ançe, *n.* Long-suffering; abstinence.
For-bĭd', *v. t.* [*imp.* FORBID; *p. p.* FORBIDDEN.] To command not to do; to prohibit.
For-bĭd'ding, *a.* Repulsive.
For-bōrne', *p. p.* from *Forbear.*
Fōrçe (85), *n.* Strength; active power; vigor; efficacy; armament; compulsion. — *v. t.* To compel; to urge; to ravish.
Fōrçe'-mēat, *n.* Spiced meat chopped fine.
Fōr'çeps, *n. pl.* A pair of surgeon's tongs or pincers.
Fōr'çi-ble (133), *a.* Manifesting force; violent; mighty.
Fōr'çi-ble-ness, *n.* Force.
Fōr'çi-bly, *adv.* With violence; powerfully.
Fōrd, *n.* A shallow place where water is passed on foot. — *v. t.* To pass by wading. [foot.
Fōrd'a-ble, *a.* Passable on
Fōre, *a.* Coming or going first. — *adv.* Before; in the forepart. [forehand.
Fōre-ārm', *v. t.* To arm be-
Fōre-bōde', *v. t.* To prognosticate; to predict.
Fōre-çāst', *v. t.* or *i.* To plan beforehand; to foresee.
Fōre'çast, *n.* Contrivance beforehand: foresight.
Fōre'eăs-tle (-kăs-l), *n.* The

forepart of a ship, under deck, where the sailors live.

Fōre-clōse', *v. t.* To shut up; to stop; to preclude; to cut off from right of redemption.

Fōre-clō'sure (-klō'zhụr), *n.* Act of precluding.

Fōre'fā-ther, *n.* An ancestor.

Fōre-fĭn'ger, *n.* The finger next to the thumb.

Fōre'front, *n.* Front; van.

Fōre-gō', *v. t.* [*p. p.* FOREGONE.] To forbear to possess; to give up. [hand.

Fōre-gōne', *a.* Formed before-

Fōre'ground, *n.* The front part of a picture.

Fōre'hand-ed, *a.* Early; timely; easy in property.

Fōre'hĕad (fŏr'ĕd), *n.* Upper part of the face.

Fŏr'eign (fŏr'ĭn), *a.* Belonging to another country; not to the purpose. — SYN. Alien; remote; extrinsic.

Fŏr'eign-er (fŏr'ĭn-), *n.* An alien, or one from another country. [know before.

Fore-knōw' (-nō'), *v. t.* To

Fore-knōwl'edge (-nŏl'ĕj), *n.* Knowledge of future events.

Fōre'land, *n.* A promontory or cape; a headland.

Fōre'lŏck, *n.* A lock of hair on the forehead.

Fōre'man (143), *n.* Chief man of a jury or in a shop.

Fōre'mŏst, *a.* First in order.

Fōre'nōon, *n.* First half of the day.

Fo-rĕn'sic (127), *a.* Relating to courts of law.

Fōre'or-dāin', *v. t.* To ordain beforehand.

Fōre-ôr'di-nā'tion, *n.* Previous ordination or appointment.

Fōre'pärt, *n.* Part before.

Fōre'rank, *n.* The first or front rank.

Fōre-rŭn', *v. t.* To precede.

Fōre-rŭn'ner, *n.* One sent before; a precursor.

Fōre-see', *v. t.* [*p. p.* FORESEEN.] To see beforehand.

Fōre-shôrt en, *v. t.* To represent as seen obliquely.

Fōre-shōw', *v t.* [*p. p.* FORESHOWN.] To indicate beforehand.

Fōre'sight (-sīt), *n.* A seeing beforehand; prescience.

Fōre'skin. *n.* The skin that covers the *glans penis*.

Fōr'est (84), *n.* An extensive wood.

Fōre-stall', *v. t.* To buy, as goods, before they reach the market; to anticipate.

Fōr'est-er, *n.* One who guards, or who lives in, a forest.

Fōre'tāste, *n.* Anticipation.— *v. t.* To anticipate.

Fōre-tĕll', *v.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORETOLD.] To predict.

Fōre'thought (-thawt), *n.* Previous thought; provident care. [show.

Fōre-tō'ken, *v. t.* To fore-

Fōre'top, *n.* Hair above the forehead; platform at the head of the foremast.

For-ĕv'er, *adv.* Through endless ages; to eternity.

Fōre-warn', *v. t.* To warn beforehand. [admonition.

Fōre-warn'ing, *n.* Previous

Fŏr'feit (fôr'fĭt, 39), *v. t.* To lose by an offense.— *n.* What is lost by an offense.

Fŏr'feit-a-ble, *a.* Subject to forfeiture.

Fŏr'feit-ūre, *n.* Act of forfeiting; thing forfeited.

For-gāve', *imp.* of *Forgive.*

Fōrge, *n.* A place where iron is beaten into form.— *v. t.* To form by hammering; to counterfeit.

Fōrg'er, *n.* One who forges.

Fōrg'er-y, *n.* Act of counterfeiting; thing counterfeited.

For-gĕt', *v. t.* [*imp.* FORGOT; *p. p.* FORGOT, FORGOTTEN.] To lose the remembrance of; to neglect.

For-gĕt'ful, *a.* Apt to forget.

For-gĕt'ful-ness, *n.* Aptness to forget; neglect.

For-gīve', *v. t.* [*imp.* FORGAVE; *p. p.* FORGIVEN.] To pardon; to excuse.

For-gīve'ness, *n.* Pardon.

For-gĭv'ing, *a.* Inclined to forgive; merciful.

For-gŏt', *imp.* & *p. p.* from *Forget.* [get.

For-gŏt'ten, *p. p.* from *For-*

Fōrk, *v. i.* or *t.* To shoot into branches; to divide.— *n.* An instrument with prongs.

Fōrked (fōrkt), *a.* Divided into branches or prongs.

Fōrk'y, *a.* Divided into shoots or branches.

For-lōrn', *a.* [A.-S. *forloren*, lost.] Forsaken and wretched; helpless. — *Forlorn hope*, a detachment of men to lead in an assault, &c.

Fōrm (85), *n.* Shape; figure; method; manner; model; order; show. — *v. t.* To give shape to; to model; to plan; to make.

Fōrm, *n.* A long bench or seat; a class in a school.

Fōrm'al, *a.* According to form; stiff; ceremonious.

Fōrm'al-ĭst, *n.* An observer of forms.

For-măl'i-ty, *n.* Observance of ceremony. [to forms.

Fōrm'al-ly, *adv.* According

For-mā'tion, *n.* Act of forming; creation; production.

Fōrm'a-tĭve, *a.* Forming or tending to form.— *n.* Part of a word that gives it form and is distinct from the root; a word formed agreeably to some analogy.

Fōrm'er, *n.* One who forms.

Fōr'mer, *a.* First of two; preceding; previous. [past.

Fōr'mer-ly, *adv.* In time

Fōr'mi-da-ble, *a.* Adapted to excite fear; tremendous.

Fōr'mi-da-bly, *adv.* In a manner to excite fear.

Fōrm'less, *a.* Having no regular form. [form.

Fōrm'u-lā (147), *n.* Prescribed

Fōrm'u-la-ry, *n.* A book of stated forms.— *a.* Stated.

Fŏr'ni-cā'tion, *n.* Incontinence of unmarried persons.

Fŏr'ni-cā'tor, *n.* One guilty of fornication.

For-sāke', *v. t.* [*imp.* FORSOOK; *p. p.* FORSAKEN.] To quit entirely.— SYN. To abandon; renounce.

For-sōōth', *adv.* In truth; verily.

For-swēar', *v.* [*imp.* FORSWORE; *p. p.* FORSWORN.] To renounce or deny upon oath; to swear falsely.

Fōrt, *n.* [Lat. *fortis*, strong.] A fortress; a castle.

Fōrte, *n.* That in which one excels.

Fōrth, *adv.* Forward; abroad.

Fōrth-cŏm'ing (-kŭm'ing), *a.* Ready to appear.

Fōrth-with' or Fōrth-with', *adv.* Immediately.

Fŏr'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Military architecture; a work for defense; a fortified place.

Fŏr'ti-fy, *v. t.* To erect works for the defense of; to confirm.

Fŏr'ti-tūde (50), *n.* Firmness of mind to endure.— SYN. Resolution; endurance.

Fōrt'nĭght (-nīt), *n.* The space of two weeks.

Fōr'tress, *n.* A fortified place.

For-tū'i-toŭs, *a.* Accidental.

For-tū'i-toŭs-ly, *adv.* By chance; accidentally.

For-tū'i-ty, *n.* Any thing occurring by chance.
Fôrt'u-nate (49), *a.* Lucky; successful.
Fôrt'u-nate-ly, *adv.* Luckily.
Fôrt'une (fôrt'yŭn), *n.* The good or ill that befalls man; luck; riches. — *v. i.* To happen; to befall.
Fôrt'une-tĕl'ler, *n.* One who tells the events of one's life.
Fôr'ty, *a.* Four times ten.
Fō'rum (140), *n.* A public place in Rome; a court of justice; tribunal.
Fôr'ward, *a.* Being before or in front; prompt; bold. — *v. t.* To advance; to promote. — *adv.* In front; onward.
Fôr'ward-ness, *n.* Eagerness; promptness.
Fŏsse, *n.* A ditch; a moat.
Fŏs'sil, *a.* Dug from the earth; a petrified plant or animal dug from the earth.
Fŏs'sil-if'er-oŭs. *a.* Containing fossil remains.
Fŏs'sil-ist (130), *n.* One versed in the knowledge of fossils.
Fŏs'ter, *v. t.* To nurse; to feed; to cherish.
Fŏs'ter-ĕ'ge, *n.* Charge of nursing a child.
Fŏs'ter-brŏth'er, *n.* A male nursed at the same breast.
Fŏs'ter-chīld, *n.* A child nursed by another than its parent.
Fŏs'ter-sĭs'ter, *n.* A female nursed at the same breast.
Fŏs'ter-sŏn, *n.* One brought up like a son.
Fŏth'er, *n.* A weight of lead containing 2400 pounds.
Fought (fawt), *imp.* and *p. p.* of *Fight.*
Foul, *a.* Turbid; impure; defiled; not clear or fair. — *v. t.* To make foul; to pollute.
Foul'ly, *adv.* Filthily. [lute.
Foul'ness, *n.* Filthiness.
Found, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Find.* — *v. t.* To lay a basis; to establish; to cast of metal.
Foun-dā'tion, *n.* Settlement; basis; establishment; bottom; support; endowment.
Found'er, *n.* One who founds or builds; a caster of wares. — *v. i.* To fill and sink. — *v. t.* To make lame.
Foun'der-y, } *n.* A place for
Found'ry, } casting metals.
Found'ling, *n.* A deserted or exposed child found.
Fount, } *n.* A spring;
Fount'ain, } source; jet; head of a river; first cause.
Fōur, *a.* Two and two added.
Fōur'fōld, *a.* Four times as much. [feet.
Fōur'fōōt-ed, *a.* Having four
Fourʹi-er-ĭsm, *n.* The scheme of Fourier for the reorganization of society.
Fōur'sc'ōre, *a.* Eighty.
Fōur'squāre, *a.* Having four equal sides.
Fōur'teen, *n.* Four and ten.
Fōurth, *a.* Next after the third. [place.
Fōurth'lў, *adv.* In the fourth
Fowl, *n.* [A.-S. *fugol*, allied to *fleogan*, to fly.] A winged animal; a bird. — *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowl.
Fowl'er, *n.* A sportsman who catches birds.
Fowl'ing-piēçe, *n.* A gun for shooting birds.
Fŏx, *n.* A wild animal remarkable for its cunning. — *v. t.* To cover the feet of, as boots, with new leather.


Fox.

Frā'eas (140), *n.* A noisy quarrel.
Frăc'tion, *n.* A fragment; part of an integer or whole number.
Frăc'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, fractions.
Frăc'tioŭs, *a.* Apt to quarrel; cross; fretful; peevish.
Frăc't'ūre, *n.* A breach of a solid; disruption. — *v. t.* To break or crack, as a bone.
Frăg'ile, *a.* Easily broken; brittle; weak; frail.
Fra-gĭl'i-ty, *n.* Brittleness; frailty; weakness.
Frăg'ment, *n.* A piece broken off; a small portion.
Frăg'ment-a-ry, *a.* Composed of fragments. [smell.
Frā'grançe, *n.* Sweetness of
Frā'grant, *a.* Sweet-smelling; odorous.
Frāil, *a.* Weak; liable to error; of easy virtue. — *n.* A basket made of rushes.
Frāil'ty, *n.* Weakness; infirmity; foible.
Frāme, *v. t.* To construct; to adjust and put together; to form; to fashion. — *n.* Fabric; structure; timbers of an edifice; form; humor
Frāme'-work (-wûrk), *n.* The frame.
†Frănc, *n.* A French coin, value of 18 cents, 6 mills.
Frăn'chīse (frăn'chiz), *n.* [Fr., from *franc*, free.] A privilege; immunity. — *v. t.* To make free.
Frăn'gi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being frangible. [break.
Frăn'gi-ble, *a.* Liable to
Frăngk (79), *a.* Free in uttering sentiments.—Syn. Open; candid; ingenuous; undisguised. — *n.* A free letter. — *v. t.* To exempt from postage.
Frangk-ĭn'çense, or Frăngk'-in-çense, *n.* A fragrant resinous substance. [ly.
Frăngk'ly, *adv.* Freely; openFrăngk'ness, *n.* Ingenuousness; openness; candor.
Frăn'tie (127), *a.* Transported with passion; wild.
Frăn'tie-ly, *adv.* Wildly; madly.
Fra-tĕr'nal, *a.* Brotherly.
Fra-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* A brotherhood; a society or association.
Frā'ter-nīze, or Fra-tĕr'-nīze, *v. i.* To associate as brothers.
Frāt'ri-çīd'al, *a.* Pertaining to fratricide.
Frāt'ri-çīde, *n.* Murder, or the murderer of a brother.
Fraud, *n.* Deception; deceit; trick; breach of trust.
Fraud'u-lençe, *n.* Fraud; deceitfulness.
Fraud'u-lent, *a.* Deceitful; crafty; trickish. [fraud.
Fraud'u-lent-ly, *adv.* By
Fraught (frawt), *a.* Loaded; laden; filled; full.
Frāy, *n.* A quarrel; a riot. — *v. t.* To rub; to wear.
Frēak, *n.* A whim; a capricious notion. [odd.
Frēak'ish, *a.* Whimsical;
Frēck'le (frĕk'l), *n.* A yellowish spot on the skin. — *v.* To give or acquire freckles.
Frēck'led (frĕk'ld), *a.* Full of freckles.
Frēck'ly, *a.* Full of freckles.
Free, *a.* Being at liberty; candid; liberal; easy; licentious. — *v. t.* To deliver from restraint or bondage.
Free'bŏŏt-er, *n* A robber.
Free'bŏrn, *a.* Born free.
Freed'man (143), *n.* A man freed from slavery.
Free'dŏm, *n.* Exemption from the control of another; liberty; familiarity.
Free'hōld, *n.* Land held by free tenure. [freehold.
Free'hōld-er, *n.* Owner of a
Free'ly, *adv.* At liberty; liberally; in abundance.

Free'man (143), *n.* One who enjoys liberty, or is entitled to the privileges of citizenship. [ing free.

Free'ness, *n.* Quality of be-

Free'-school (-skōol), *n.* A school open to all.

Free'stōne, *n.* A stone composed of sand, and hence easily cut.

Free'think-er, *n.* One who disbelieves revelation.

Free-will', *n.* Power of acting at pleasure. — *a.* Voluntary; spontaneous.

Freeze, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* FROZE; *p. p.* FROZEN.] To congeal with cold; to die or cause to die by cold.

Freight (frāt), *n.* Lading, as of a ship; price of transporting. — *v. t.* To load, as a vessel.

Freight'er (frāt'-), *n.* One who receives and forwards freight.

Frēnch, *a.* Belonging to France. — *n.* The language of France.

Frēnch'-hôrn, *n.* A wind-instrument of music.

Frēn'zied, *a.* Affected with frenzy. [mind.

Frēn'zy, *n.* Distraction of

Frē'quen-cy, *n.* Occurrence often repeated.

Frē'quent (99), *a.* Often done, or happening; common.

Fre-quĕnt', *v. i.* To visit often.

Fre-quĕnt'a-tīve, *a.* Denoting frequent repetition.

Fre-quĕnt'er, *n.* One who frequents.

Frē'quent-ly, *adv.* Often.

Frēs'co, *n.* A kind of painting on fresh plaster.

Fresh, *a.* New and strong; recently made, or obtained; raw; green; cool; brisk; not salt. — *n.* A freshet.

Frēsh'en (frēsh'n), *v. t.* To make fresh; to revive.

Frēsh'et, *n.* A flood in rivers.

Frēsh-ly, *adv.* In a fresh manner; newly; coolly.

Frēsh'man (143), *n.* One of the youngest class in an American college.

Frēsh'ness, *n.* State of being fresh.

Frĕt (129), *v. t.* or *i.* To wear away by rubbing; to irritate; to be peevish; to corrode. — *n.* Agitation of liquor; irritation of mind.

Frĕt'ful (139), *a.* Disposed to fret. — SYN. Peevish; cross.

Frĕt'ful-ly, *adv.* Peevishly.

Frĕt'ful-ness, *n.* Peevishness.

Frĕt'work (-wûrk), *n.* Raised work.

Frī'a-bil'i-ty, } *n.* The qual-
Frī'a-ble-ness, } ity of being easily reduced to powder.

Frī'a-ble, *a.* Easily crumbled.

Frī'ar, *n.* [Fr. *frère*, Lat. *frater*, brother.] A member of any religious order; a monk.

Frī'ar-y, *n.* A monastery.

Frĭb'ble, *a.* Frivolous; silly. — *n.* A trifling fellow.

Frĭc'as-see', *n.* Dish of stewed or fried fowls. — *v. t.* To dress in fricassee.

Frĭc'tion, *n.* A rubbing; attrition. [week.

Frī'day, *n.* Sixth day of the

Frĭend, *n.* A person attached to another by affection; a Quaker. [friends.

Frĭend'less, *a.* Without

Frĭend'li-ness, *n.* State of being friendly.

Frĭend'ly, *a.* Kind; amicable; favorable.

Frĭend'ship, *n.* Intimacy based on mutual esteem.

Frĭēze, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth, with a nap; part of the entablature of a column.

Frĭg'ate, *n.* A ship of war, carrying from 28 to 50 guns.

Frĭght (frīt), *n.* Sudden terror; panic. — *v. t.* To disturb with sudden terror.

Frĭght'en (frīt'n), *v. t.* To affect with sudden terror.

Frĭght'ful (frīt'-), *a.* Adapted to excite sudden terror.

Frĭght'ful-ly (frīt'-), *adv.* Dreadfully.

Frĭght'ful-ness (frīt'-), *n.* The quality of impressing sudden terror.

Frĭg'id, *a.* Cold; dull; insensible; impotent. [ness.

Fri-gĭd'i-ty, *n.* Coldness; dull-

Frĭg'id-ly, *adv.* Coldly; dully; impotently.

Frĭg'o-rĭf'ic, *a.* Causing cold.

Frĭll (123), *n.* An edging or ruffle. — *v. i.* To shiver with cold.

Frĭnge, *n.* A kind of trimming. — *v. t.* To adorn with fringe.

Frĭp'per-y, *n.* Old clothes; ridiculous finery; useless matter.

Frĭsk, *v. i.* To leap, dance, skip, or gambol.

Frĭsk'et, *n.* A frame to confine sheets of paper in printing.

Frĭsk'i-ness (135), *n.* Liveliness; airiness; gayety.

Frĭsk'y, *a.* Lively; frolicsome; gay; wanton.

Frĭt, *n.* Materials of which glass is made after being baked, but before fusion.

Frĭth, *n.* Narrow arm of a sea.

Frĭt'ter, *n.* A kind of pancake; a fragment; a bit. — *v. t.* To break into fragments. — *To fritter away*, to diminish gradually.

Frĭv'o-lĭ-ty, } *n.* Acts or
Frĭv'o-lous-ness, } habits of trifling. [filing.

Frĭv'o-lous, *a.* Light; trifling.

Frĭz, or **Frĭzz**, *v. t.* To curl or crisp.

Frĭz'zle (frĭz'zl), *v. t.* To crisp in short curls. — *n.* A little crisp curl.

Frō, *adv.* From; back.

Frŏck, *n.* An outer garment.

Frŏg, *n.* A well-known amphibious animal.

Frŏl'ic (127), *a.* Gay; full of pranks; playful. — *n.* A wild prank; merriment. — *v. i.* (128) To be merry.

Frŏl'ic-sŏme, *a.* Full of gayety and mirth.

Frŏm (122), *prep.* Out of; by reason of; by aid of; — noting departure, abseuce, separation, &c.

Frŏnd, *n.* The leaf peculiar to palms and ferns.

Fron-dēs'cence, *n.* Time of putting forth leaves.

Frŏnt (frŭnt), *n.* The forepart; forehead; face; impudence. — *v. t.* To stand before; to stand or oppose face to face. — *v. i.* To stand foremost or opposite.

Frŏnt'age, *n.* The front part of an edifice or lot.

Frŏnt'al, *a.* Belonging to the front. — *n.* A pediment over a small door or window.

Frŏnt'ier, *n.* Utmost verge of a country. — *a.* Bordering; lying on the exterior part.

Frŏnt'is-pĭēce, *n.* A picture facing the first page of a book. [impudent.

Frŏnt'less, *a.* Void of shame;

Frŏnt'let (frŭnt'let), *n.* A bandage worn on the forehead.

Frŏst (19), *n.* Frozen dew; severe cold weather. — *v. t.* To cover with frost, or with something like frost.

Frŏst'-work (-wûrk), *n.* Work resembling hoar frost.

Frŏst'y, *a.* Like frost; freezing; frozen.

Frŏth (19), *n.* Foam; empty show of wit.

Frŏth'y, *a.* Full of foam; empty; vain.

Frounçe, *v. t.* To curl or frizzle, as the hair. — *n.* A wrinkle or curl.

Frou'zy, *a.* Musty; fetid.

Frō'ward, *a.* Perversely disobedicut. — SYN. Refractory; wayward; cross.

Frō'ward-lў, *adv.* In a froward manner.

Frō'ward-ness, *n.* Perverseness; waywardness.

Frown, *n.* A wrinkled look; a scowl. — *v. i.* To express displeasure by contracting the brow; to scowl. —*v. t.* To rebuke with a look.

Frown'ing-ly, *adv.* With a frown. [*Freeze.*

Frōze, *imp.* and *p. p.* of

Frō'zen, *p. p.* of *Freeze.*

Fruc-tēs'çençe, *n.* The time when fruit ripens. [fruit.

Fruc-tif'er-oŭs, *a.* Bearing

Frŭc'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of fructifying.

Frŭc'ti-fў, *v. t.* [Lat. *fructus*, fruit, and *facere*, to make.] To make fruitful; to fertilize.

Fruˌgal (29), *a.* Saving of expenses; economical.

Fru-gal'i-ty, *n.* Prudent economy; thrift. [omy.

Fruˌgal-ly, *adv.* With econ-

Fru-gif'er-oŭs, *a.* Producing fruit.

Fruit, *n.* Produce of the earth, of trees, or animals; effect or consequence. [eral.

Fruit-aġe, *n.* Fruit in gen-

Fruit'er-er, *n.* One who deals in fruit. [storing fruit.

Fruit'er-y, *n.* A place for

Fruit'fụl, *a.* Producing fruit; fertile; prolific.

Fruit'fụl-ness, *n.* Productiveness; fertility.

Fru-ī'tion (-ĭsh'un), *n.* Enjoyment; realization.

Fruit'less, *a.* Destitute of fruit; unprofitable; useless.

Fruit'less-ly, *adv.* Unprofitably.

Fruit'-tree (106), *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit.

Fruˌmen-tā'ceoŭs, *a.* Made of, or resembling, grain.

Fruˌmen-tў, *n.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

Frŭsh, *n.* A tender horn in the sole of a horse.

Frŭs'trāte, *v. t.* To disappoint; to defeat; to nullify.

Frus-trā'tion, *n.* Disappointment; defeat.

Frŭs'tum, *n.* (*pl.* †Frŭs'tà or Frŭs'tums.)



Frustums.

Part of a solid left after cutting off the top.

Frў, *v. t.* To cook with fat in a frying-pan. — *v. i.* To be heated, as meat in a pan over the fire. — *n.* A crowd of small fish.

Frў'ing-păn, *n.* A kitchen utensil to fry food in.

Fŭd'dle, *v. t.* To make drunk.

Fŭdġe, *interj.* Expressing contempt or disbelief.

Fū'el (26), *n.* Any substance that feeds fire.

Fu-gā'cioŭs (92), *a.* Fleeing away; volatile.

Fu-gāc'i-ty, *n.* Volatility.

Fū'gi-tive, *a.* Flying; wandering. — *n.* A runaway; a deserter.

Fū'gle-man (143), *n.* One who stands in front of soldiers at drill to show them the movements; a director.

Fūgue (fūg), *n.* A repetition of parts in music.

Fūl'crum, *n.* (*pl.* †Fūl'crà or Fūl'crums, 147.)



Fulcrum.

A, lever; C, fulcrum; W, weight.

The prop on which a lever rests.

Ful-fil' } (138, 139), *v. t.* To
Ful-fil' } accomplish; to carry into effect; to complete.

Ful-fill'ment, } *n.* Complete
Ful-fil'ment, } performance.

Fūl'gen-çy, *n.* Brightness.

Fūl'gent, *a.* Shining; bright.

Full, *a.* Having all it can contain; complete; ample. — *n.* Complete measure. — *adv.* Fully; quite. — *v. t.* To thicken and scour, as cloth, in a mill. [cloth.

Full'er, *n.* One who fulls

Full'ness } (131), *n.* State of
Ful'ness. } being full; repletion; plenty.

Ful'ly, *adv.* To the full.

Fūl'mi-nāte, *v. i.* or *t.* To explode; to utter denunciation: to denounce.

Fūl'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Explosion; detonation; denunciation of censure.

Fūl'sŏme, *n.* Gross; disgusting; nauseous.

Fūl'voŭs, *a.* Yellow.

Fŭm'ble, *v. i.* To attempt awkwardly; to grope about.

Fŭm'bler, *n.* One who fumbles; an awkward person.

Fūme (26), *n.* Smoke; vapor; rage. — *v. i.* To smoke; to give off vapor; to rage.

Fū'mi-gāte, *v. t.* To smoke.

Fū'mi-gā'tion, *n.* Diffusion of smoke or vapors in healing or cleansing.

Fūm'y, *a.* Producing fumes.

Fŭn, *n.* [A. S. *fean*, joys.] Sport; merriment.

Fu-năm'bu-list, *n.* A ropedancer. [ployment.

Fŭn'e-tion, *n.* Office; em-

Fŭn'e-tion-al (79) *a.* Pertaining to some office.

Fŭn'e-tion-a-ry, *n.* One who holds an office; an official.

Fŭnd, *n.* A stock; capital; (*pl.*) money for supplies. — *v. t.* To invest in funds.

Fŭn'da-ment, *n.* The seat.

Fŭn'da-mĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation; essential.

Fŭn'da-mĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* Primarily; essentially.

Fū'ner-al, *n.* A burial; procession at a burial. — *a.* Used at the interment of the dead.

Fu-nē're-al, *a.* Suiting a funeral; mournful; gloomy; sad. [crescence.

Fun-gŏs'i-ty, *n.* Fungous ex-

Fŭn'goŭs, *a.* Like a mushroom; spongy.

Fŭn'gus, *n.* (*pl.* †Fŭn'gī or Fŭn'gus-es, 147.) An order of plants including mushrooms, toadstools, mildew, mold, &c.; proud flesh.

Fū'ni-cle, *n.* A small cord or ligature; a fiber.

Fŭn'nel (130), *n.* Passage for smoke; a tunnel for pouring liquors into bottles.

Fŭn'ny, *a.* Droll; comical.

Fŭr, *n.* Fine, soft hair; skins; a coating, as on the tongue. — *v. t.* To line with fur.

Fŭr'be-lōw, *n.* Fur or fringe round the lower part of a lady's dress. — *v. t.* To adorn with furbelows.

Fŭr'bish, *v. t.* To polish; to scour; to rub up.

Fŭr'eate, *a.* Forked.

Fū'ri-oŭs (86), *a.* Rushing violently; transported with passion. — SYN. Vehement; boisterous; fierce; mad.

Fū'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With fury; vehemently; madly.

Fûrl, *v. t.* To fold and fasten to a yard, &c.

Fûr'long, *n.* [Lit. *furrow long*, i. e. the length of a furrow.] Eighth part of a mile.

Fûr'lough (fûr'lō), *n.* Temporary leave of absence from military service. — *v. t.* To furnish with a furlough.

Fûr'nāçe, *n.* A place for melting metals, or for heating water; inclosed fire-place.

Fûr'nish, *v. t.* To supply; to provide; to equip.

Fûr'nish-er, *n.* One who supplies. [goods.

Fûr'ni-tûre, *n.* Movable

Fûr'ri-er, *n.* A dealer in furs.

Fûr'rōw, *n.* A trench made by a plow; a wrinkle. — *v. t.* To cut in furrows; to trench; to wrinkle.

Fûr'ry, *a.* Covered with fur.

Fûr'ther, *a.* More distant; additional. — *adv.* To or at a greater distance. — *v. t.* To assist; to promote; to advance. [tion.

Fûr'ther-ançe, *n.* Promo-

Fûr'ther-er, *n.* A promoter.

Fûr'ther-mōre, *adv.* Moreover; besides.

Fûr'ther-mōst, } *a.* Most dis-
Fûr'thest, } tant.

Fûr'tive, *a.* Gotten by theft or stealth; secret; sly.

Fû'ry, *n.* Madness; passion; rage; a raging woman.

Fûrze, *n.* A thorny evergreen shrub. [furze.

Fûrz'y, *a.* Abounding with

Fûs'coŭs, *a.* Of a brown color.

Fûse, *v. t.* To liquefy by heat. — *v. i.* To be melted.

Fu-see', *n.* A firelock.

Fû'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being fusible. [melted.

Fû'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being

Fû'sil, *n.* A light musket.

Fû'si-leer', *n.* An infantry soldier wearing a bear-skin cap.

Fû'sion (fû'zhun), *n.* The operation of converting a solid into a liquid by heat; union, as of parties.

Fûss, *n.* A tumult; a bustle.

Fûss'y, *a.* Bustling in small matters.

Fûs'tian (fûst'yan), *n.* A kind of coarse cotton stuff; a swelling style; bombast. — *a.* Made of fustian.

Fûs'tic (127), *n.* A West India wood used for dyeing yellow.

Fûs'ty, *a.* Moldy; musty.

Fû'tile (26), *a.* Useless; vain; worthless; ineffectual.

Fu-til'i-ty, *n.* Want of importance or effect.

Fût'tock, *n.* One of the timbers raised over the keel, which form the breadth of the ship.—*Futtock shrouds*, small shrouds over the lower ones.

Fû'ture (fût'yur), *a.* Liable to come or be hereafter. — *n.* Time to come.

Fu-tū'ri-ty, *n.* State of being yet to come; future time or event; the future.

Fûzz (125), *v. i.* To fly off in small particles. — *n.* Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

Fûz'zy, *a.* Light and loose.

Fȳ, *interj.* Expressing dislike, contempt, or abhorence.

G.

GĂB, *n.* The mouth; loquacity. — *v. t.* To prate.

Găb'ar-dine, *n.* A kind of coarse frock.

Găb'ble, *v. i.* To talk fast or without meaning. — *n.* Loud or rapid and senseless talk.

Gā'bi-on, *n.* A wicker cylinder filled with earth, used in hasty defenses.

Gā'ble, *n.* Triangular end of a building from the eaves to the top.



Gable.

Găd, *n.* A wedge; a goad; a spear-point. — *v. i.* To ramble or rove about idly.

Găd'a-bout, } *n.* One who
Găd'der, } roves about idly. [stings cattle.

Găd'fly, *n.* An insect which

Găff (123), *n.* A light spear; a sort of boom or yard.

Găf'fer, *n.* An old man; a term of address. [cocks.

Găf'fle, *n.* A spur for fighting

Găg, *v. t.* To stop the mouth of. — *v. i.* To heave with nausea. — *n.* Something thrust into the mouth, to hinder speaking.

Găge, *n.* A pledge or pawn; a measure. — *v. t.* To pledge; to measure, as a cask.

Gāi'ly. See *Gayly*.

Gāin, *n.* Profit; advantage; benefit. — *v. t.* To obtain; to reach. — *v. i.* To advance.

Gāin'fŭl (139), *a.* Producing profit; lucrative.

Gāin'less, *a.* Unprofitable; useless; without gain.

Gāin-sāy', or Gāin'sāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAINSAID.] [A.-S. *geán*, against, and *say*.] To deny; to oppose; to contradict.

Gāin-sāy'er, or Gāin'sāy-er, *n.* One who gainsays.

Gāir'ish, *a.* Gaudy; showy.

Gāit, *n.* Manner of walking.

Gāit'er, *n.* A covering for the leg or foot.

Gā'là, *n.* Show; festivity.

Găl'ac-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk.

Gā'là-dāy, *n.* A festival day.

Găl'ax-y, *n.* The milky way, a splendid assemblage.

Gāle, *n.* Strong wind; breeze.

Gall (123), *n.* A bitter yellowish animal fluid; the bile; rancor; an excrescence on the oak. — *v. t.* To hurt the skin of; to fret; to vex.

Gal-lănt', *n.* A man attentive to ladies; a lover. — *v. t.* To wait on, as a lady. — *a.* Polite and attentive to ladies.

Găl'lant, *a.* High-spirited; daring in fight; brave.

Găl'lant-ly, *adv.* Bravely.

Gal-lănt'ly, *adv.* In the manner of a gallant.

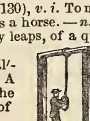
Găl'lant-ry, *n.* Bravery; nobleness: politeness to ladies; in a bad sense, intrigue.

Găl'le-on, *n.* A large Spanish ship formerly in use.

Găl'ler-y (141), *n.* A covered walk; a kind of platform with seats, on brackets or columns; a collection of paintings, or statues, &c.

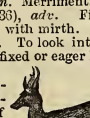
Găl'ley (141), *n.* A kind of low, flat-built vessel; cook-room of a ship-of-war; a frame for

holding type that has been set up. [works in the galleys.
Gal'ley-slāve, *n.* A slave who
Gal'lic, *a.* French.
Gal'lic, *a.* Belonging to gall-nuts. [om.
Gal'li-çĭşm, *n.* A French id-
Gal'li-gās'king, *n. pl.* Large open hose or trousers; leather guards for the legs.
Gal'li-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* Pertaining to fowls of the barn-door or pheasant kind. [quito.
Gal'li-nip'per, *n.* A large mos-
Gal'li-pŏt, *n.* A small pot, painted and glazed, used by apothecaries.
Gall'-nut, *n.* An excrescence on the oak, used in dyeing, &c. [quarts.
Gal'lon, *n.* A measure of four
Gal-lōōn', *n.* A kind of ribbon of silk, cotton, &c., for binding.
Gal'lop (39, 130), *v. i.* To move by leaps, as a horse. — *n.* A running by leaps, of a quadruped.
Gal'lows (gal'-lus), *n.* A frame for the execution of criminals.
Ga-lōsh' (-lŏsh'), *n.* An overshoe.


Gallows.

Gal-văn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism.
Gal'van-ĭşm, *n.* [From *Galvani*, the discoverer.] A species of electricity.
Gal'van-īze, *v. t.* To affect by galvanism.
Găm'bit, *n.* A mode of opening the game, in chess-playing. [money.
Găm'ble, *v. i.* To play for
Găm'bler, *n.* One who gambles.
Gam-bŏge', or Gam-bōge', *n.* A reddish-yellow gum-resin.
Găm'bol, *n.* A skipping and leaping. — *v. i.* (130) To leap and skip in sport. [a horse.
Găm'brel, *n.* The hind leg of
Gāme, *n.* Sport; play; scheme; animals hunted. — *v. i.* To play for money; to sport. — *a.* Brave; courageous.
Gāme'sŏme, *a.* Gay; sportive.
Gāme'ster, *n.* One addicted to gaming.
Găm'mer, *n.* An old wife; — a term of address.
Găm'mon (39), *n.* Thigh of a hog smoked; a hoax; humbug. — *v. t.* To pickle and smoke; to impose upon; to beat, in backgammon, in a certain manner. [in music.
Găm'ut, *n.* The scale of notes
Găn'der, *n.* Male of the goose.
Găng, *n.* A crew; a band.
Găn'gli-on, *n.* A tumor in the tendinous parts.
Găn'grēne, *n.* Mortification of living flesh. — *v.* To mortify.
Găn'gre-noŭs, *a.* Mortified.
Găngue (gang), *n.* The mineral substance inclosing a vein of metallic ore.
Găng'wāy, *n.* A passage.
Gān'net, *n.* A sea-fowl allied to the pelican.
Gānt'let, *n.* A kind of military punishment in which the criminal runs between two files of men, receiving a blow from each.
Gāol (jāl), *n.* A jail. See *Jail*.
Gāol'er, *n.* A jailer.
Gāp, *n.* A breach; opening.
Gāpe, *v. i.* To open the mouth wide involuntarily; to yawn.
Gārb, *n.* Clothes; dress; appearance.
Gārb'ăge, *n.* Offals of animals.
Gār'ble, *v. t.* To pick out or sift; to mutilate.
Gār'bler, *n.* One who garbles.
Gār'den (gär'dn, 69), *n.* A place for the cultivation of plants, fruits, flowers, &c. — *v. i.* To cultivate a garden. [a garden.
Gār'den-er, *n.* One who tills
Gār'get, *n.* A disease in the udders of cows.
Gār'gle, *v. t.* To wash or rinse, as the throat. — *n.* A liquid for washing the throat.
Gār'land (18, 140), *n.* A wreath of flowers.
Gār'lic, *n.* A plant having a strong smell and taste.
Gār'lick-y, *a.* Like garlic.
Gār'ment, *n.* An article of clothing, as a coat or gown.
Gār'ner, *n.* A store-house for grain; a granary. — *v. t.* To store in a granary. [gem.
Gār'net, *n.* A red mineral or
Gār'nish, *v. t.* To adorn; to decorate. — *n.* Decoration.
Gār'nish-ee', *n.* One in whose hands property of another is attached.
Gār'nish-ment, } *n.* Furni-
Gār'ni-tūre, } ture; ornament; decoration.
Gār'ret, *n.* Part of a house directly under the roof.
Gār'ret-eer', *n.* One who lives in a garret.
Gār'ri-son (găr'ri-sn), *n.* A body of troops in a fort. — *v. t.* To place soldiers in for defense.
Gar-rōte', *v. t.* To seize by the throat from behind, so as to strangle and rob. [ness.
Gar-ru'li-ty, *n.* Talkative-
Găr'rū-loŭs, *a.* Disposed to talk much; loquacious.
Găr'ter, *n.* A band to hold up a stocking. — *v. t.* To fasten with a garter.
Gās (*by some pron.* găz), *n.* (*pl.* Gās'eş, 123, 140.) An aëriform, elastic fluid.
Gās'con-āde', *n.* A boasting. — *v. i.* To boast; to bluster.
Gās'e-oŭs (129), *a.* Being in the form of gas.
Gāsh, *n.* A deep and long cut. — *v. t.* To make a long, deep cut in. [gas.
Gās'i-fȳ, *v. t.* To convert into
Gas'-light (-līt), *n.* Light produced by gas.
Gas-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* A reservoir for collecting gases.
Gāsp (5), *v. i.* To labor for breath; to pant. — *v. t.* To emit convulsively. — *n.* A painful catching of the breath.
Gās'tric, *a.* Belonging to the stomach. [oquist.
Gas-trĭl'o-quĭst, *n.* A ventril-
Gas-trĭl'o-quy, *n.* Ventriloquism.
Gas-trŏn'o-mer, *n.* One who likes good living.
Gās'tro-nŏm'ic, *a.* Pertaining to gastronomy.
Gas-trŏn'o-my, *n.* [Gr. *gaster*, stomach, and *nomos*, law.] Art of good living; epicurism.
Gāte, *n.* Passage-way; a large door or frame-work for closing a passage.
Gāth'er, *v.* To collect. — *n.* A plait or fold. [gathers.
Gāth'er-er, *n.* One who
Gāth'er-ing, *n.* A collection; an accumulation.
Gaud'i-ly, *adv.* Showily.
Gaud'i-ness, *n.* Showiness.
Gaud'y (135), *a.* Showy; ostentatiously fine.
Gāuge (gāj), *v. t.* To measure the contents of, as of a cask. — *n.* A measure; a rod for measuring.
Gāug'er (gāj'er), *n.* One who gauges.
Gāunt (gānt), *a.* Lean; thin.
Gāunt'let, *n.* A glove with metal plates on the back; a long glove.

Gauze, *n.* A thin silk or linen.
Gāve, *imp.* of *Give.*
Gāv'el, *n.* A small heap or parcel of grain; mallet of a presiding officer.
Gawk, *n.* A cuckoo; a fool.
Gawk'y, *a.* Foolish; awkward. — *n.* An awkward and overgrown or stupid person.
Gāy, *a.* Cheerful; merry; jovial; fine; showy.
Gāy'e-ty, *n.* Merriment.
Gāy'ly (136), *adv.* Finely; merrily; with mirth.
Gāze, *v. i.* To look intently. — *n.* A fixed or eager look.
Ga-zēlle', *n.* A beautiful species of antelope.


Gazelle.

Ga-zētte', *n.* A newspaper. — *v. t.* To announce officially.
Gāz'et-teer', *n.* A geographical dictionary; a writer for a gazette. [tat with scorn.
Gāz'ing-stŏck, *n.* One gazed
Gear, *n.* Goods; dress; apparatus; harness. — *v. t.* To put gear on.
Geese, *n.; pl.* of *Goose.*
Ge-lāt'i-nāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To make into, or to become, jelly.
Gĕl'a-tine (30), *n.* An animal substance that forms jelly.
Ge-lāt'i-noŭs, *a.* Of the nature of gelatine.
Gĕld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GELDED or GELT.] To deprive of an essential part; to castrate. [horse.
Gĕld'ing, *n.* A castrated
Gĕl'id, *a.* Cold, or very cold.
Gĕm, *n.* A bud; a jewel; a precious stone. — *v. t.* (129) To adorn with jewels. — *v. i.* To bud.
†Gĕm'i-ni, *n. pl.* The Twins, — a constellation.
Gem-mā'tion, *n.* Form of budding in plants.
Gĕm'me-oŭs, *a.* Of the nature of gems. [gems.
Gĕm'my, *a.* Resembling
Gĕn'der, *n.* Sex, male or female. — *v.* To beget; to engender.
Gĕn'e-a-lŏg'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to genealogy.
Gĕn'e-ăl'o-gĭst, *n.* One skilled in genealogy.
Gĕn'e-ăl'o-gy, *n.* History of descents; lineage; pedigree.
†Gĕn'er-à, *n.; pl.* of *Genus.*
Gĕn'er-al, *a.* Common; public; extensive. — *n.* Commander of an army, or of a division of an army.
Gĕn'er-al-is'si-mo (140), *n.* Commander in chief.
Gĕn'er-ăl'i-ty, *n.* State of being general; the greatest part. [generaliziug.
Gĕn'er-al-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of
Gĕn'er-al-īze, *v. t.* To arrange under general heads.
Gĕn'er-al-ly, *adv.* In general; commonly.
Gĕn'er-al-shĭp, *n.* The skill or conduct of a general.
Gĕn'er-āte, *v. i.* To beget; to produce; to cause.
Gĕn'er-ā'tion, *n.* A race; family; an age. [duce.
Gĕn'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Able to pro-
Gĕn'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who produces or begets.
Ge-nĕr'ic, } *a.* Compre-
Ge-nĕr'i-cal, } hending, or pertaining to, a genus.
Ge-nĕr'i-cal-ly, *adv.* With regard to genus.
Gĕn'er-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* Liberality of soul; magnanimity.
Gĕn'er-oŭs, *a.* Liberal; free.
Gĕn'er-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With liberality; magnanimously.
Gĕn'e-sĭs, *n.* Origin; the first book of Scripture.
Gĕn'et, *n.* A small horse.
Ge-nĕt'ic, *a.* Relating to origin or production.
Gĕ'ni-al, *a.* Contributing to production; enlivening.
Gĕ'ni-al-ly, *adv.* In a genial manner.
Gĕ'nie, *n.* A fabulous being in Arabian mythology.
Gĕn'i-tĭve, *a.* Noting the second case of Greek and Latin nouns.
Gĕn'i-tor, *n.* A sire; a father.
†Gĕ'ni-us, *n.* (*pl.* Gĕ'ni-ī, 147.) A good or an evil spirit.
Gēn'ius (jēn'yus), *n.* (*pl.* Gēn'ius-es.) Nature; special disposition; mental superiority; a man of remarkable mental vigor.
†Gens-d'ărmes (zhŏng-dărm'), *n. pl.* Armed police in France.
Gen-teel', *a.* Polished in manners; polite; well-bred.
Gen-teel'ly, *adv.* With polite manners. [bitter root.
Gen'tian, *n.* A plant with a
Gĕn'tile (54), *n.* Any one not a Jew; a heathen. — *a.* Pertaining to heathen.
Gĕn'til-ism, *n.* Heathenism.
Gĕn'ti-lĭ'tioŭs (-lĭsh'us), *a.* Peculiar to a nation or people; hereditary.
Gen-til'i-ty, *n.* Politeness.
Gĕn'tle, *a.* Well-born; refined; not wild. — SYN. Tame; mild; meek; quiet.
Gĕn'tle-fŏlk (-fōk). [*n. pl.*
Gĕn'tle-fŏlks (-fōks), } People of good birth and breeding.
Gĕn'tle-man (143), *n.* A man of good breeding.
Gĕn'tle-man-like, } *a.* Be-
Gĕn'tle-man-ly, } coming a gentleman; polite; refined.
Gĕn'tle-ness, *n.* Softness of manners; mildness.
Gĕn'tle-wŏm'an (143), *n.* A lady. [eare.
Gĕn'tly, *adv.* Softly; with
Gĕn'try, *n.* People of edueation and good breeding.
Gĕ'nu-flē'tion, or Gĕn'u-flē'tion, *n.* [Lat. *genu*, knee, and *flexio*, a bending.] Act of bending the knee, as in worship.
Gēn'u-ine, *a.* Free from adulteration; real; true; pure.
Gēn'u-ine-ness, *n.* A genuine quality; purity; reality.
Gē'nus (147), *n.* A class embracing many species.
Gē'o-cĕn'tric, *a.* Having the same center as the earth.
Ge-ŏd'e-sy, *n.* Art of measuring the earth.
Ge-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One skilled in geography.
Gē'o-grăph'ic, } *a.* Relat-
Gē'o-grăph'i-cal, } ing to geography.
Ge-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Description of the world and its inhabitants.
Gē'o-lŏg'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to geology. [geology.
Ge-ŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One versed in
Ge-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science that treats of the interior structure of the earth.
Ge-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* A geometrician.
Gē'o-mĕt'ric-al-ly, *adv.* According to geometry.
Ge-ŏm'e-trĭ'cian (-trĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in geometry.
Ge-ŏm'e-try (117), *n.* The science of quantity and mensuration.
Gē'o-pŏn'ics, *n. sing.* Art or science of cultivating the earth. [bandry.
Gēôr'gic, *n.* A poem on hus-
Ge-rā'ni-ŭm, *n.* A plant with showy flowers.

Ġērm, *n.* Seed-bud of a plant; first principle.
Ġēr'man, *a.* Related by blood.
Ġer-māne', *a.* Entirely appropriate.
Ġēr'mi-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the germ, or seed-bud.
Ġēr'mi-nāte, *v. i.* To bud; to sprout; to shoot.
Ġēr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of sprouting.
Ġēr'und, *n.* A kind of verbal noun in Latin.
Ges-tā'tion, *n.* Act of carrying young in the womb.
Ges-tīe'u-lāte, *v. i.* To use gestures. [making gestures.
Ges-tīc u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of
Ges-tīe'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who gesticulates.
Ġēst'ūre, *n.* Action; motion, as of the arms in speaking. — *v. i.* To make gestures; to gesticulate.
Ġĕt, *v. t.* [*imp.* GOT; *p. p.* GOTTEN.] To gain; to obtain; to win; to procreate; to persuade; to learn. — *v. i.* To gain; to become.
Ġew'ġaw, *n.* A showy trifle.
Ghāst'li-ness (gāst'-), *n.* A death-like look; paleness.
Ghāst'ly (gāst'lў), *a.* [A.-S. *gāstlic*, ghost-like.] Deathly pale.
Ghĕr'kin (ġĕr'kin), *n.* A small pickled cucumber.
Ghōst (gōst), *n.* A disembodied spirit; an apparition.
Ghōst'ly, *a.* Like a ghost; pale; spiritual.
Ġī'ant, *n.* A man of extraordinary stature. — *a.* Like a giant; unusually large.
Ġī'ant-ess, *n.* A female giant.
Ġī'ant-like, } *a.* Like a giant;
Ġī'ant-ly, } gigantic.
†Ġiaour (jour), *n.* An infidel, as applied by the Turks to Christians.
Ġĭb'ber, *v. t.* To speak rapidly and inarticulately.
Ġĭb'ber-ish, *n.* Rapid inarticulate speech; nonsense.
Ġĭb'bet, *n.* A kind of gallows; the projecting beam of a crane. — *v. t.* (130) To hang on a gibbet.


Gibbet.

Ġib-bōs'i-ty, *n.* Convexity; protuberance; roundness.
Ġĭb'boŭs (69), *a.* Convex; swelling; protuberant.
Ġĭbe, *v. i.* or *t.* To rail at sneeringly; to taunt; to flout. — *n.* A sneer; taunt; scoff.
Ġĭb'lets, *n. pl.* Heart, liver, gizzard, &c., of a fowl.
Ġĭd'di-ly, *adv.* With a swimming of the head.
Ġĭd'di-ness, *n.* A swimming of the head; dizziness.
Ġĭd'dy, *a.* Light-headed; reeling; dizzy; wild; volatile; inconstant; unstable.
Ġĭft, *n.* Any thing given; a preseut; a donation; an offering; faculty; power.
Ġĭft'ed, *a.* Endowed with a faculty; talented.
Ġĭg, *n.* A thing that whirls round; a light kind of chaise.
Ġĭ'gan-tē'an, } *a.* Like a gi-
Ġī-gān'tie, } ant; of extraordinary size; huge; enormous; mighty.
Ġĭg'gle, *n.* A laugh with short catches of breath. — *v. i.* To laugh with short catches of breath; to titter.
Ġĭld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GILDED, GILT.] To overlay with gold; to illuminate; to brighten.
Ġĭld'er, *n.* One who gilds.
Ġĭld'ing, *n.* Art of overlaying with gold. [a plant.
Ġill (jil), *n.* Fourth of a pint;
Ġill (123), *n.* Organ of respiration in fishes.
Ġil'ly-flow'er, *n.* A flowering plant.
Ġĭlt, *a.* Overlaid with gold.
Ġim'bals, *n. pl.* A combination of rings to suspend a compass, so that it may always keep the same position.


Gimbals.

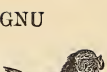
Ġĭm'crăck, *n.* A device; a
Ġĭm'let, *n.* A small implement for boring. [toy.
Ġĭmp, *n.* A kind of edging or trimming for dresses.
Ġĭn, *n.* Spirit distilled from rye and barley, and flavored with juniper berries or hops; a machine; trap; snare. — *v. t.* To clear of its seed, as cotton, by means of a gin.
Ġĭn'ġer (79), *n.* A plant and its spicy root.
Ġĭn'ġer-brĕad, *n.* A sweet cake flavored with ginger.
Ġĭn'ġer-ly, *adv.* Cautiously; daintily.
Ġĭng'ham (ġĭng'am), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven.
Ġĭn'seng, *n.* A plant used in medicine,
Ġĭp'sy, *n.* See *Gypsy*.
Ġi-răffe', *n.* [Egyptian *sorafe*, *i. e.* long-neck.] An African quadruped; the camelopard.


Giraffe.

Ġĭr'an-dōle, *n.* A large branched candlestick; a chandelier.
Ġĭrd, *n.* A twitch; a pang; a gibe. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIRDED, GIRT] To bind; to tie round. [floor.
Ġĭrd'er, *n.* Chief timber in a
Ġĭrd'le, *n.* A band round the waist. — *v. t.* To bind; to cut a ring round in order to kill, as a tree.
Ġĭrl (69), *n.* A young woman.
Ġĭrl'hōōd, *n.* The state or time of being a girl.
Ġĭrl'ish, *a.* Like a girl; giddy.
Ġĭrl'ish-ness, *n.* Girlish manners; youthfulness.
Ġĭrt, } *n.* A circular band-
Ġĭrth, } age; measure round the waist; circumference.
Ġĭst, *n.* Main point; pith.
Ġĭve, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* GAVE; *p. p.* GIVEN.] To bestow; to yield; to grant; to utter.
Ġĭv'er, *n.* One who gives.
Ġĭz'zard, *n.* The muscular stomach of a fowl.
Glā'broŭs, *a.* Smooth and shining.
Glā'cial, *a.* Like ice; icy; pertaining to glaciers.
Glā'ci-āte (-shĭ-āt), *v. t* To become ice.
Glā'ċier (glā'sẽer *or* glās'ĭ-er), *n.* A great mass of ice moving slowly down mountain slopes or valleys.
Glā'ċis, or Gla-ċīs', *n.* A sloping bank.
Glād, *a.* Affected with pleasure. — SYN. Delighted; gratified. — *v. t.* To make glad.
Glăd'den, *v. t.* To make glad.
Glāde, *n.* An opening through or in a wood.
Glăd'i-ā'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *gladius*, a sword.] A sword-player; a prize-fighter.
Glăd'i-a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to gladiators.
Glād'ly, *adv.* With gladness; joyfully.
Glād'ness, *n.* State of being glad; joy; pleasure.
Glād'sŏme, *a.* Pleased; gay; causing joy.

Glâir, *n.* The white of an egg.
Glâir'y, *a.* Like glair.
Glânçe, *n.* A sudden shoot of light; a cast of the sight. — *v.* To dart; to fly off.
Glând, *n.* A soft, fleshy organ of secretion in animals and plants.
Glând'erş, *n. pl.* A contagious disease of horses.
Glan-dif'er-oŭs, *a.* Bearing acorns or other nuts.
Glând'i-fôrm, *a.* Resembling a gland or nut.
Glând'u-lar, } *a.* Consist-
Glând'u-loŭs, } ing of glands.
Glând'ŭle, *n.* A small gland.
Glâre, *n.* A bright dazzling light; a piercing look. — *v. i.* To dazzle the sight; to look fiercely.
Glâr'ing, *a.* Open and bold; clear; notorious.
Glâss, *n.* A transparent substance; a mirror; telescope; (*pl.*) spectacles. — *v. t.* To cover with glass. [like glass.
Glâss'i-ness, *n.* Smoothness.
Glass'y, *a.* Made of, or like, glass; vitreous. [color.
Glau'ĉoŭs, *a.* Of a sea-green
Glâze, *v. t.* To furnish with glass; to cover with a vitreous or glossy substance.
Glâ'zier (glā'zhur), *n.* One who sets window glass.
Glâz'ing, *n.* The vitreous substance on potters' ware; art of setting glass.
Glêam, *n.* A faint shooting forth of light. — *v. i.* To shine with flashes of light.
Glêam'y, *a.* Darting light.
Glêan, *v. t.* To gather after a reaper; to collect with patient and minute labor.
Glêan'er, *n.* One who gleans.
Glêbe, *n.* Turf; soil; land belonging to a parish church.
Glee, *n.* Joy; merriment; a song in three or more parts.
Glee'ful, *a.* Merry; gay.
Gleet, *n.* A flux of thin humor from a sore.
Glĕn, *n.* A narrow valley.
Glĭb, *a.* Smooth; slippery; voluble; fluent. [bly.
Glĭb'ly, *adv.* Smoothly; volu-
Glĭb'ness, *n.* Smoothness; volubility.
Glîde. *v. i.* To flow gently. — *n.* Act of passing smoothly.
Glĭm'mer (130), *v. i.* To shoot feeble or scattered rays. — *n.* A faint light.
Glĭm'mer-ing, *n.* A faint view; a glimpse.
Glĭmpse, *n.* A short, hurried view.
Glĭs'ten (glĭs'n), *v. t.* To sparkle with a mild light.
Glĭt'ter, *v. i.* To shine brightly. — *n.* A sparkling light.
Glôat, *v. i.* To gaze with eagerness or desire.
Glôbe, *n.* A round body; the sphere; the earth.
Glo-bôse', } *a.* Round; globu-
Glô'boŭs, } lar; spherical.
Glo-bôs'i-ty, *n.* Roundness; sphericity.
Glôb'u-lar, *a.* Spherical.
Glôb'ule, *n.* A small round mass. [ular.
Glôb'u-loŭs, *a.* Round; globGlôm'er-āte, *v. t.* To wind or gather into a ball.
Glôm'er-ā'tion, *n.* The act of forming into a ball.
Glôom, *n.* Darkness; obscurity; sadness. — *v. i.* To shine obscurely.
Glôom'i-ly, *adv.* Darkly; obscurely; sullenly.
Glôom'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being gloomy.
Glôom'y, *a.* Dark; dim; melancholy.
Glô'ri-fi-eā'tion, *n.* Act of making glorious.
Glô'ri-fŷ, *v. t.* To make glorious; to extol; to adore.
Glô'ri-oŭs, *a.* Splendid; illustrious; grand; renowned.
Glô'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Illustriously; splendidly.
Glô'ry (86), *n.* Brightness; splendor; honor; renown; felicity of heaven. — *v. i.* To exult; to rejoice; to boast.
Glôss, *n.* Brightness; specious appearance; comment. — *v.* To make smooth and shining; to explain.
Glos-sā'ri-al, *a.* Containing explanations. [glossary.
Glôss'a-rist, *n.* Author of a
Glôss'a-ry, *n.* A vocabulary for explaining obsolete or peculiar words.
Glôss'i-ness, *n.* The luster of a smooth surface; polish.
Gloss-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer of glosses.
Gloss-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The writing of glossaries or glosses.
Gloss-ŏl'o-ğy, *n.* Science of language; philology.
Glôss'y, *a.* Smooth and shining; bright.
Glôt'tis, *n.* The narrow opening at the upper part of the windpipe.
Glôve (glŭv), *n.* A cover for the hand with a separate sheath for each finger.
Glôv'er, *n.* One who makes gloves.
Glôw, *v. i.* To shine with intense heat. — *n.* Intense heat; incandescence; brightness of color.
Glôw'ing, *a.* White with heat; ardent; inflamed.
Glôw'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* An insect that emits light in the night.
Glôze, *n.* Flattery; adulation. — *v. t.* To flatter; to wheedle; to smooth over.
Glûe, *n.* A kind of tenacious cement. — *v. t.* To cement with glue.
Glû'ey, *a.* Glutinous.
Glŭm, *a.* Sullen; grave; moody; morose.
Glûme, *n.* The calyx of certain plants; chaff.
Glŭt, *v. t.* To cloy; to overload. — *n.* More than enough; superabundance.
Glû'ten, *n.* The tough adhesive part of dough.
Glû'ti-nā'tion, *n.* A cementing with glue.
Glû'ti-noŭs, *a.* Viscous; viscid: tenacious.
Glŭt'ton (glŭt'tn), *n.* A voracious eater; an animal, called also wolverine.
Glŭt'ton-oŭs, *a.* Given to excessive eating. [ing.
Glŭt'ton-y, *n.* Excess in eat-
Glŷç'er-īne, *n.* [Gr. *glukeros*, sweet.] A sweetish liquid obtained from fat.
Gnärl (närl), *v. i.* To growl.
Gnärled (närld), *a.* Full of knots.
Gnăsh (năsh), *v.* To strike the teeth together.
Gnăt (năt), *n.* A small blood-sucking fly.
Gnaw (nąw), *v. t.* To bite off; to corrode.
Gneĭss (nīs), *n.* A crystalline rock resembling granite.
Gnôme (nōm), *n.* A fabled subterranean being; a dwarf; a goblin.
Gnō'mon (nō'mon), *n.* The style or pin of a dial.
Gno-mŏn'ĭcs (nō-), *n. sing.* Art or science of constructing dials.
Gnŏs'tiĉ (nŏs'-), *n.* One of a sect of early Christian philosophers. — *a.* Relating to the Gnostics.
Gnŏs'ti-çĭşm, *n.* The doctrines taught by the Gnostics.

Gnū (nū, 140), *n.* A kind of antelope found in South Africa.


Gnu.

Gō, *v. i.* [*imp.* WENT; *p. p.* GONE.] To move; to proceed; to walk; to depart.

Gōad (18), *n.* A pointed instrument to drive oxen. — *v.* To prick with a goad.

Gōal, *n.* A starting-post.

Gōat, *n.* A well-known animal allied to the sheep.

Gōat'-hērd, *n.* One who tends goats.

Gōat'ish, *a.* Like goats; rank.

Gōb, *n.* A lump; a mouthful.

Gōb'ble, *v. t.* To swallow hastily or in large pieces. — *v. i.* To make a noise as a turkey.

Gōb'bler, *n.* A greedy eater; a turkey-cock. [ing vessel.

Gōb'let, *n.* A kind of drink-

Gōb'lin, *n.* An evil spirit.

Gō'-by, *n.* Evasion; a thrusting away.

Gō'-cārt, *n.* A machine to support children while learning to walk.

Gōd, *n.* A divinity; a deity; the Supreme Being; Jehovah.

Gōd'chīld, *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor.

Gōd'dess, *n.* A female deity.

Gōd'fā-ther, *n.* A male sponsor for a child.

Gōd'hĕad, *n.* Divine nature; deity. [irreligious.

Gōd'less, *a.* Ungodly; wicked;

Gōd'like, *a.* Resembling God or a god; divine.

Gōd'li-ness (135), *n.* Real piety; a religious life.

Gōd'ly, *a.* Pious; religious.

Gōd'mŏth-er, *n.* A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.

Gōd'send, *n.* An unexpected piece of good fortune.

Gōd'sŏn, *n.* A male child for whom another is sponsor.

Gŏg'gle, *v. i.* To roll the eyes.

Gŏg'gles (gŏg'glz), *n. pl.* Glasses to protect the eyes.

Gō'ing, *n.* Act of moving; departure; way of life.

Goi'ter } (151), *n.* A swelling
Goi'tre } of the front part of the neck.

Goi'troŭs, *a.* Affected by the goiter. [metals; money.

Gōld, *n.* One of the precious

Gōld'en, *a.* Made of gold; like gold.

Gōld'finch, *n.* A beautiful yellow singing bird.

Gōld'-lēaf, *n.* Gold beaten into a thin leaf.

Gōld'smith, *n.* One who works in gold.

Gōlf, *n* A game played with a ball and club.

Gŏn'do-lâ (140), *n.* A pleasure-boat used in Venice.


Gondola.

Gŏn'do-liĕr', *n.* One who rows a gondola.

Gōne (19), *p p.* of *Go.* Departed. [drum.

Gŏng, *n.* A kind of metal

Gō'ni-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument to measure solid angles, especially those of crystals.

Gō'ni-ŏm'e-trў, *n.* Art of measuring solid angles.

Gŏŏd, *a.* Having desirable qualities; virtuous; excellent; valid; sound; suitable; not bad. — *n.* That which possesses desirable qualities; advantage.

Gŏŏd-bў', *n.* Farewell; adieu.

Gŏŏd'li-ness, *n.* Beauty; grace. [ly.

Gŏŏd'ly, *a.* Beautiful; comely.

Gŏŏd'ness, *n.* Quality of being good; excellence.

Gŏŏds, *n. pl.* Movables; household furniture; merchandise.

Gŏŏd-will', *n.* Benevolence; business facilities.

Gōose (143), *n.* A fowl; a tailor's utensil; a simpleton.

Gōose'bĕr-rў, *n.* A thorny shrub and its fruit.

Gôr'di-an knŏt. An inextricable difficulty.

Gōre, *n.* Clotted blood; a triangular piece of cloth or land. — *v. t.* To wound with the horns.

Gôrge, *n.* The throat; a narrow passage between mountains or into a bastion. — *v. t.* To swallow with greediness; to satiate; to glut.

Gôr'geoŭs (-jus), *a.* Very fine or showy: splendid. [ly.

Gôr'geoŭs-ly, *adv.* Splendid-

Gôr'get, *n.* Armor to defend the throat.

Gôr'gon, *n.* A fabled monster that turned beholders to stone.

Go-rĭl'la (140), *n.* A large and ferocious monkey, of the size of a man, found in Western Africa.


Gorilla.

Gôr'mand, *n.* A glutton.

Gôr'mand-ize (153), *v. i.* To eat greedily. [cious eater.

Gôr'mand-iz'er, *n.* A vora-

Gôrse, *n.* A prickly shrub.

Gōr'y, *a.* Stained with gore.

Gŏs'hawk, *n.* A kind of short-winged, slender hawk.

Gŏs'ling, *n.* A young goose.

Gŏs'pel, *n.* [A.-S. *godspell*, fr. *gôd*, good, and *spell*, tidings.] The history of Jesus Christ; any system of religious truth or doctrine.

Gŏs'sa-mer, *n.* A filmy substance floating in the air

Gŏs'sip, *n.* One who tattles idly; tattle. — *v. i.* To tell idle tales.

Gŏt, *imp.* of *Get.*

Gŏt'ten (gŏt'tn), *p. p.* of *Get.*

Gŏth. *n.* A barbarian.

Gŏth'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths, or to a certain style of architecture; rude; barbarous.

Gouge (gowj; in *Eng.* gōoj), *n.* A chisel with a round edge. — *v. t.* To scoop out with, or as with, a gouge.

Gōurd, *n.* A plant and its fruit, which has a hard outer rind.

Gour'mand (gōor'-), *n.* A ravenous eater; a glutton.

Gout, *n.* A painful disease; inflammation of the joints.

†**Gout** (gōo), *n.* Taste; relish.

Gout'y, *a.* Diseased with gout, or subject to it.

Gôv'ern (gŭv'ern), *v. t.* To rule; to control; to exercise authority; in *grammar*, to require to be in a particular case.

Gôv'ern-a-ble, *a.* Subject to rule; submissive.

Gôv'ern-ançe, *n.* Management; control; government.

Gôv'er-nănte', *n.* A governess; an instructress.

Gôv'ern-ess, *n.* A female who governs or instructs.

Gôv'ern-ment, *n.* Regulation; control; executive power; an empire or state.

Gôv'ern-mĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to government.

Gŏv'ern-or, *n.* A chief magistrate; (*Mach.*) a regulator.



Gown, *n.* A woman's dress; a loose habit or robe.

Gowns'man (143), *n.* A student; a man of letters.

Governor.

Grăb, *v. t.* To seize suddenly.

Grăce, *n.* Favor; divine favor; religious affections; a brief prayer; ease of manner; beauty. — *v. t.* To adorn; to dignify; to favor.

Grăce'ful (139), *a.* Beautiful with dignity; elegant.

Grăce'ful-ly, *adv.* With dignity. [being graceful.

Grăce'ful-ness, *n.* Quality of

Grăce'less, *a.* Destitute of grace.

Grā'cioŭs, *a.* Favorable; kind; condescending. [ably.

Grā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* Favor-

Grā'cioŭs-ness, *n.* Kind condescension.

Gra-dā'tion, *n.* Order; series.

Grād'a-to-ry, *a.* Proceeding step by step.

Grāde, *n.* Degree; rank; rate of ascent or descent. — *v. t.* To reduce to a level or to a regular slope.

Grā'di-ent, *a.* Moving by steps. — *n.* Degree of ascent or descent in a road; a grade.

Grād'u-al, *a.* Proceeding by degrees; progressive.

Grād'u-al-ly, *adv.* By degrees.

Grād'u-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *gradus*, a step.] To receive an academical degree. — *v. t.* To mark with degrees.

Grād'u-ate, *n.* One who has received an academical degree.

Grād'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act of graduating, or state of being graduated.

Grăft (5), *n.* A scion inserted in a stock. — *v. t.* To insert a shoot or scion in.

Grāin, *n.* Corn; a small seed; a minute particle; a very small weight; fibers, as of wood; (*pl.*) remains of malt. — *v. t.* To granulate; to paint in imitation of the grain of wood.

Gra-mĭn'e-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to grass; grassy.

Grăm'i-nĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* Feeding on grass.

Grăm'mar, *n.* Art of speaking and writing a language correctly, or a system of rules for doing so.

Gram-mā'ri-an, *n.* One who is versed in grammar.

Gram-măt'i-cal, *a.* According to the rules of grammar.

Gram-măt'i-cal-ly, *adv.* According to grammar.

Grăm'pus, *n.* A fish allied to the whale. [for grain.

Grăn'a-ry, *n.* A store-house

Grănd, *a.* Very great; magnificent; principal.

Grăn'dam, *n.* Grandmother.

Grănd'daugh-ter (-daw'ter), *n.* Daughter of a son or daughter.

Grănd'chĭld, *n.* A son's or daughter's child.

Gran-dee', *n.* A man of rank; a nobleman of high rank.

Grănd'eŭr, *n.* Magnificence; state; greatness.

Grănd'fā-ther, *n.* A father's or mother's father.

Gran-dĭl'o-quence, *n.* Lofty speaking. [grand jury.

Grănd-jū'ror, *n.* One of a

Grănd-jū'ry, *n.* A jury to decide on indictments.

Grănd'mŏth-er, *n.* A father's or mother's mother.

Grănd'sīre, *n.* A grandfather.

Grănd'sŏn, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

Grānge, *n.* A barn; a farm with its buildings, &c.

Grăn'ite (54), *n.* A stone composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica. [granite.

Gra-nĭt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to

Gra-nĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* Subsisting on grain or corn.

Grănt, *v. t.* To bestow; to give; to yield; to concede. — *n.* A thing granted; act of granting; a conveyance in writing.

Grănt-ee' (140), *n.* One to whom a grant is made.

Grănt'er, } *n.* One who makes

Grănt'or, } a grant.

Grăn'u-lar, *a.* Consisting of grains. [collect into grains.

Grăn'u-lāte, *v.* To form or

Grăn'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of forming into grains.

Grăn'ule, *n.* A small grain.

Grăn'u-loŭs, *a.* Full of grains.

Grāpe, *n.* The fruit of the vine.

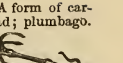
Grāp'er-y, *n.* A building for raising grapes in.

Grāpe'-shŏt, *n.* A cluster of small shot in a bag or case.

Grāph'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *graphein*, to write.] Well delineated.

Grăph'ite, *n.* A form of carbon; black-lead; plumbago.

Grăp'nel, *n.* A kind of small anchor.



Grapnel.

Grăp'ple, *v. t.* To lay fast hold of — *v. i.* To contend closely. — *n.* A seizing; a kind of hook.

Grăsp, *v. t.* To seize and hold. — *n.* Gripe of the hands.

Grăss (5, 123), *n.* Herbage; plants that form the food of cattle. — *v. t.* or *i.* To grow over with grass.

Grăss'hŏp-per, *n.* A well-known insect.

Grăss'y, *a.* Covered with, or resembling, grass.

Grāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To rub hard; to fret; to vex. — *n.* A frame of metal bars.

Grāte'ful, *a.* Having a sense of favors; affording pleasure. —Syn. Thankful; pleasing; agreeable; welcome. [tude.

Grāte'ful-ly, *adv.* With grati-

Grāte'ful-ness, *n.* Gratitude.

Grāt'er, *n.* An instrument for grating.

Grāt'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Pleasure enjoyed; satisfaction.

Grāt'i-fy, *v. t.* To indulge; to please; to humor.

Grāt'ing, *a.* Fretting; harsh. — *n.* A partition of bars or lattice-work; a harsh sound of rubbing. [freely.

†**Grā'tis,** *adv.* For nothing;

Grāt'i-tūde (50), *n.* Kind feeling toward a benefactor; thankfulness.

Gra-tū'i-toŭs, *a.* Free; voluntary; given without cause; asserted without proof.

Gra-tū'i-toŭs-ly, *adv.* Freely; without cause or proof.

Gra-tū'i-ty, *n.* A free gift.

Grāt'u-lāte, *v. t.* To salute with declarations of joy.

Grāt'u-lā'tion, *n.* A salutation of joy. [ing joy.

Grāt'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Express-

Grāve, *n.* A pit for the dead. — *a.* Serious; weighty; slow; solemn; not acute. — *v. t.* [*imp.* GRAVED; *p. p.* GRAVED; GRAVEN.] To engrave; to clean, as a ship.

Grăv'el, *n.* Small pebble; concretions in the kidneys. — *v. t.* (130) To cover with gravel; to puzzle.

Grăv'el-ly, *adv.* Full of gravel.

Grāve'ly, *adv.* Seriously; weightily.

Grāv'er, *n.* A tool to engrave with.

Grāve'-stōne, *n.* A stone set by a grave.

Grāve'-yārd, *n.* Burial place.

Grāv'id, *a.* Pregnant.

Grāv'i-tāte, *v. i.* To tend toward the center.

Grāv'i-tā'tion, *n.* Tendency to the center.

Grāv'i-ty, *n.* Seriousness; weight; force which draws toward the center of attraction.

Grā'vy, *n.* Juice of cooked meat, made into a dressing.

Grāy, *a.* Hoary; white with a mixture of black.

Grāy'bēard, *n.* An old man.

Grāy'ish, *a.* Somewhat gray.

Grāy'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being gray.

Grāze, *v.* [From A.-S. *grās*, grass.] To eat grass; to rub slightly in passing.

Grā'zier (grā'zhur, 104), *n.* One who feeds, or deals in, cattle.

Grēase, *n.* Soft animal fat.

Grēase, or **Grēase**, *v. t.* To smear with grease.

Grēa'si-ness, or **Grēas'i-ness**, *n.* State of being greasy.

Grēa'sy, or **Grēas'y**, *a.* Fat; oily; unctuous.

Grēat, *a.* Large; big; chief; pregnant; important; distinguished. [gree.

Grēāt'ly, *adv.* In a great de-

Grēāt'ness, *n.* State or quality of being great. [legs.

Grēaves, *n. pl.* Armor for the

Grē'cian (grē'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Greece.

Grē'cism, *n.* A Greek idiom.

Greed'i-ly, *adv.* Ravenously.

Greed'i-ness (135), *n.* Ravenousness; ardent desire.

Greed'y, *a.* Ravenous; covetous; eager to obtain.

Greek, *n.* A native of Greece; language of Greece

Green, *a.* Of the color of growing plants; fresh; raw; inexperienced; not dry; not ripe. — *n.* A green color; a grassy plot. — *v. t.* To make green.

Green'-grō'cer, *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables.

Green'hôrn, *n.* A raw youth.

Green'-house, *n.* A house to keep plants in.

Green'ish, *a.* Somewhat green.

Green'ness, *n.* State of being green.

Green'-rōom, *n.* A retiring room for the actors in a theater.

Greens, *n. pl.* Leaves and stems of young plants used for food. [turf.

Green'sward, *n.* A close green

Greet, *v. i.* To salute; to hail.

Greet'ing, *n.* A salutation.

Gre-gā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Keeping in flocks; herding together.

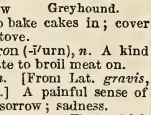
Gre-gā'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a flock. [with gunpowder.

Gre-nāde', *n.* A ball filled

Grē'na-dēr', *n.* A soldier distinguished by his height and by uniform.

Grew (grŭ), *imp.* of *Grow*.

Grey. See *Gray*.



Greyhound.

Grey'-hound (grā'-), *n.* A tall, fleet kind of dog.

Grid'dle, *n.* A shallow pan to bake cakes in; cover of a stove.

Grid'i-ron (-i'urn), *n.* A kind of grate to broil meat on.

Grief, *n.* [From Lat. *gravis*, heavy.] A painful sense of loss; sorrow; sadness.

Griēv'ance, *n.* That which causes grief.

Griēve, *v. i.* To mourn; to sorrow; to lament. — *v. t.* To wound acutely.

Griēv'oŭs (39), *a.* Giving pain; painful; afflictive.

Griēv'oŭs-ly, *adv.* Painfully.

Grif'fin, } *n.* A fabled ani-

Grif'fon, } mal, part lion and part eagle.

Grill (123), *v. t.* To broil.

Grim, *a.* Fierce; hideous.

Gri-māce', *n.* A distorted or made-up face.

Gri-māl'kin, *n.* An old cat.

Grime, *v. t.* To sully deeply. — *n.* Dirt deeply insinuated.

Grim'ly, *adv.* In a grim or fierce manner. [visage.

Grim'ness, *n.* Frightfulness of

Grin (129), *v. i.* To show the teeth. — *n.* A showing of the teeth.

Grind, *v. t.* [*imp.* GROUND.] To rub; to reduce to powder; to sharpen by rubbing; to oppress [a back tooth.

Grind'er, *n.* One who grinds;

Grind'stōne, *n.* A stone to grind edged tools on.

Grip, *n.* A seizing; a grasping.

Gripe, *v. t.* To seize; to clutch. — *v. i.* To get money by hard bargains. — *n.* A squeeze; a grasp; oppression; (*pl.*) pain in the bowels.

†Grī-sĕtte' (93), *n.* A young workwoman in France. [ful.

Gris'ly, *a.* Horrible; fright-

Grist, *n.* Corn ground, or for grinding, at once.

Gris'tle (gris'l), *n.* Cartilage.

Grist'ly (gris'lў), *a.* Like gristle; cartilaginous.

Grist'mill, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

Grit, *n.* Coarse part of meal; sand; gravel.

Grit'ti-ness (129, 135), *n.* Quality of being gritty.

Grit'ty, *a.* Full of grit; sandy; spirited.

Griz'zle, *n.* A gray color.

Griz'zly, *a.* Somewhat gray.

Grōan (130), *v. i.* To breathe with a deep noise, as in pain. —*n.* A deep, mournful sound.

Grōan'ing, *n.* Act of uttering groans; lamentation.

Groat (grawt), *n.* Fourpence sterling.

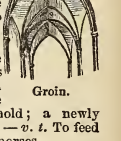
Groats, *n. pl.* Oats or wheat deprived of the hulls.

Grō'cer, *n.* [Orig. one who sold by the *gross*, or by wholesale.] A dealer in sugar, tea, liquors, spices, &c.

Grō'cer-y, *n.* A grocer's shop or store; (*pl.*) goods sold by grocers.

Grōg, *n.* Spirit and water.

Grōg'ram, *n.* A stuff made of silk and hair.



Groin.

Groin, *n.* Part between the belly and the thigh; curve made by two intersecting arches.

Grōom, *n.* One who tends horses; an officer of the royal household; a newly married man. — *v. t.* To feed and tend, as horses.

Grōove, *n.* A furrow; a long hollow cut by a tool. — *v. t.* To cut a furrow or channel in.

Grōpe, *v. i.* To feel in the dark.

Grōss (124), *a.* Great; bulky; corpulent; immodest; indelicate; dense; total. — *n.* The whole bulk; twelve dozen.

Grōss'ly, *adv.* Thickly; coarsely; palpably.

Grōss'ness, *n.* Thickness; fatness; indelicacy.

Grŏt, } *n.* (*pl.* Grŏt'tŏęs.) A
Grŏt'to, } cavern; an ornamental cave.

Gro-tĕsque' (-tĕsk'), *a.* Wildly formed; odd; whimsical.

Gro-tĕsque'ly (-tĕsk'-), *adv.* Fantastically.

Ground, *n.* Upper part of land; soil; foundation; (*pl.*) lees. — *v. t.* or *i.* To lay; to found; to run aground. — *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Grind*.

Ground'-flōōr, *n.* The lower floor of a building.

Ground'less, *a.* Void of foundation.

Ground'less-ness, *n.* Want of just cause.

Ground'-nŭt, *n.* A plant and its fruit, of several kinds.

Ground'-plŏt, *n.* The site of a building.

Ground'-rĕnt, *n.* Rent for building-ground.

Ground'-work (-wûrk), *n.* Foundation; first principle.

Group, *n.* Cluster; crowd; assemblage. — *v. t.* To form into a cluster [bird.

Grouse, *n.* A kind of wild

Grōve, *n.* A small wood.

Grōv'el (58, 130), *v. t.* To creep on the earth.

Grōv'el-er, } *n* One who
Grōv'el ler, } creeps.

Grōw, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* GREW; *p. p.* GROWN] To vegetate; to increase; to raise.

Growl, *v.* To grumble; to suarl. — *n.* A cross murmur.

Grōwn, *p. p.* of *Grow*.

Grōwth, *n.* Increase of size; progress; vegetation.

Grŭb, *n.* A small worm. — *v. t.* or *i.* To dig.

Grŭdge, *v. t.* To part with reluctantly. — *v. i.* To be covetous or envious. — *n.* A cherished ground of ill-feeling; spite; ill-will.

Gru'el, *n.* Food made of meal boiled in water.

Gruff (123), *a.* Stern; surly; grum; morose.

Grŭff'ly, *adv.* In a gruff manner; with surliness.

Grŭff'ness, *n.* Quality of being gruff; moroseness.

Grŭm, *a.* Deep in the throat.

Grŭm'ble, *v. i.* To murmur with discontent; to growl; to complain unreasonably.

Grume, *n.* Clotted blood.

Grŭm'ly, *adv.* In a grum manner; morosely.

Grŭnt, *v. i.* To utter a sound like a hog. — *n.* The sound made by a hog.

Guā'ĭa-cum (gwā'ya-), *n.* The resin of lignum-vitæ.

Guā'no (gwā'no), *n.* Manure of the dung of sea-fowls.

Guăr'an-tee' (137), *v. t.* To warrant. — *n.* A surety for performance.

Guăr'an-tōr, *n.* A warrantor.

Guăr'an-ty, *v. t.* To undertake for the performance of, as of an agreement. — *n.* One who warrants; an engagement.

Guărd (gărd, 69), *n.* A watch; defense; a body of men for protection. — *v. t.* To watch; to defend.

Guărd'i-an, *n.* One who has the care of another. — *a.* Protecting. [a guardian.

Guărd'i-an-shĭp, *n.* Office of

Guărd'-rōōm, *n.* A room in which guards assemble or lodge.

Guā'vā, *n.* A tree, and its fruit, from which a jelly is made.

Gŭ'ber-na-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a governor.

Gŭd'geon (-jun), *n.* A small fish; a person gulled; a pin on which a wheel turns.

Guer-rĭl'lā (gĕr-rĭl'lā, 140), *a.* An irregular or predatory mode of warfare.

Guĕss (124), *v. t.* [Allied to *get*, to obtain.] To conjecture; to suppose. — *n.* A conjecture.

Guĕst, *n.* A visitor. [leading.

Guĭd'ance, *n.* Direction; a

Guīde, *v. t.* To lead; to direct. — *n.* One who shows the way; a regulator.

Guīde'-pōst, *n.* A post to point out the way.

Guĭld, *n.* An association of workmen, &c.

Guĭld'er, *n.* A Dutch coin.

Guīle (69), *n.* Cunning; craft.

Guīle'ful, *a.* Deceitful; crafty.

Guīle'less, *a.* Free from guile; artless; sincere.

Guĭl'lo-tīne' (-teen'), *n.* A machine for beheading. — *v. t.* To behead with the guillotine.

Guĭlt, *n.* Criminality; sin.

Guĭlt'i-ly, *adv.* With guilt.

Guĭlt'i-ness, *n.* Criminality.

Guĭlt'less, *a.* Without guilt.

Guĭlt'less-ness, *n.* Freedom from guilt; innocence.

Guĭlt'y, *a.* Criminal; wicked.

Guĭn'ea (140), *n* An English gold coin of the value of 21 shillings sterling. [dress.

Guīse (69), *n.* Manner; garb;

Gui-tär', *n.* A stringed instrument of music, played with the fingers.



Guitar.

Gŭles, *n.* (*Heraldry.*) Red.

Gŭlf, *n.* A large bay; an open sea; an abyss. [or gulfs.

Gŭlf'y, *a.* Full of whirlpools,

Gŭll (123), *v. t.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud. — *n.* A sea-fowl; one easily cheated; a dupe.

Gŭl'let, *n.* Passage for food in the throat; esophagus.

Gŭl'li-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Credulity.

Gŭl'ly, *n.* A channel worn by water. — *v. t.* To wear by water into a channel.

Gŭlp, *v. t.* To swallow eagerly. — *n.* A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.

Gŭm, *n.* The fleshy substance that incloses the teeth; mucilage of vegetables hardened. — *v. t.* To unite or stiffen with gum.

Gŭm–Ar'a-bīc, *n.* A gum from the acacia.

Gŭm'-boil, *n.* A boil or small abscess on the gum.

Gŭm'mi-ness, *n.* Quality of state of being gummy.

Gŭm'my, *a.* Consisting of or like, gum.

Gŭmp, *n.* A dolt; a dunce.

Gŭmp'tion, *n.* Shrewdness, address; capacity.

Gŭn, *n.* A cannon, musket, &c. — *v. i.* To practice fowling.

Gŭn'-bōat, *n.* A small vessel fitted to carry a gun or two at the bow.

Gŭn'ner, *n.* One who works a gun; a cannoneer.

Gŭn'ner-y, *n.* The art and science of firing guns.

Gŭn'ning, *n.* Act of shooting.

Gŭn'pow-der, *n.* An explosive composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal mixed, dried, and granulated.

Gŭn'shŏt, *n.* The reach or range of a shot. — *a.* Made by the shot of a gun.

Gŭn'smith, *n.* A gun-maker.

Gŭn'stŏck, *n.* Wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

Gŭn'wale (gŭn'nel), *n.* Upper edge of a ship's side.

Gûrge, *n.* A whirlpool; abyss.

Gûr'gle, *v. i.* To gush irregularly and noisily, as water from a bottle.

Gŭsh, *v. i.* To rush out, as a fluid. — *n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid.

Gŭs'set, *n.* A piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen it.

Gŭst, *n.* Taste; enjoyment; a sudden blast of wind.

Gŭs'to, *n.* Relish; taste.

Gŭst'y, *a.* Subject to gusts, or blasts of wind.

Gŭt, *n.* The intestinal canal. — *v. t.* To disembowel; to destroy the interior of.

Gŭt'tà-pĕr'chà, *n.* A substance exuding from certain trees in Asia and resembling India rubber in some of its properties.

Gŭt'ter, *n.* [Lat. *gutta*, a drop.] A passage for water; a small channel. — *v. t.* To cause to become hollow or channeled.

Gŭt'tur-al, *a.* Belonging to, or formed in, the throat.

Guy, *n.* A rope to keep a body steady in hoisting.

Gŭz'zle, *v. i.* or *t.* To swallow much or frequently.

Gŭz'zler, *n.* One who guzzles.

Gym-nā'si-um (-nā'zhi-), *n.* A place for athletic exercises; a school for higher branches.

Gym'nast, *n.* One who teaches or practices gymnastic exercises.

Gym-năs'tie, *a.* Relating to athletic exercises for health.

Gym-năs'tĭes, *n. sing.* Art of performing athletic exercises.

Gyp'se-oŭs, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of gypsum.

Gyp'sum, *n.* Sulphate of lime; plaster-of-Paris.

Gyp'sy (141), *n.* One of a vagabond race scattered over Europe.

Gy'ral, *a.* Whirling; moving round; rotatory.

Gy-rā'tion, } *n.* A circular mo-
Gyre, } tion.

Gy'ra-to-ry, *a.* Moving in a circle or spirally.

Gyve, *n.* A fetter or shackle for the leg. — *v. t.* To shackle; to fetter.

H.

HÄ, *interj.* denoting surprise.

†Hā'be-as Cŏr'pus. [Lat., you may have the body.] A writ to produce the body of a prisoner in court.

Hăb'er-dăsh'er, *n.* A dealer in small wares.

Hăb'er-dăsh'er-y, *n.* Goods sold by a haberdasher.

Ha-bĭl'i-ment, *n.* Dress; clothing; garment.

Hăb'it, *n.* Ordinary state; temperament of body; fixed custom; dress; a garment. — *v. t.* To clothe; to equip.

Hăb'it-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being inhabited.

Hăb'it-ā'tion, *n.* A place of abode; dwelling; residence.

Ha-bĭt'u-al (49), *a.* Formed by, or according to, habit. — Syn. Customary; usual.

Ha-bĭt'u-al-ly, *adv.* With frequent practice; commonly; customarily.

Hă-bĭt'u-āte, *v. t.* To accustom; to inure.

Hăb'i-tūde, *n.* Customary mode of living, feeling, or acting.

Hăck, *v. t.* To cut awkwardly. — *v. i.* To try to raise phlegm. — *n.* A horse or coach for hire; a notch; a cut. — *a.* Hackneyed; mercenary.

Hăck'le, *v. t.* To comb, as flax or hemp; to hatchel.

Hăck'ney (141), *n.* A horse or coach for hire. — *a.* Let for hire; common. — *v. t.* To use much; to make trite.

Hăck'neyed, *a.* Let out for hire; much used; trite.

Hăck'ney-ēoach, *n.* A coach for hire.

Hăd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Have*.

Hăd'dock, *n.* A fish much like the cod.

Hăft, *n.* A handle; the hilt.

Hăg, *n.* An ugly old woman; a witch.

Hăg'gard, *a.* Wasted by want or suffering; ugly.

Hăg'gĭsh, *a.* Like a hag.

Hăg'gle, *v. t.* To notch or hack. — *v. i.* To be difficult in making a bargain. [gles.

Hăg'gler, *n.* One who haggles.

Hā'gi-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer of sacred books.

Hā'gi-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Sacred writings. [prise.

Hah, *interj.* expressing sur-

Hāil, *n.* Frozen drops of rain; a wish of health. — *v. t.* To call; to salute. — *v. i.* To fall, as icy masses.

Hāil'stōne, *n.* A small mass of ice falling.

Hair, *n.* A small animal filament, or a mass of them.

Hair'-brĕadth, *n.* A very small distance. — *a.* Very narrow.

Hair'-brŭsh, *n.* A brush to smooth the hair with.

Hair'-ĕloth, *n.* Cloth made of hair. [being hairy.

Hair'i-ness (135), *n.* State of

Hair'less, *a.* Destitute of hair. [of hair.

Hair'y, *a.* Full of hair; made

Hal'berd (höl'-), *n.* A military weapon with an iron head.

Hăl'cy-on (hăl'sĭ-un), *n.* The kingfisher. — *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful; happy.

Hale, *a.* Robustly healthy.

Hale, or Haŀe, *v. t.* To drag; to haul.

Half (hăf), *n.* (*pl.* Hälves, hävz, 142.) One of two equal parts. — *adv.* In part; in equal part. — *a.* Consisting of half.

Hälf'-blŏod (hăf'-), *n.* A relation by one parent only.

Hälf'-ēaste (hăf'-), *n.* One born of a Hindoo and a European. [duced pay.

Hälf'-pāy (hăf'-), *n.* Re-

Half'pen-ny (hāp'pen-nў), *n.* Half a penny.

Hälf'-wĭt'ted (hăf'-), *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; foolish.

Hal'i-but (höl'-), *n.* A large, flat sea-fish.

Hall (123), *n.* Entrance of a house; a public room; a stately edifice; college.

Hăl'le-lū'iah } (hal'le-lū'yâ),
Hăl'le-lū'jah } *n.* & *interj* Praise ye the Lord.

Hal-lōō', *v. i.* or *t.* To cry out. — *interj.* An exclamation to excite attention.

Hăl'lōw, *v. t.* To consecrate; to keep sacred.

Hal-lū'çi-nā'tion, *n.* A delusion of the imagination.

Hā'lo (140), *n.* A circle round the sun or moon.

Hąlt, *v. i.* or *t.* To limp; to stop. — *a.* Lame; crippled. — *n.* A stop; a limping.

Hąlt'er, *n.* A rope or strap to tie a horse; a hangman's rope. — *v. t.* To put a halter on.

Hălve (hăv), *v. t.* To divide into two equal parts.

Hălves (hăvz), *n.*; *pl.* of *Half.*

Hăl'yard, *n.* [From *hale*, or *haul*, and *yard*.] A rope or tackle for raising or lowering a sail.

Hăm, *n.* The hind part of the knee; thigh of a hog.

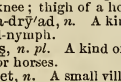
Hăm'a-drỹ'ad, *n.* A kind of wood-nymph.

Hămes, *n. pl.* A kind of collar for horses.

Hăm'let, *n.* A small village.

Hăm'mer, *n.* An instrument for driving nails. — *v. t.* (130) To drive with a hammer.

Hăm'mock (127), *n.* A hanging bed.



Hammock.

Hăm'per, *n.* A kind of covered basket. — *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass.

Hăm'string, *n.* One of the tendons of the ham. — *v. t.* To cut the tendons of the ham.

Hănd, *n.* The palm with the fingers; pointer of a clock, watch, or dial; manner of writing. — *v. t.* To give; to deliver; to lead; to conduct.

Hănd'bĭll, *n.* A loose printed sheet for public information.

Hănd'bŏŏk, *n.* A manual of reference.

Hănd'cuff, *n.* A manacle to confine the hands. — *v. t.* To put handcuffs on; to manacle.

Hănd'ful (139), *n.* As much as the hand can hold.

Hănd'-găl'lop, *n.* A gentle gallop. [cupation.

Hănd'i-crăft, *n.* Manual oc-

Hănd'i-ly, *adv.* In a handy manner; dexterously.

Hănd'i-ness, *n.* Ease or dexterity in performance.

Hănd'i-work (-wŭrk), *n.* Work done by the hands.

Hănd'ker-chĭef (hăngk'er-chif, 167), *n.* A cloth used for wiping the face, &c.

Hăn'dle, *v. t.* To touch; to manage; to treat of. — *n.* Part by which a thing is held.

Hănd'măid, **Hănd'măid-en**, } *n.* A waiting-maid.

Hănd'-răil, *n.* A rail to hold by, as in a staircase.

Hănd'-săw, *n.* A small saw.

Hănd'sŏme (hăn'sum), *a.* Comely; good-looking; appropriate; generous.

Hănd'sŏme-ly (hăn'sum-), *adv.* In a handsome manner; dexterously.

Hănd'spīke, *n.* A kind of wooden lever.

Hănd'y, *a.* Ready; dexterous; convenient; at hand.

Hăng, *v. i.* [*imp.* HANGED, HUNG.] To be suspended. — *v. t.* To put to death on a gallows. [sword.

Hăng'er, *n.* A short broad-

Hăng'er-ŏn, *n.* A dependent.

Hăng'ings, *n. pl.* Drapery hung to walls.

Hang'man (143), *n.* A public executioner. [tied together.

Hănk, *n.* Two or more skeins

Hănk'er, *v. i.* To long for.

Hănk'er-ing, *n.* Eager desire.

Hăp, *n.* That which comes unexpectedly; chance; accident.

Hăp'-hăz'ard, *n.* Extra hazard; chance; accident.

Hăp'less, *a.* Unhappy; unfortunate. [chance.

Hăp'ly, *adv.* Perhaps; by

Hăp'pen, *v. i.* To come to pass; to occur.

Hăp'pi-ly, *adv.* Luckily; fortunately.

Hăp'pi-ness, *n.* State of enjoyment; unstudied grace.

Hăp'py, *a.* In a state of felicity; fortunate; ready.

Ha-răngue' (-răng'), *n.* A noisy speech; an oration. — *v.* To make a noisy speech; to declaim; to address.

Hăr'ass, *v. t.* To fatigue to excess; to perplex.

Hăr'bin-ger, *n.* A forerunner.

Hăr'bor (155). *n.* A haven for ships; a lodging. — *v. t.* To lodge; to shelter; to entertain. — *v. i.* To take shelter.

Hărd, *adv.* Close; nearly. — *a.* Not soft; not easily penetrated; firm; solid; not easily done; difficult; not prosperous; rigorous; close.

Hărd'en, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow hard.

Hărd'-heärt'ed, *a.* Unfeeling; cruel; inhuman.

Hărd'i-hood, *n.* Boldness.

Hărd'i-ness, *n.* Firm intrepidity; robustness.

Hărd'ly, *adv.* Not easily; with difficulty.

Hărd'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being hard.

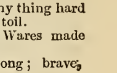
Hărds, *n. pl.* Coarse part of flax; tow.

Hărd'ship, *n.* Any thing hard to bear; severe toil.

Hărd'wâre, *n.* Wares made of iron, &c.

Hărd'y, *a.* Strong; brave, bold; robust.

Hâre, *n.* A small, timid animal.



Hare.

Hâre'bĕll, *n.* A plant with blue bell-shaped flowers.

Hâre'-brāined, *a.* Wild; giddy. [a hare's.

Hâre'lip, *n.* A divided lip like

Hā'rem, *n.* Ladies' apartment in a seraglio.

Hârk, *v. i.* To hear; to listen. — *interj.* Hear!

Hâr'le-quin (-kin *or* -kwin), *n.* A buffoon; a clown.

Hâr'lot, *n.* A lewd woman.

Hâr'lot-ry, *n.* Prostitution.

Hârm, *n.* Injury; hurt; damage. — *v. t.* To injure; to hurt; to damage.

Hârm'ful, *a.* Hurtful; injurious.

Hârm'less, *a.* Innocent; not hurtful; unhurt.

Hârm'less-ly, *adv.* In a harmless manner.

Hârm'less-ness, *n.* Quality of being harmless; innocence.

Har-mŏn'ic, **Har-mŏn'ic-al**, } *a.* Relating to harmony; having musical proportion.

Har-mŏn'ic-à, *n.* A kind of musical instrument.

Har-mŏn'ics, *n. sing.* Science of musical sounds.

Har-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Agreeing together; accordant; musical. [harmony.

Har-mō'ni-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With

Hâr'mo-nĭst, *n.* A musical composer.

Hâr'mo-nīze, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become harmonious; to agree.

Hâr'mo-ny, *n.* [Gr. *harmonia*, from *harmozein*, to fit together.] Agreement; concord of musical strains that differ in pitch and quality.

Hâr'ness, *n.* Equipments of a horse, &c. — *v. t.* To put on harness; to equip.

Härp, *n.* A stringed instrument of music. — *v. i.* To play on a harp; to dwell long.



Harp.

Härp'er, } **Härp'ist,** } *n.* One who plays on a harp.

Här-pōōn, *n.* A barbed fishing-spear. — *v. t* To strike with a harpoon.

Har-pōōn'er, *n.* One who uses a harpoon.

Härp'si-chôrd, *n.* A large stringed instrument of music.

Här'py (141), *n.* A fabulous animal; an extortioner.

Här'ri-er, *n.* A kind of hunting dog.

Här'rōw, *n.* An instrument to break or smooth land. — *v. t.* To break with a harrow; to harass; to disturb.

Här'ry, *v. t.* To harass.

Härsh, *a.* Rough to the touch, taste, or feelings.

Härsh'ly, *adv.* In a harsh manner; roughly.

Härsh'ness, *n.* Roughness.

Härs'let, *n.* See *Haslet.*

Härt, *n.* A stag or male deer.

Härts'hôrn, *n.* Horn of the hart; carbonate of ammonia.

Ha-rūs'piçe, *n.* A soothsayer.

Här'vest, *n.* Season for gathering any crop; crop gathered; effects. — *v. t.* To gather, as a crop, when ripe.

Hăsh, *v. t.* To mince; to chop. — *n.* Minced meat.

Hăs'let, *n.* Inwards of a hog, used for food.

Hăsp, *n.* Clasp for a staple. — *v. t.* To fasten with a hasp.

Hăs'sock, *n.* A mat to kneel on in church.

Hăst, second person of *Have.*

Hăste, *n.* Celerity of motion or action. — SYN. Hurry; speed; dispatch.

Hăste, } *v. t.* or *i.*

Hās'tən (hās'n), } To make speed; to hurry; to move fast; to dispatch.

Hās'ti-ly, *adv.* With haste.

Hăst'i-ness, *n.* Haste; rashness.

Hās'ty, *a.* Quick in action; passionate; rash; irritable.

Hăt, *n.* A cover for the head.

Hătch, *v. t.* To produce from eggs. — *n.* A brood; one of the openings in a ship's deck.

Hătch'el, *n.* An instrument to clean flax. — *v. t.* (130) To draw through the teeth of a hatchel, as flax.

Hătch'et, *n.* A small ax.

Hătch'wāy, *n.* An opeuing in a ship's deck.

Hāte, *v. t.* To dislike greatly. — *n.* Great dislike; eumity; detestation.

Hāte'ful (132, 139), *a.* Exciting great dislike. [odiously.

Hāte'ful-ly, *adv.* With hate;

Hā'tred, *n.* Great dislike or ill-will; hate.

Hăt'ter, *n.* A maker of hats.

Haugh'ti-ly (haw'-), *adv.* With pride and contempt.

Haugh'ti-ness (haw'-), *n.* Arrogance.

Haugh'ty (haw'tў), *a.* Proud and overbearing.

Haul (126), *v. t.* To draw with force. — *n.* A pull; draught.

Hăunch, *n.* The hip.

Hăunt, *v. t.* or *i.* To frequent; to visit, as a ghost. — *n.* A place of frequent resort.

Haut'boy (hō'boy), *n.* [Fr. *haut bois,* lit. high wood, on account of its high tone.] A wind instrument of music.

Hāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAD.] To possess; to hold; to own; to enjoy.

Hā'ven (hā'vn), *n.* A harbor.

Hāv'oc (39, 127), *n.* Waste; devastation. — *v. t.* To lay waste.

Haw, *n.* The berry and seed of the hawthorn.

Hawk, *n.* A bird of prey; the falcon. — *v. i.* To force up phlegm. — *v. t.* To cry and sell, as goods; to hunt with hawks.

Hawk'er, *n.* One who hawks.

Hawk'-ēyed (-id), *a.* Having acute sight.

Haw'ser, *n.* A small cable.

Haw'thôrn, *n.* A shrub much used for hedges.

Hāy, *n.* Grass dried for fodder.

Hāy'ing, *n.* Act or time of making hay.

Hāy'-lōft, *n.* A scaffold for hay. [hay.

Hāy'-mow, *n.* A mow for

Hāy'-rick, *n.* A long pile of hay in the open air.

Hāy'-stăck, *n.* A conical pile of hay in the open air.

Hăz'ard, *n.* Risk of loss or evil; danger. — *v. t.* To risk; to expose to danger.

Hăz'ard-oŭs, *a.* Exposing to danger; perilous.

Hāze, *n.* A thin mist or fog.

Hā'zel (58), *n.* A shrub bearing nuts. — *a.* Like a hazelnut; brown.

Hā'zi-ness (135) *n.* State of being hazy. [dark.

Hā'zy, *a.* Foggy; misty;

He, *pron.* of the third person, masculine gender, referring to some male.

Hēad, *n.* Upper part of the body; the chief; front; source. — *v. t.* or *i.* To lead; to direct; to get in front of; to form a head. [the head.

Hēad'ăche (-āk), *n.* Pain in

Hēad'-drĕss (106), *n.* Covering worn on the head.

Hēad'i-ness, *n.* Rashness; obstinacy. [of casks.

Hēad'ing, *n.* Material for heads

Hēad'land, *n.* A promontory.

Hēad'less, *a.* Without a head.

Hēad'long, *a.* Rash; precipitate. — *adv.* Precipitately.

Hēad'-pĭēçe, *n.* Armor for the head; a helmet.

Hēad'-quar'tĕrs, *n. pl.* or *sing.* Quarters of a chief commander.

Hēad'spring, *n.* Source; origin. [dle.

Hēad'stăll, *n.* Part of a bri-

Hēad'strong, *a.* Obstinate.

Hēad'wāy, *n.* Progress of an advancing ship.

Hēad'-wĭnd, *n.* A wind from the direction opposite to a ship's course.

Hēad'y, *a.* Willful; rash; hasty; intoxicating.

Hēal, *v. t.* To cure. — *v. i.* To become well.

Hēalds, *n. pl.* Harness for warp-threads in a loom.

Hēalth, *n.* Freedom from sickness; sound state.

Hēalth'ful, *a.* Free from disease; wholesome; salubrious. [manner.

Hēalth'i-ly, *adv.* In a healthy

Hēalth'i-ness, *n.* State of being in health. [of health.

Hēalth'y, *a.* Being in a state

Hēap, *n.* A pile; accumulation; mass. — *v. t.* To pile; to amass; to accumulate.

Hēar, *v. t.* To perceive by the ear. — *v. i.* To be told.

Hēard (hĕrd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Hear.*

Hēar'er, *n.* One who hears.

Hēar'ing, *n.* Sense of perceiving sounds; audience.

Heärk'en, *v. i.* To listen; to lend the ear.

Hē'arse, *n.* A carriage to bear the dead.

Hēar'sāy, *n.* Report; rumor.

Heärt, *n.* Organ of the blood's motion; inner part; seat of love; spirit. [sorrow.

Heärt'-āche (-āk), *n.* • Deep

Heärt'-bûrn, *n.* Burning sensation in the stomach.

Heärt'-fēlt, *a.* Sincere; deep.

Hearth (4), *n.* Floor of a fireplace.

Heärt'i-ly, *adv.* From the heart; sincerely.

Heärt'i-ness, *n.* Sincerity.

Heärt'less, *a.* Void of affection or courage; spiritless.

Heärt'less-ness, *n.* Want of affection or courage.

Heärt'-sĭck, *a.* Depressed.

Heärt'-strĭngs, *n. pl.* A nerve or tendon thought to brace and sustain the heart.

Heärt'y, *a.* Exhibiting or promoting strength; strong; sincere; rich.

Hēat, *n.* Caloric; great warmth; glow. — *v. t.* To make hot. — *v. i.* To grow or become hot.

Hēath, *n.* A shrub; a place overgrown with shrubs.

Hēa'then (55), *n.* [Orig. one who lived on the *heath*, or in the country.] A pagan; a gentile. — *a.* Gentile; pagan.

Hēa'then-ĭsh, *a.* Like heathen; idolatrous.

Hēa'then-ĭsm, *n.* Paganism.

Heath'er (hĕth'ẽr), *n.* Heath.

Heath'y, *a.* Full of heath.

Hēave, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEAVED, HOVE.] To lift; to raise; to throw; to throw off; to pant. — *v. i.* To try to vomit. — *n.* A rising; swell.

Hēav'en (55), *n.* Region of the air; expanse of the sky; place of the blessed.

Hēav'en-ly, *a.* Pertaining to heaven; celestial.

Hēaves, *n.* A disease of horses marked by difficult breathing.

Hēav'i-ly, *adv.* With weight.

Hēav'i-ness, *n.* Weight; depression; affliction.

Heav'y, *a.* Weighty; ponderous; grievous; dull; burdensome; clammy.

Heb-dŏm'a-dal, *a.* Weekly.

Hĕb'e-tāte, *v. t.* To blunt; to dull. [dullness.

Hĕb'e-tūde, *n.* Bluntness;

Hē'bra-ĭsm, *n.* A Hebrew idiom. [Hebrew.

Hē'bra-ĭst, *n.* One versed in

Hē'brew, *n.* A Jew; the language of the Jews. — *a.* Relating to the Hebrews.

Hĕc'a-tomb (-tōom), *n.* A sacrifice of a hundred oxen.

Hĕc'tic, *a.* Habitual; constant. — *n.* A fever of irritation and debility.

Hĕc'tor, *n.* A bully; one who teases. — *v. t.* To bully; to tease; to vex.

Hĕdġe, *n.* A thicket or fence of shrubs. — *v. t.* To fence with a hedge.

Hĕdġe'-hŏg, *n.* A small animal armed with prickles or spines.



Hedgehog.

Hĕdġe'-rōw, *n.* A row of shrubs planted for a fence.

Heed, *v. t.* To mind; to observe. — *n.* Care; attention; notice. [watchful.

Heed'ful, *a.* Attentive;

Heed'less, *a.* Careless; inattentive; negligent.

Heed'less-ly, *adv.* Carelessly.

Heed'less-ness, *n.* Carelessness.

Heel, *n.* Hind part of the foot. — *v. i.* To lean; to incline. — *v. t.* To add a heel to.

Hēft, *n.* Weight. — *v. t.* To try the weight of by lifting.

He-gī'rà, or **Hĕġ'i-rà,** *n.* [Ar. *hidjrah*, departure.] Flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, 622, from which date the Mohammedans reckon time; any flight.

Hēif'er, *n.* A young cow.

Height (hīt, 149), *n.* **Hight** } tance from a point **Hīght'en** } below; an elevated place; elevation in excellence.

Heīght'en (hīt'n), *v. t.* To **Hīght'en** } raise higher; to advance; to enhance.

Hei'noŭs (hā'nus), *a.* Characterized by great wickedness; atrocious.

Hei'noŭs-ly, *adv.* Hatefully.

Hēir (âr, 10), *n.* He who inherits the property of another. [heir.

Hēir'ess (âr'-), *n.* A female

Hēir'-lōom (âr'-), *n.* Any furniture which descends to an heir.

Hēir'ship (âr'-), *n.* Condition of being an heir.

Hēld, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Hold.*

He-lī'ac-al, *a.* Rising or setting with the sun.

Hē'li-o-çĕn'trĭc, *a.* Relating to the sun's center.

Hē'li-o-trōpe, *n.* A plant with very fragrant flowers.

Hē'li-o-tȳpe, *n.* A picture printed from a gelatine plate produced by means of a photographic negative.

Hē'lix, *n.* (*pl.* †Hĕl'i-çēz.) A spiral, as of wire in a coil.

Hell (1), *n.* The place of the devil and the damned.

Hēl'le-bōre, *n.* A plant.

Hel-lēn'ĭc, or **Hel-lē'nĭc,** *a.* Relating to Greece.

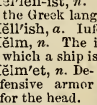
Hĕl'len-ĭsm, *n.* A Greek idiom

Hĕl'len-ĭst, *n.* One skilled in the Greek language.

Hĕll'ish, *a.* Infernal; wicked.

Hēlm, *n.* The instrument by which a ship is steered.

Hēlm'et, *n.* Defensive armor for the head.



Helmet.

Hē'lot, or **Hĕl'ot,** *n.* A Spartan slave; any slave.

Hĕlp, *v. i.* To aid; to assist; to prevent. — *v. t.* To lend aid. — *n.* Aid; support; relief.

Hĕlp'er, *n.* One who helps.

Hĕlp'ful, *a.* Affording help.

Hĕlp'less, *a.* Destitute of help or of means of relief.

Hĕlp'less-ness, *n.* Want of help or support.

Hĕlp'māte, } *n.* A companion
Hĕlp'meet, } or helper.

Hēl'ter-skēl'ter, *adv.* In a hurry and without order.

Hēlve, *n.* Handle of an ax.

Hĕm, *n.* Border of a garment. — *v. t.* (129) To fold and sew the edge of; to border.

Hĕm'i-sphēre, *n.* Half of a sphere.

Hĕm'i-sphĕr'ĭc, } *a.* Con-
Hĕm'i-sphĕr'ĭc-al, } taining half a sphere.

Hĕm'i-stĭch (-stĭk), *n.* Half a poetic verse.

Hĕm'lock (127), *n.* A poisonous plant; an evergreen tree.

Hĕm'or-rhāġe, *n.* A flowing of blood from a rupture.

Hĕm'or-rhoids, *n.* The piles.

Hĕmp, *n.* A plant whose fibers are used for making rope, cloth, &c.

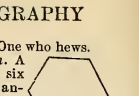
Hĕmp'en, *a.* Made of hemp.

Hĕn, *n.* The female of birds.

Hĕn'bāne, *n.* A plant poisonous to hens, &c.

Hĕnçe, *adv.* From this place, time or cause.

Hence-fōrth′, or Hĕnce′-fōrth, *adv.* From this time.
Hence-fōr′ward, *adv.* From this time forward.
He-păt′ic, *a.* Belonging to the liver. [seven sounds.
Hĕp′ta-chŏrd, *n.* System of
Hĕp′ta-gon, *n.* A figure of seven sides and angles.
Hep-tăg′o-nal, *a.* Having seven sides and angles.
Hĕp′tărch-y, *n.* Government by seven rulers.
Hēr, *pron.* Objective form of *She.* — *a.* Belonging to a female.
Hĕr′ald, *n.* An officer who regulates coats of arms; a forerunner. — *v. t.* To proclaim; to announce.
He-răl′dĭc, *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry.
Hĕr′ald-ry, *n.* The art or office of a herald; blazonry.
Hĕrb (ĕrb), *n.* A plant with a soft or succulent stalk.
Her-bā′ceoŭs, *a.* Belonging to herbs.
Hĕrb′ăge (ĕrb′ĕj *or* hĕrb′ĕj), *n.* Herbs collectively; grass.
Hĕrb′al, *n.* A book on plants; collection of plants dried. — *a.* Pertaining to herbs.
Hĕrb′al-ĭst, *n.* One skilled in herbs.
Her-bā′ri-um, *n.* (*pl.* Her-bā′ri-ums, or †Her-bā′ri-â, 147.) A collection of dried plants. [herbs.
Her-bĭv′or-oŭs, *a.* Feeding on
Her-cū′le-an, *a.* [From *Hercules*, a Gr. hero famous for his strength.] Very strong, great, or difficult.
Hērd, *n.* A collection, as of beasts; a drove. — *v. i.* or *t.* To associate in herds.
Hērd′man, } *n.* An owner
Hērds′man, } or keeper of herds. [or state.
Hēre (85), *adv.* In this place
Hēre′a-bout′, } *adv.* About
Hēre′a-bouts′, } or near this place.
Here-ăft′er, *adv.* In time after the present. — *n.* A future state. [account.
Here-ăt′, *adv.* At this; on this
Here-bȳ′, *adv.* By this.
Hĕr′e-dĭt′a-ment, *n.* Hereditary property.
He-rĕd′i-ta-ry, *a.* Descending by inheritance.
Here-ĭn′, *adv.* In this.
Here-ōf′ (-ŏf′ *or* ŏv′), *adv.* Of this; from this.
Here-ŏn′, } *adv.* On or
Hēre′up-ŏn′, } upon this.
Hĕr′e-si-ärch, *n.* A chief heretic.
Hĕr′e-sy, *n.* A fundamental error in doctrine.
Hĕr′e-tĭc (120), *n.* One who errs in religious faith.
He-rĕt′ĭc-al, *a.* Containing heresy; not orthodox.
Hēre-tō′, } *adv.* To this;
Hēre′un-tō′, } unto this.
Hēre′to-fōre′, *adv.* Formerly.
Hēre-with′, or Hēre-with′, *adv.* With this.
Hĕr′i-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being inherited.
Hĕr′i-tage, *n.* Inheritance.
Her-măph′ro-dīte, *n.* An animal or plant uuiting both sexes.
Her-măph′ro-dĭt′ĭc, *a.* Partaking of both sexes.
Hēr′me-neū′tĭcs, *n. sing.* The art or science of interpreting the Scriptures.
Her-mĕt′ĭc, } *a.* Chemical;
Her-mĕt′ĭc-al, } perfectly close; air-tight. [ly.
Her-mĕt′ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* Close-
Hĕr′mit, *n.* [Gr. *herēmitēs*, fr. *herēmos*, solitary.] One who lives in solitude.
Hĕr′mit-age, *n.* A hermit's dwelling.
Hĕr′ni-a, *n.* A rupture.
Hē′ro (86), *n.* (*pl.* Hē′rōes, 140.) A brave man; a great person.
He-rō′ĭc, } *a.* Becoming a
He-rō′ĭc-al, } hero; bold.
He-rō′ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* Intrepidly; courageously.
Hĕr′o-ĭne, *n.* A female hero.
Hĕr′o-ĭsm, *n.* Distinguished bravery; gallantry. [bird.
Hĕr′on, *n.* A large wading
Hĕr′ring, *n.* A small fish.
Hērs, *pron.* Possessive form of *She.* [person.
Her-sĕlf′, *pron.* The female in
Hĕs′i-tan-cy, *n.* Uncertainty; doubt.
Hĕs′i-tāte, *v. i.* To pause in doubt; to stop in speaking. — SYN. To waver; falter.
Hĕs′i-tā′tion, *n.* A pausing; a stammering in speech.
Hĕs′per, *n.* The evening star.
Hes-pē′ri-an, *n.* Western.
Hĕt′e-ro-dŏx, *a.* Contrary to an acknowledged standard, as the Bible; erroneous.
Hĕt′e-ro-dŏx′y, *n.* Heresy.
Hĕt′e-ro-gē′ne-oŭs, *a.* Of a different nature.
Hew, *v. t.* [*imp.* HEWED; *p. p.* HEWED, HEWN.] To cut off chips and pieces of; to chop; to form laboriously.
Hew′er, *n.* One who hews.
Hĕx′a-gon, *n.* A figure with six sides and angles.


Hexagon.

Hex-ăg′o-nal (117), *a.* Having six sides and angles.
Hex′a-hē′dron, *n.* A cube.
Hex-ăm′e-ter, *n.* A kind of verse of six metrical feet.
Hex-ăn′gu-lar, *a.* Having six angles.
Hey, } *interj.* of exulta-
Hey′dāy, } tion or surprise.
Hī-ā′tus, *n.* A chasm; a gap.
Hī-bēr′nal, *a.* Pertaining to winter.
Hī′ber-nāte, *v. i.* To pass the winter in seclusion, as some beasts.
Hī′ber-nā′tion, *n.* Act of hibernating. [Ireland.
Hī-bēr′ni-an, *n.* A native of
Hī-bēr′ni-cĭsm, *n.* An Irish phrase or idiom.
Hĭc′cough (hĭk′up), *n.* A spasmodic affection of the stomach. — *v. i.* To have a hiccough.
Hĭck′o-ry, *n.* A walnut tree.
Hĭd, } *n.* Not seen or
Hĭd′den, } known; concealed.
Hīde, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* HID; *p. p.* HID, HIDDEN.] [Icel. *hyda*, to spread *hides* over.] To conceal; to cover; to keep close. — *n.* Skin of a beast.
Hīde′-bound, *a.* Having the skin too tight.
Hĭd′e-oŭs, *a.* Shocking to the eye or ear. — SYN. Frightful; horrible; ghastly.
Hĭd′e-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Horribly.
Hĭd′e-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being hideous.
Hīe (134), *v. i.* To hasten.
Hī′e-rärch, *n.* The chief of a sacred order.
Hī′e-rärch′al, } *a.* Per-
Hī′e-rärch′ĭc-al, } taining to a hierarchy.
Hī′e-rärch′y, *n.* Dominion in sacred things; order of celestial beings.
Hī′e-răt′ĭc, *a.* Relating to priests; sacerdotal.
Hī′e-ro-glўph, } *n.* A mys-
Hī′e-ro-glўph′ĭc, } tical symbol in ancient writing.
Hī′e-ro-glўph′ĭc-al, } *a.* Expressive of meaning by symbols.
Hī′e-rŏg′ra-phy, *n.* Sacred writing.

Hī-ĕr'o-phănt, or Hī'e-ro-phănt', *n.* A chief priest.

Hig'gle, *v. i.* To carry provisions about for sale; to chaffer.

Hig'gler, *n.* One who higgles.

High (hī), *a.* Elevated; lofty; exorbitant, exalted; dear.—*adv.* Aloft; eminently. — *n.* A high place.

High'-bŏrn (hī'-), *a.* Being of noble extraction.

High'-flōwn (hī'-), *a.* Elevated; lofty; proud.

High'land (hī'-), *n.* A mountainous country.

High'land-er (hī'-), *n.* A Scotch mountaineer.

High'-mĭnd'ed (hī'-), *a.* Arrogant; magnanimous.

High'ness (hī'-), *n.* Altitude; height; a title of honor.

High'-priĕst (hī'-), *n.* The chief priest. [great degree.

High'ly (hī'-), *adv.* In a

Hight (hīt), *n.* See *Height.*

High'-prĕss'ūre (hī'-), *n.* Pressure exceeding about 50 pounds on the square inch.

High'-spĭr'it-ed (hī'-), *a.* Irascible; bold; daring.

High'wāy (hī'-), *n.* A public road.

High'wāy-man (hī'-), *n.* A robber on the public road.

High'-wrought (hī'rawt), *a.* Wrought with great skill.

Hĭ-lăr'i-ty, or Hĭ-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Mirth; gayety.

Hill (123), *n.* An elevation of land. — *v. t.* To draw earth around. [inence.

Hĭll'ock (127), *n.* A small em-

Hill'y, *a.* Abounding with hills. [sword, &c.

Hilt, *n.* The handle of a

Him, *pron.* Objective case of *He.* [form of *He.*

Him-sĕlf', *pron.* Emphatic

Hind, *a.* Backward; back. — *n.* Female of the red deer; a rustic.

Hĭnd'er, *a.* On the rear.

Hĭn'der (130), *v. t.* To impede the progress of; to keep back. —Syn. To stop; interrupt; check; retard.

Hĭn'der-ance, } *n.* Act of de-
Hĭn'drance, } laying; impediment.

Hĭnd'mōst, } *a.* Behind
Hĭnd'er-mōst, } all others.

Hĭn'doo, } *n.* A native of
Hĭn'dŭ, } Hindostan.

Hinge, *n.* [Allied to *hang.*] The joint on which a door turns. — *v. i.* To turn or depend.

Hint, *v. t.* To suggest. — *v. i.* To allude to. — *n.* Slight allusion.

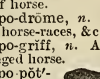
Hip, *n.* Joint of the thigh.

Hip'po-gĕn'tăur, *n.* A fabulous monster, half man and half horse.

Hip'po-drōme, *n.* A circus for horse-races, &c.

Hip'po-grĭff, *n.* A fabulous winged horse.

Hip'po-pŏt'a-mus, *n.* The river horse; a large African quadruped allied to the hog.



Hippopotamus.

Hip'-rōof, *n.* A roof with an angle.

Hip'shŏt, *a.* Having one hip lower than the other.

Hire, *v. t.* To engage for pay; to bribe. — *n.* Wages; reward.

Hīre'ling, *n.* A mercenary. — *a.* Serving for wages merely.

Hir-sūte', *a.* Shaggy; rough with hair. [case of *He.*

His (124), *pron.* Possessive

His'pid, *a.* Set with bristles.

Hiss (124), *v. i.* or *t.* To make, or to condemn by, a sibilant sound. — *n.* A sibilant noise; expression of contempt.

Hiss'ing, *n.* Sibilant sound; expression of contempt.

Hist, *interj.* Hush; be silent.

His-tō'ri-an, *n.* A writer or compiler of history.

His-tŏr'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
His-tŏr'ic-al, } to history; containing history.

His-tŏr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of history.

His-tō'ri-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer of history.

His-tō'ri-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The writing of history.

His'to-ry, *n.* A continuous narrative of events.

His'tri-ŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the theater; theatrical.

Hit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HIT.] To strike; to accord with. — *n.* A striking; a blow; a lucky chance.

Hitch, *v. t.* To catch or fasten. — *v. i.* To move by jerks; to fidget. — *n.* A knot; noose; impediment; jerk.

Hĭth'er, *adv.* To this place. — *a.* Nearest to the speaker.

Hĭth'er-mōst, *a.* Nearest this way; hither.

Hĭth'er-tō', *adv.* To this time or place; as yet; until now.

Hĭth'er-ward, *adv.* This way; hither.

Hīve, *n.* A box for bees to live in. — *v.* To collect into a hive.

Hīves, *n. pl.* The croup.

Hō, } *interj.* Halloo; attend;
Hōa, } — a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach. [white.

Hōar, *a.* Gray with age;

Hōard, *v. t.* To collect; to amass. — *n.* A store laid up; a treasure.

Hōar'-frōst, *n.* Dew frozen.

Hōar'i-ness (135), *n.* State of being hoary.

Hōarse, *a.* Having the voice rough or husky.

Hōarse'ly, *adv.* With a hoarse voice.

Hōarse'ness, *n.* State of being hoarse.

Hōar'y, *a.* Gray; whitish.

Hōax, *n.* Deception for sport. — *v. t.* To deceive for sport.

Hŏb, *n.* Flat part of a grate at the side.

Hŏb'ble, *v. i.* To walk lamely. — *n.* A halting walk.

Hŏb'by, *n.* A nag; a child's horse; a favorite object.

Hŏb'by-hŏrse, *n.* A hobby.

Hŏb'gŏb-lin, *n.* Apparition.

Hŏck, *n.* The joint between the knee and fetlock; a Rhenish wine. — *v. t.* To hamstring.

Hō'eus-pō'eus, *n.* A juggler, or juggler's trick. [mortar.

Hōd, *n.* A bricklayer's tray for

Hŏdge'pŏdge, } *n.* [From Fr.
Hŏtch'pŏtch, } *hocher,* to shake, and *pot,* pot.] A mixed mass; a medley.

Hō'di-ĕr'nal, *a.* Of to-day.

Hōd'man (143), *n.* A man who carries mortar to a mason.

Hoe (140), *n.* A farmer's tool. — *v. t.* (133, 137) To cut, dig, or weed, with a hoe.

Hŏg, *n.* A swine; a greedy fellow.

Hŏg'gĭsh, *a.* Filthy; greedy.

Hŏgs'hĕad, *n.* A measure of 63 gallons; a butt. [romp.

Hoi'den, *n.* A bold girl; a

Hoist, *v. t.* To raise; to lift. — *n.* Act of raising up.

Hoi'ty-toi'ty, *interj.* noting surprise or disapprobation.

Hōld (18), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HELD.] To stop; to restrain; to grasp; to receive; to possess; to keep. — *v. i.* To endure; to refrain. — *n.* Catch; support; custody; interior of a ship.

Höld'er, *n.* One who holds; something by which a thing may be held.
Höld'fast, *n.* An iron hook.
Hole, *n.* A hollow place; a cavity or perforation; cell.
Hŏl'i-dāy, *n.* A festival day.
Hō'li-ness (135), *n.* Perfect rectitude; a title of the pope. — Syn. Purity; piety; sanctity; sacredness.
Hŏl'lōa, } *interj.* used in an-
Hol-lō', } swer to a call.
Hŏl'lo, or Hol-lō', } *v. i.* To
Hŏl'là, } call out.
Hŏl'land, *n.* A kind of linen.
Hŏl'lands, *n.* A kind of gin.
Hŏl'lōw, *n.* Empty; not solid; deceitful; low; deep. — *n.* A low place; a hole. — *v. t.* To make hollow.
Hŏl'lōw-ness, *n.* State of being hollow; insincerity.
Hŏl'ly, *n.* An evergreen tree.
Hŏl'ly-hŏck, *n.* A flowering plant.
Hŏlm (hōm, 18), *n.* The evergreen oak.
Hŏl'o-caust, *n.* A wholeburnt sacrifice.
Hŏl'o-grăph, *n.* A deed or will written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand.
Hŏl'ster (18), *n.* A horseman's case for pistols.
Hō'ly, *a.* Perfectly pure; consecrated; pious; godly; sanctified. [tival.
Hō'ly-dāy, *n.* A religious fes-
Hŏm'ăge, *n.* Reverence; worship; respect.
Hōme (18), *n.* One's dwelling-house; one's country. — *a.* Domestic; close; severe; poignant. — *adv.* To the point.
Hōme'-bôrn, } *a.* Native; do-
Hōme'-brĕd, } mestic.
Hōme'li-ness, *n.* Plainness.
Hōme'less, *a.* Having no home.
Hōme'ly (18), *a.* Plain; not handsome; coarse. [home.
Hōme'-nīāde, *a.* Made at
Hŏ'me-o-păth'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to homeopathy.
Hŏ'me-ŏp'a-thy, *n.* A medical theory founded on the principle that a medicine which will cause will also cure a disease.
Hōme'sĭck, *a.* Sick from being away from home.
Hōme'spun, *a.* Made in the family; coarse; plain; rude.
Hōme'stĕad, *n.* Home or seat of a family. [home.
Hōme'ward, *adv.* Toward
Hŏm'i-çĭ'dal, *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous.
Hŏm'i-çīde, *n.* [Lat. *homicidium*, fr. *homo*, man, and *cædere*, to kill.] The killing of one human being by another. [of preaching.
Hŏm'i-lĕt'ĭcs, *n. sing.* Science
Hŏm'i-ly, *n.* A familiar religious discourse.
Hŏm'i-ny, *n.* Food of maize broken coarse and boiled.
Ho-mo-gĕ'ne-oŭs, *a.* Being of the same kind throughout.
Hŏm'o-nym, } *n.* A word hav-
Hŏm'o-nyme, } ing the same sound as another, but different from it in meaning.
Ho-mŏn'y-moŭs, *a.* Equivocal; ambiguous.
Hōne, *n.* A whetstone for sharpening tools on. — *v. t.* To sharpen on a hone.
Hŏn'est (ŏn'est), *a.* Upright in dealing; just; sincere; true.
Hŏn'est-ly (ŏn'est-) *adv.* Uprightly; justly.
Hŏn'est-y (ŏn'est-), *n.* Justice; truth; probity.
Hŏn'ey (hŭn'ŷ, 39), *n.* Sweet juice collected by bees from flowers.
Hŏn'ey-cōmb (-kōm), *n.* Cells of wax for holding honey.
Hŏn'eyĕd (136), *a.* Covered with honey; sweet; flattering.
Hŏn'ey-dew, *n.* A sweet substance found on plants in small drops.
Hŏn'ey-mōon, *n.* First month after marriage.
Hŏn'ey-sŭck'le, *n.* A sweet-scented flowering plant.
Hŏn'or (ŏn'ur, 155), *n.* Esteem paid to worth; reputation; bravery; dignity; a title. — *v. t.* To esteem; to exalt; to accept and pay.
Hŏn'or-a-ble (ŏn'ur-), *a.* Worthy of honor; actuated by noble motives; illustrious; conferring honor.
Hŏn'or-a-bly (ŏn'ur-), *adv.* With honor; nobly.
Hŏn'or-a-ry (ŏn'ur-), *a.* Conferring honor.
Hŏod, *n.* A covering for the head. — *v. t.* To furnish with a hood; to hide.
Hŏod'wĭnk, *v. t.* To blind; to cover. [beast's foot.
Hŏof, *n.* The horny part of a
Hŏof'bound, *a.* Having dry, contracted hoofs.
Hŏofed (hŏoft), *a.* Furnished with hoofs
Hŏok, *n.* A bent piece of iron. — *v. t.* To catch or fasten with a hook.
Hŏoked (hŏok'ed *or* hŏokt, 57), *n.* Having the form of a hook.
Hŏop, or Hōop, *n.* A band of wood or iron for a cask. — *v. t.* To fasten with hoops.
Hŏop, *v. i.* To cry out; to whoop.
Hŏop'ing-cough (-kawf), *n.* A convulsive cough.
Hŏot, *n.* A shout of contempt. — *v. t.* (130) To shout at in contempt. — *v. i.* To cry, as an owl.
Hōp (129), *v. i.* To jump on one leg; to skip lightly. — *n.* A leap on one leg; a dance; an aromatic plant.
Hōpe (18), *n.* Desire of good joined with expectation. — *v.* To desire with expectation.
Hōpe'ful (135), *a.* Full of hope; giving hope or promise.
Hōpe'ful-ly, *adv.* With hope.
Hōpe'less, *a.* Destitute of hope. — Syn. Despairing; desponding; forlorn. [hope.
Hōpe'less-ly, *adv.* Without
Hōpe'less-ness, *n.* Destitution of hope; despair.
Hŏp'per. *n.* One who hops; part of a mill.
Hŏp'ple, *v. t.* To tie the feet of loosely together.
Hō'ral, } *a.* Relating to
Hō'ra-ry, } an hour.
Hŏrde, *n.* A wandering tribe or troop.
Ho-rĭ'zon (115), *n.* The apparent junction of the earth and sky.
Hŏr'i-zŏn'tal, *a.* Parallel to the horizon; level.
Hŏr'i-zŏn'tal-ly, *adv.* In a horizontal direction.
Hôrn, *n.* The hard pointed growth on an animal's head; a wind instrument.
Hôrn'-bŏok, *n.* A primer; — formerly covered with horn to protect it. [horns.
Hôrned, *a.* Furnished with
Hôr'net, *n.* [Named from its large antennæ, or *horns*.] A large, strong kind of wasp.
Hôrn'pīpe, *n.* A tune; a dance. [horn.
Hôrn'y, *a.* Made of, or like,
Ho-rŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Art of constructing dials.
Hŏr'o-loġe, *n.* A time-piece of any kind.
Hŏr'o-lŏġ'ĭc-al, *a.* Relating to horology. [uring time.
Ho-rŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Art of meas-

Hŏr'o-sĕ'ōpe, *n.* Aspect of planets at the hour of birth.

Hŏr'ri-ble, *a.* Exciting, or tending to excite, horror; frightful; awful.

Hŏr'ri-bly, *adv.* Frightfully.

Hŏr'rid, *a* Dreadful; hideous; horrible.

Hŏr'rid-ly, *adv.* Shockingly.

Hor-rif'ĭc, *a.* Causing horror.

Hŏr'ror, *n.* A shuddering with fear; terror.

Hŏrse, *n.* A well-known quadruped; cavalry; a wooden frame. [horse.

Hŏrse'băck, *n.* Back of a

Hŏrse'-chest'nut, *n.* A kind of shade-tree and its fruit.

Hŏrse'-gŭārdş, *n. pl.* Cavalry for guards. [horses.

Hŏrse'-hāir, *n.* The hair of

Hŏrse'-jŏck'ey, *n.* One who makes a practice of buying and selling horses.

Hŏrse'-läugh (-läf), *n.* A loud, coarse laugh.

Hŏrse'-lĭt'ter, *n.* A carriage borne on poles between horses. [rides on horseback.

Hŏrse'man (143), *n.* One who

Hŏrse'man-shĭp, *n.* Art of riding and training horses.

Hŏrse'-plāy, *n.* Rough, rude play.

Hŏrse'-pow'er, *n.* Power of a horse or its equivalent; 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute. [horses.

Hŏrse'-race, *n.* A race by

Hŏrse'-răd'ish, *n.* A vegetable having a very pungent root, used as a condiment.

Hŏrse'-shoe (-shōō), *n.* An iron shoe for a horse.

Hŏrse'-thĭef (142), *n.* One who steals horses.

Hŏrse'whip, *n.* A whip for driving horses. — *v. t.* To lash with a horsewhip. [sel.

Hor-tā'tion, *n.* Advice; counHŏr'ta-tĭve, } *a.* Giving adHŏr'ta-to-ry, } monition.

Hôr'ti-cŭlt'ūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to horticulture.

Hôr'ti-cŭlt'ūre (-kŭl'tyŭr), *n.* Culture of a garden.

Hôr'ti-cŭlt'ūr-ĭst, *n.* One skilled in gardening.

†**Hŏr'tus-Sĭc'cus,** *n.* [Lat., a dry garden.] A collection of dried plants.

Ho-şān'nà, *n.* Praise to God.

Hōşe, *n.* (*pl.* Hōşe, 146.) Stockings; covering for the legs; a flexible pipe for conveying water.

Hō'şier (hō'zher), *n.* One who deals in stockings.

Hō'şier-y (hō'zher-y), *n.* Stockings, socks, &c.

Hōs'pi-ta-ble, *a.* Kind to strangers or guests. — Syn. Generous; liberal.

Hōs'pi-ta-bly, *adv.* In a hospitable manner.

Hōs'pi-tal, *n.* A building for the sick or insane.

Hōs'pi-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Gratuitous entertainment of strangers and guests.

Hōst, *n.* One who entertains a stranger; an army; sacrifice of the mass; the consecrated wafer.

Hōs'tage, *n.* A person given as a pledge for the performance of certain conditions.

Hōst'ess, *n.* A female host; a landlady.

Hōs'tile (54), *a.* Unfriendly; opposite. [public foe.

Hos-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Enmity of a

Hōst'ler (hŏs'ler *or* ŏs'ler), *n.* One who has the care of horses. [eager; fiery.

Hōt (129), *a.* Having heat;

Hōt'-bĕd, *n.* A garden bed covered with glass. [ers.

Ho-tĕl', *n.* An inn for travel-

Hōt'-hĕad'ed, *a.* Of ardent passions.

Hōt'-house, *n.* A house kept warm to shelter plants. [ly.

Hōt'ly, *adv.* Violently; keen-

Hōt'-prĕss, *v. t.* To press between hot plates, so as to make smooth and glossy.

Hōt'spur, *n.* A rash person.

Hough (hŏk), *n.* The ham. — *v. t.* To hamstring.

Hound, *n.* A dog for hunting.

Hour (our), *n.* Twenty-fourth of a day; a particular time.

Hour'-glăss (our'-), *n.* A glass to show time by the escape of sand.

Hour'-hănd (our'-), *n.* The hand of a clock or watch which points to the hour.

Hour'ĭ (hour'ў), *n.* [Ar. *hûr*, black-eyed (ones).] A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise.

Hour'ly (our'-), *a.* Done, or happening, every hour; frequent. — *adv.* Every hour.

House, *n.* A place of abode; a family; branch of the legislature; a quorum.

House (houz, 88), *v. t.* To put under shelter; to harbor.

House'-breāk'er, *n.* One who breaks into a house.

House'-breāk'ing, *n.* Act of breaking into a house to steal.

House'hōld, *n.* A family living together. — *a.* Domestic.

House'hōld-er, *n.* One who keeps house.

House'keep-er, *n.* One who occupies a house.

House'keep-ing, *n.* Care of domestic concerns. [plant.

House'leek, *n.* A succulent

House'less, *a.* Destitute of a house. [servant.

House'māid, *n.* A female

House'wĭfe (*or* hŭz'wĭf), *n.* Mistress of a family; female ecouomist.

House'wĭfe-ry (hŭz'wĭf-rў), *n.* Female management of domestic concerns.

Hous'ing, *n.* A shelter; a saddle-cloth.

Hōve, *imp.* of *Heave.*

Hŏv'el, *n.* A shed; a cottage.

Hŏv'er, *v. i.* To flap the wings; to move to and fro near.

How, *adv.* In what manner; to what extent; for what reason.

How-bē'it, *adv.* Nevertheless.

How-ĕv'er, *adv.* Nevertheless; still; though; yet.

How'itz-er (-its-), *n.* A kind of mortar or cannon for throwing shells.

Howl, *v. i.* To cry as a dog or wolf. — *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf.

Howl'et, *n.* An owl; an owlet.

How'so-ĕv'er, *adv.* However.

Hoy (140), *n.* A small coasting vessel.

Hŭb, *n.* The nave of a wheel.

Hŭb'bub, *n.* Uproar; tumult.

Hŭck'ster, *n.* A retailer of small articles.

Hŭd'dle, *v. i.* or *t.* To crowd together. — *n.* A crowd without order; confusion.

Hūe, *n.* Color; dye; a clamor.

Hŭff (123), *n.* A swell of anger. — *v.* To bluster. [gant.

Hŭff'ish, *a.* Insolent; arro-

Hŭff'y, *a.* Swelled; arrogant.

Hŭg, *v. t.* To embrace closely; to sail near. — *n.* A close embrace.

Hūge, *a.* Bulky; vast.

Hūge'ly, *adv.* Immensely.

Hū'gue-not (-gē-), *n.* A French Protestant of the 16th cent.

Hŭlk, *n.* Body of an old ship.

Hŭll (123), *n.* The outer covering of a nut, or of grain; frame of a ship. — *v. i.* To strip off the hulls of; to husk; to pierce the hull of.

Hŭm, *v.* To sing low; to buzz. — *n.* A low, buzzing sound; deception.

Hū′man, *a.* Belonging to mankind; not divine.

Hu-māne′, *a.* Benevolent; kind; compassionate. [ness.

Hu-māne′ly, *adv.* With kind-

Hū′man-ist, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of human nature.

Hu-măn′i-ty, *n.* The nature of man; mankind; kind disposition; (*pl.*) grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and the ancient languages.

Hū′man-īze, *v. t.* To render humane. [man race.

Hū′man-kĭnd, *n.* The hu-

Hū′man-ly, *adv.* After the manner of men.

Hŭm′ble, *a.* Low in feelings or condition. — SYN. Lowly; modest; unassuming; meek. — *v. t.* To make humble; to bring low; to abase.

Hŭm′bly, *adv.* In a humble manner; without pride.

Hŭm′bug, *n.* An imposition; a hoax. — *v. t.* (139) To impose upon; to hoax.

Hŭm′drum, *n.* A stupid fellow. — *a.* Dull; stupid.

Hū′mer-al, *a.* Pertaining to the shoulder.

Hū′mĭd, *a.* Moist; damp.

Hu-mĭd′i-ty, } *n.* Moisture;
Hū′mid-ness, } dampness.

Hu-mĭl′i-āte, *v. t.* To humble; to mortify; to abase.

Hu-mĭl′i-ā′tion, *n.* Act of humbling; state of being humbled. [mind.

Hu-mĭl′i-ty, *n.* Lowliness of

Hŭm′ming-bīrd, *n.* A very small bird noted for the swift motion and noise of its wings.

Hū′mor (*or* yu′mur, 155), *n.* Moisture; any animal fluid; temper; disposition; a delicate kind of wit; pleasantry. — *v. t.* To gratify; to indulge by compliance.

Hū′mor-al (*or* yu′mur-), *a.* Pertaining to the humors.

Hū′mor-ist (*or* yu′mur-), *n.* A wag; a droll.

Hū′mor-oŭs (*or* yu′mur-), *a.* Exhibiting humor; jocular; waggish; pleasant; playful.

Hū′mor-oŭs-ly (*or* yu′mur-), *adv.* With pleasantry.

Hū′mor-sŏme (*or* yu′mur-), *a.* Influenced by humor; droll.

Hump, *n.* A swelling, as of flesh; protuberance.

Hump′băck, *n.* A person with a crooked back.

Hŭnch, *n.* A protuberance. — *v. t.* To push with the elbow; to crook the back.

Hŭn′dred, *a.* Ten times ten. — *n.* The sum of ten times ten; territorial division.

Hŭn′dredth, *a.* Ordinal of a hundred.

Hŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Hang.*

Hŭn′ger (79), *n.* Craving appetite. — *v. i.* To crave food.

Hŭn′gered, *a.* Hungry.

Hŭn′gri-ly, *adv.* In a hungry manner.

Hŭn′gry, *a.* Feeling distress from want of food.

Hŭnks, *n.* A miser.

Hŭnt, *v. t.* To chase, as game; to seek for. — *v. i.* To go in pursuit of game. — *n.* Chase of game; pursuit; pack of hounds.

Hŭnt′er, *n.* One who hunts.

Hŭnt′ress, *n.* A female hunter.

Hŭnts′man (143), *n.* A man who hunts.

Hŭr′dle, *n.* A texture of twigs; a crate; a sledge.

Hŭrl, *v. t.* To throw with violence. — *n.* Act of throwing with violence. [bustle.

Hŭr′ly-bŭr′ly, *n.* Tumult;

Hur-rā′, } *interj.* of joy or
Hŭr-rāh′, } triumph.

Hŭr′ri-cāne, *n.* A violent storm or tempest.

Hŭr′ry, *v. t.* To hasten. — *v. i.* To move hastily. — *n.* Great haste.

Hŭrt, *n.* Whatever injures or harms. — SYN. Injury; harm; damage. — *v. t.* (*imp.* & *p. p.* HURT.) To wound or bruise; to injure; to harm.

Hŭrt′fŭl, *a.* Injurious.

Hŭrt′fŭl-ly, *adv.* Injuriously.

Hŭs′bănd, *n.* A man married to a woman. — *v. t.* To manage frugally. [farmer.

Hŭs′band-man (143), *n.* A

Hŭs′band-ry, *n.* Tillage; domestic economy.

Hŭsh, *a.* Still; silent; calm. — *v. t.* To silence; to quiet.

Hŭsh′-mŏn′ey (-mŭn′ў), *n.* A bribe to secrecy.

Hŭsk, *n.* Covering of certain fruits. — *v. t.* To strip the husks from. [harshness.

Hŭsk′i-ness, *n.* Dryness;

Hŭsk′y, *a.* Abounding with husks; hoarse; rough in tone; harsh.

Hus′sär′ (hŏo-zär′), *n.* A mounted soldier.

Hŭs′sy, *n.* [Contracted from *housewife*, housewife.] A worthless woman.

Hŭs′tings, *n. pl.* A place where the election of a member of parliament is held.

Hŭs′tle (hŭs′sl), *v. t.* To shake together in confusion.

Hus′wife (hŭz′zĭf *or* hŭz′wif), *n.* A female housekeeper.

Hŭs′wife-ry (hŭz′zĭf-, *or* hŭz′wif-), *n.* Female management of domestic concerns.

Hŭt, *n.* A poor cottage or mean abode. — *v. t.* To furnish with huts.

Hŭtch, *n.* A chest or box.

Huz-zā′, *interj.* expressing joy or exultation. — *n.* A shout of joy. — *v. i.* (137) To shout in joy. [plant.

Hў′a-cĭnth, *n.* A flowering

Hў′brid or **Hўb′rid,** *n.* A mongrel.

Hў′brid, or **Hўb′rid,** } *a.* Pro-
Hўb′rid-oŭs, } duced by the mixture of two species; mongrel.

Hў′drā (140), *n.* A fabulous monster with many heads.

Hў′drant, *n.* A pipe to discharge water from an aqueduct. [hydraulics.

Hў-drau′lĭc, *a.* Relating to

Hў-drau′lĭcs, *n. sing.* The science which treats of fluids in motion.

†**Hў′dro-cĕph′a-lŭs,** *n.* Dropsy of the brain.

Hў′dro-gen, *n.* An inflammable gas which is one of the elements of water.

Hў-drŏg′ra-pher, *n.* One versed in hydrography.

Hў′dro-grăph′ĭc, *a.* Relating to hydrography.

Hў-drŏg′ra-phy, *n.* Description and representation by charts, of seas, lakes, rivers, &c. [water.

Hў-drŏl′o-gy, *n.* Science of

Hў-drŏm′e-tĕr, *n.* An instrument to determine the specific gravities, and thence the strength of liquids.

Hў-drŏm′e-try, *n.* Art of measuring the density of fluids. [to hydropathy.

Hў′dro-păth′ĭc, *a.* Relating

Hy-drŏp′a-thĭst, *n.* One who practices, or who believes in, hydropathy.

Hў-drŏp′a-thy, *n.* The water-cure; use of water to cure diseases.

Hў′dro-phō′bi-à, *n.* Dread of water; canine madness.

Hў-drŏp′ĭc-al, *a.* Dropsical.

Hў′dro-stăt′ĭc, } *a.* Re-
Hў′dro-stăt′ĭc-al, } lating to hydrostatics.

Hў′dro-stăt′ĭcs, *n. sing.* The science which treats of the properties of fluids at rest.

Hȳ-ē″mal, *a.* Pertaining to winter; wintry.

Hȳ-ē″nà, *n.* [Gr. *huaina*, orig. a sow.] A carnivorous animal of Asia and Africa.


Hyena.

Hȳ′gi-ēne, *n.* Science of the preservation of health.

Hȳ-grŏm′e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere.

Hȳ′men, *n.* The god of marriage.

Hȳ′men-ē′al, } *a.* Pertaining
Hȳ′men-ē′an, } to marriage. — *n.* A marriage song; an epithalamium.

Hȳmn (hĭm), *n.* A song of praise. — *v. t.* (78) To praise in songs.

Hȳp, *n.* Melancholy.

Hȳ-pĕr′bo-là, *n.* A curve formed by a certain section of a cone.

Hȳ-pĕr′bo-le, *n.* Exaggeration.


Hyperbola.

Hȳ′per-bŏl′ie-al, *a.* Exaggerating or extenuating.

Hȳ′per-bō′re-an, *a.* Northern.

Hȳ′per-crit′ĭc, *n.* A critic exact beyond reason.

Hȳ′per-crit′ie-al, *a.* Critical beyond use or reason.

Hȳ′per-crit′i-çĭsm, *n.* Excessive rigor of criticism.

Hȳ′phen (55), *n.* [Gr. *huphen*, for *huph' hen*, into one.] The mark (-) used to join syllables or the parts of some compound words.

Hȳp′o-chŏn′dri-à, *n.* Gloomy depression of spirits.

Hȳp′o-chŏn′dri-ăc, *n.* One affected with low spirits.

Hȳp′o-chon-drĭ′ac-al, *a.* Melancholy; dejected.

Hȳ-pŏc′ri-sy, *n.* Dissimulation; insincerity.

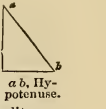
Hȳp′o-crĭte, *n.* A dissembler; a false pretender to virtue or piety.

Hȳp′o-crĭt′ie-al, *a.* Insincere.

Hȳp′o-crĭt′ie-al-ly, *adv.* Insincerely.

Hȳ′po-stăt′ĭe } (*or* hĭp′o-),
Hȳ′po-stăt′ic-al } *a.* Constitutive; elementary; distinctly personal.

Hȳ-pŏt′e-nūse, or Hȳ-pŏt′e-nūse, *n.* Longest side of a right-angled triangle.



a b, Hypotenuse.

Hȳ-pŏth′e-eāte, or Hȳ-pŏth′e-eāte, *v. t.* To pledge for the security of a creditor.

Hȳ′poth-e-eā′tion, or Hȳ-pŏth′e-eā′tion, *n.* Act of pledging as security.

Hȳ-pŏth′e-sis, or Hȳ-pŏth′e-sis (*pl.* Hy-pŏth′e-sēs, hī- *or* hĭ-), *n.* Supposition; proposition assumed.

Hȳ′po-thĕt′ie-al (*or* hĭp′o-), *a.* Supposed.

Hȳ′po-thĕt′ic-al-ly (*or* hĭp′o-), *adv.* Upon supposition.

Hȳ′son (hī′sn), *n.* [Chinese *hi-tshun*, lit. first crop.] A fragrant species of green tea.

Hȳs′sop (hĭs′sup *or* hī′zup), *n.* An aromatic plant.

Hys-tĕr′ie, } *a.* Pertaining
Hys-tĕr′ic-al, } to hysteria; convulsive; fitful.

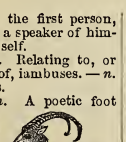
Hys-tĕr′ics, } *n.* A nervous
Hys-tē′ri-à, } affection characterized by alternate laughing and crying.

I.

I, *pron.* of the first person, used by a speaker of himself; one's self.

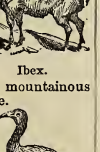
Ī-ăm′bie, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, iambuses. — *n.* An iambus.

Ī-ăm′bus, *n.* A poetic foot consisting of a long and a short, or an accented and an unaccented, syllable.


Ibex.

Ībex (140), *n.* A kind of goat found in the mountainous parts of Europe.

Ībis, *n.* A wading bird formerly reverenced in Egypt.


Ibis.

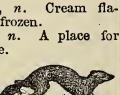
Īçe, *n.* [A.-S. *is*, fr. Goth. *eisan*, to shine.] Water congealed to hardness; concreted sugar. — *v. t.* To cover with ice or concreted sugar.

Īçe′bĕrg, *n.* A mountain of floating ice.

Īçe′-erēam, *n.* Cream flavored and frozen.

Īçe′-house, *n.* A place for keeping ice.

Ieh-neū′-mon, *n.* A small animal in Egypt which destroys eggs.


Ichneumon.

Ieh-nŏg′ra-phy, *n.* Horizontal section of an object.

Ī′chôr (ī′kôr), *n.* A thin watery humor. [thin.

Ī′chor-oūs, *a.* Like ichor;

Ieh′thy-ŏl′o-ġist, *n.* One versed in ichthyology.

Ieh′thy-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* Part of zoölogy which treats of fishes.

Ī′çi-ele (ī′si-kl), *n.* A pendent mass of ice. [being icy.

Ī′çi-nc ss (135), *n.* State of

Ī-eŏn′e-clăst, *n.* A breaker or destroyer of images.

Ī′eon-ŏg′ra-phy, *n.* Description of ancient statues.

Ie-tĕr′ie, } *a.* Affected with
Ic-tĕr′ic-al, } jaundice.

Ī′çy, *a.* Abounding with, or resembling, ice.

Ī-dē′a (45, 140), *n.* A mental image; conception; notion; thought.

Ī-dē′al, *a.* Existing in idea or in fancy. — SYN. Visionary; fanciful; imaginary; unreal. — *n.* The conception of a thing in its most perfect state.

Ī-dē′al-īsm, *n.* The doctrine of ideal existence.

Ī′de-ăl′i-ty, *n.* A lively imagination united to a love of the beautiful. [tion.

Ī-dē′al-ly, *adv.* In imagina-

Ī-dēn′tie-al, *a.* Precisely the same. [identical manner.

Ī-dēn′tie-al-ly, *adv.* In an

Ī-dēn′ti-fi-eā′tion, *n.* Act of proving to be the same.

Ī-dēn′ti-fȳ, *v. t.* To prove to be the same.

Ī-dēn′ti-ty, *n.* Sameness.

Ĭdeş, *n.* The 15th day of

March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months.

Id'i-o-cy, *n.* Deficiency of understanding; imbecility.

Id'i-om, *n.* An expression peculiar to a language.

Id'i-om-at'ic, *a.* Peculiar to a language.

Id'i-o-sȳn'cra-sy, *n.* A peculiarity of bodily or mental constitution.

Id'i-ot, *n.* A natural fool.

Id'i-ot'ic, *a.* Like an idiot.

Id'i-ot-ism, *n.* An idiom; idiocy.

I'dle, *a.* Not occupied; trifling. — *v. t.* To spend idly.

I'dle-ness, *n.* Inaction.

I'dler, *n.* One who idles.

I'dly, *adv.* Sluggishly; vainly; lazily; carelessly.

I'dol, *n.* An image worshiped.

I-dŏl'a-ter, *n.* A worshiper of idols; a pagan.

I-dŏl'a-tress, *n.* A female idolater. [idols.

I-dŏl'a-trize, *v. i.* To worship

I-dŏl'a-trous, *a.* Given to, or consisting in, idolatry.

I-dŏl'a-try, *n.* Worship of idols; excessive attachment.

I'dol-ize, *v. t.* To love to excess or adoration.

I'dyl, or Id'yl, *n.* A short pastoral poem.

If (123), *v. t.* (but commonly classed among *conjunctions.*) Grant; allow; suppose; admit. [fire.

Ig'ne-oŭs, *a.* Consisting of

†Ig'nis-fat'u-us, *n.* A kind of meteor seen after dark in marshy places.

Ig-nite', *v. t.* or *i.* To kindle.

Ig-nit'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

Ig-ni'tion (-nish'un), *n.* Act of kindling or taking fire.

Ig-nō'ble, *a.* Of low birth; not honorable; base; mean.

Ig-nō'bly, *adv.* Meanly; basely; dishonorably.

Ig'no-min'i-oŭs, *a.* Very shamcful; dishonorable.

Ig'no-min-y, *n.* Public disgrace; infamy.

Ig'no-rā'mus, *n.* An ignorant person; a blockhead.

Ig'no-rance, *n.* Want of knowledge; illiteracy.

Ig'no-rant, *a.* Wanting knowledge; illiterate.

Ig'no-rant-ly, *adv.* Without knowledge.

Ig-nōre', *v. t.* To declare ignorance of; to refuse to take notice of.

Il'i-ăc, *a.* Pertaining to the lower bowels.

Ill (123), *a.* [Contracted from *evil.*] Bad; sick; indisposed. — *n.* Evil; harm; wickedness; misfortune. — *adv.* Not well; amiss.

Il-lāpse', *n.* Sudden entrance.

Il-lā'tion, *n.* An inference.

Il'la-tive, *a.* Capable of being inferred. [impolite.

Ill'-brĕd, *a.* Not well-bred;

Il-lē'gal, *a.* Contrary to law; unlawful. [ness.

Il'le-găl'i-ty, *n.* Unlawfulness.

Il-lē'gal-ly, *adv.* Unlawfully.

Il-lĕg'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being read. [be read.

Il-lĕg'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to

Il'le-ġit'i-ma-cy, *n.* Bastardy; want of genuineness.

Il'le-ġit'i-mate, *a.* Born out of wedlock; not genuine.

Ill-fā'vored, *a.* Ill-looking; ugly; homely.

Il-lĭb'er-al, *a.* Not generous; mean; not candid.

Il-lĭb'er-al-ly, *adv.* Meanly; uncandidly.

Il-lĭb'er-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Narrowness of mind; parsimony.

Il-lĭc'it, *a.* Unlawful.

Il-lĭm'it-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being bounded or limited.

Il-lit'er-a-cy, *n.* Want of learning; ignorance.

Il-lit'er-ate, *a.* Unlearned.

Ill'-nāt'ure, *n.* Habitual badness of temper. [ish.

Ill'-nāt'ured, *a.* Cross; peev-

Ill'ness, *n.* Indisposition; sickness; wickedness; evil.

Il-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Not according to, or violating the rules of, logic.

Ill-starred', *a.* Fated to be unfortunate. [ceive.

Il-lūde', *v. t.* To mock or de-

Il-lūme', } *v. t.* To enlight-

Il-lū'mine, } en; to adorn.

Il-lū'mi-nāte, *v. t.* To enlighten; to illustrate.

Il-lū'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of enlightening; display of light on festive occasions.

Il-lū'sion (119), *n.* An unreal image; false show; error.

Il-lū'sive, } *a.* Deceiving by

Il-lū'so-ry, } false show.

Il-lūs'trate, *v. t.* To explain; to make clear; to elucidate.

Il'lus-trā'tion, *n.* Explanation; elucidation. [explain.

Il-lūs'tra-tive, *a.* Tending to

Il-lūs'tri-oŭs, *a* Distinguished for greatness or splendor. — SYN. Eminent; conspicuous; celebrated.

Ill'-will', *n.* Unkind or hostile feeling; enmity; malevolence.

Im'ăġe, *n.* A likeness; statue; idol; idea. — *v. t.* To form a likeness in idea.

Im-ăġ'i-na-ble, *a.* Possible to be conceived.

Im'ăġe-ry, *n.* Sensible representation or lively description; figures of speech.

Im-ăġ'i-na-ry, *a.* Fancied; existing only in imagination.

Im-ăġ'i-nā'tion, *n.* Faculty of forming mental images; conception; idea.

Im-ăġ'i-nā-tive, *a.* Gifted with, or pertaining to, imagination; fantastic.

Im-ăġ'ine, *v. t.* or *i.* To think; to conceive.

Im-bănk', *v. t.* To inclose or defend with a bank.

Im-bănk'ment, *n.* Act of imbanking. [or body.

Im'be-çile, *a.* Weak in mind

Im'be-çil'i-ty, *n.* Impotency; feebleness of mind or body.

Im-bĕd', *v. t.* To sink or cover, as in a bed. [absorb.

Im-bībe', *v. t.* To drink in; to

Im-bi-bī'tion (-bish'un), *n.* Act of imbibing. [bitter.

Im-bit'ter, *v. t.* To make

Im-bŏs'om, *v. t.* To embrace or hold in the bosom.

Im'bri-cate, } *a.* Laid one

Im'bri-cā'ted, } over another, as tiles.

Im'bri-cā'tion, *n.* An overlapping like that of tiles.

Im-brown', *v. t.* To make brown. [wet.

Im-brue', *v. t.* To steep; to

Im-brute', *v. t.* or *i.* To degrade or sink to brutality.

Im-būe', *v. t.* To tincture deeply; to cause to imbibe.

Im'i-ta-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being imitated.

Im'i-tāte, *v. t.* To follow as a pattern or model; to copy.

Im'i-tā'tion, *n.* Act of imitating; a copy; likeness.

Im'i-tā'tive, *a.* Tending to, or aiming at, likeness.

Im'i-tā'tor, *n.* One who imitates.

Im-mā'cu-late, *a.* Without blemish; morally spotless.

Im'ma-nent, *a.* Inherent; having permanent existence.

Im'ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* Not consisting of matter; unimportant.

Im'ma-tē'ri-al-ism, *n.* Doctrine of spiritual existence apart from matter.

Im'ma-tē'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who professes immateriality.

Im′ma-tē′ri-ăl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being distinct from matter. [seasonable.
Im′ma-tūre′, *a.* Unripe; un-
Im′ma-tūre′ly, *adv.* Unseasonably.
Im′ma-tū′ri-ty, *n.* Unripeness; incompleteness.
Im-meăs′ur-a-ble (-mĕzh′ur-), *a.* Incapable of being measured.
Im-meăs′ur-a-bly (-mĕzh′ur-), *adv.* Beyond all measure. [a medium; instant.
Im-mē′di-ate, *a.* Without
Im-mē′di-ate-ly, *adv.* Without delay. [be cured.
Im-mĕd′i-ca-ble, *a.* Not to
Im′me-mō′ri-al, *a.* Of an origin which is beyond memory.
Im-mĕnse′, *a.* [Lat *immensus*, lit. not measured.] Vast in extent; without known limit. — SYN. Infinite; illimitable; monstrous.
Im-mĕnse′ly, *adv.* Vastly.
Im-mĕn′si-ty, *n.* Unlimited extension; vastness.
Im-mĕrge′, *v. t.* To immerse.
Im-mĕrse′, *v. t.* To put into a fluid; to engage deeply.
Im-mĕr′sion, *n.* The act of immersing, or state of being immersed.
Im′me-thŏd′i-e-al, *a.* Having no method.
Im′mi-grant, *n.* One who immigrates.
Im′mi-grāte, *v. i.* To remove into a country for residence.
Im′mi-grā′tion, *n.* Removal into a country for residence.
Im′mi-nent, *a.* Impending.
Im-mĭs′çi-ble, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.
Im-mĭs′sion (-mĭsh′un), *n.* Act of sending in.
Im-mĭx′, *v. t.* To mingle.
Im′mo-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Resistance to motion; unmoveableness.
Im-mŏd′er-ate, *a.* Excessive.
Im-mŏd′er-ate-ly, *adv.* In an excessive degree.
Im-mŏd′est, *a.* Uncluste; impudent.
Im-mŏd′est-ly, *adv.* Without reserve. [modesty.
Im-mŏd′est-y, *n.* Want of
Im′mo-lāte, *v. t.* To sacrifice.
Im′mo-lā′tion, *n.* Act of sacrificing; a sacrifice.
Im-mŏr′al, *a.* Evil; wicked.
Im′mo-răl′i-ty, *n.* Any act contrary to the divine law.
Im-mŏr′al-ly, *adv.* Viciously.
Im-mŏr′tal, *a.* Never dying.
Im′mor-tăl′i-ty, *n.* Immortal existence.
Im-mŏr′tal-ize, *v. t.* To make immortal.
Im-mov′a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being immovable.
Im-mov′a-ble (-mōv′a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being moved.
Im-mov′a-bly, *adv.* With firmness. [privilege.
Im-mū′ni-ty, *n.* Peculiar
Im-mūre′, *v. t.* To inclose within walls; to imprison.
Im-mū′ta-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Unchangeableness.
Im-mū′ta-ble, *a.* Incapable of being changed; invariable. [changeably.
Im-mū′ta-bly, *adv.* Un-
Imp, *n.* A young or inferior devil.
Im-păct′, *v. t.* To drive close.
Im′păct, *n.* Collision; force communicated.
Im-păir′, *v. t.* To make worse; to injure; to weaken.
Im-pāle′, *v. t.* To fix on a stake. [paling.
Im-pāle′ment, *n.* Act of im-
Im-păl′pa-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being impalpable.
Im-păl′pa-ble, *a.* Incapable of being felt.
Im-păn′el, *v. t.* To form or enroll, as a jury.
Im-păr′i-ty, *n.* Inequality.
Im-pärt′, *v. t.* To grant; to bestow on; to make known.
Im-pär′tial, *a.* Free from bias. — SYN. Unprejudiced; just; equitable.
Im-pär′ti-ăl′i-ty (-shĭ-ăl′- *or* -shăl′-), *n.* Freedom from bias; justice. [bly.
Im-pär′tial-ly, *adv.* Equita-
Im-pärt′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being imparted. [passed.
Im-păss′a-ble, *a.* Not to be
Im-păs′si-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Exemption from suffering or pain. [of passion or pain.
Im-păs′si-ble, *a.* Incapable
Im-păs′sion (-păsh′un), *v. t.* To affect strongly with passion. [powerfully.
Im-păs′sion-ate, *v. t.* To affect
Im-păs′sioned (-păsh′und), *a.* Actuated by passion; animated.
Im-păs′sive, *a.* Exempt from suffering or pain.
Im-păs′sive-ly, *adv.* Without sensibility to pain.
Im-pā′tience, *n.* Uneasiness under suffering; want; delay, &c.; restlessness.
Im-pā′tient (-pā′shent), *a.* Uneasy; not quiet; hasty.
Im-pā′tient-ly, *adv.* With uneasiness.
Im-pēach′, *v. t.* To accuse by a public body; to bring into question; to censure.
Im-pēach′a-ble, *a.* Liable to impeachment.
Im-pēach′ment, *n.* Accusation by authority; blame.
Im-pē-ç′ca-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* The quality of not being liable to sin. [to sin.
Im-pē-ç′ca-ble, *a.* Not liable
Im-pēde′, *v. t.* To hinder; to obstruct; to retard. [tion.
Im-pĕd′i-ment, *n.* Obstruc-
Im-pĕl′ (129), *v. t.* To urge forward.
Im-pĕl′lent, *n.* A power that drives. — *a.* Urging forward.
Im-pĕnd′, *v. i.* To hang over; to menace; to be near.
Im-pĕnd′ençe, } *n.* A hang-
Im-pĕnd′en-çy, } ing over.
Im-pĕnd′ing, *a.* Hanging over; imminent; menacing.
Im-pĕn′e-tra-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of not being penetrable.
Im-pĕn′e-tra-ble, *a.* Incapable of being penetrated.
Im-pĕn′i-tĕnçe, *n.* Obduracy; hardness of heart.
Im-pĕn′i-tent, *a.* Not repenting of sin. [out repentance.
Im-pĕn′i-tent-ly, *adv.* With-
Im-pĕr′a-tĭve, *a.* Expressive of command. [command.
Im-pĕr′a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* With
Im-per-çĕpt′i-ble, *a.* Not to be perceived.
Im-per-çĕpt′i-bly, *adv.* So as not to be perceived.
Im-pĕr′feet, *a.* Not perfect; having some defect; defective.
Im′per-fĕ′e-tion, *n.* Defect; want; blemish; fault.
Im-pĕr′feet-ly, *adv.* Not fully. [perforated.
Im-pĕr′fo-ra-ble, *a.* Not to be
Im-pē′ri-al, *a.* Belonging to an empire or an emperor. — *n.* A tuft of hair on the lower lip.
Im-pē′ri-al-ĭst, *n.* A subject or soldier of an emperor.
Im-pĕr′il, *v. t.* To endanger.
Im-pē′ri-oŭs, *a.* Commanding; haughty; arrogant.
Im-pē′ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Insolently.
Im-pē′ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being imperious.
Im-pĕr′ish-a-ble, *a.* Not liable to perish.
Im-pĕr′me-a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of not being permeable.
Im-pĕr′me-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being passed through.
Im-pĕr′son-al, *a.* Not varied according to the persons.

Im-pĕr'son-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Want of distinct personality.
Im-pĕr'son-āte, *v. t.* To personify.
Im-pĕr'son-ā'tion, *n.* Act of impersonating.
Im-pĕr'ti-nençe, *n.* Irrelevance; rudeness; incivility.
Im-pĕr'ti-nent, *a.* Irrelevant; rude; uncivil.
Im-pĕr'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* Officiously; rudely.
Im'per-tûr'ba-ble, *a.* Not to be disturbed. [penetrated.
Im-pĕr'vi-oŭs, *a.* Not to be
Im-pĕt'u-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* Violence; vehemence.
Im-pĕt'u-oŭs, *a.* Vehement; passionate; furious. [ously.
Im-pĕt'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Furi-
Im'pe-tus, *n.* Force of motion; momentum.
Im-pī'e-ty, *n.* Ungodliness; irreverence. [against.
Im-pĭngе', *v. t.* To dash
Im'pi-oŭs, *a.* Irreverent toward God; profane.
Im'pi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With irreverence; profanely.
Im-plā'ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being implacable.
Im-plā'ca-ble, *a.* Not to be appeased. — Syn. Inexorable; unrelenting; irreconcilable; stubborn.
Im-plā'ca-bly, *adv.* With unappeasable enmity. [infix.
Im-plănt', *v. t.* To insert; to
Im'plan-tā'tion, *n.* Act of implanting. [law.
Im-plēad', *v. t.* To sue at
Im'ple-ment, *n.* [Lat. *implementum*, from *implere*, to fill up.] A tool or instrument; utensil.
Im'plex, *a.* Infolded; intricate; complicated.
Im'pli-eāte, *v. t.* To involve.
Im'pli-eā'tion, *n.* Act of involving; entanglement; inference not expressed.
Im-plĭç'it, *a.* Tacitly implied.
Im-plĭç'it-ly, *adv.* By inference; unreservedly.
Im-plōre', *v. t.* To call upon in supplication; to beseech.
Im-plȳ', *v. t.* To contain by inference; to include virtually; to signify; to mean.
Im-poi'soŋ (-poi'zn), *v. t.* To poison; to imbitter.
Im-pŏl'i-çy, *n.* Inexpedience.
Im'po-līte', *a.* Not having politeness; uncivil; rude.
Im'po-līte'ly, *adv.* Uncivilly.
Im'po-līte'ness, *n.* Want of good manners; incivility.
Im-pŏl'i-tie, *a.* Inexpedient.
Im-pŏn'der-a-ble, } *a.* Hav-
Im-pŏn'der-oŭs, } ing no sensible weight. [pores.
Im'po-rŏs'i-ty, *n.* Want of
Im-pō'roŭs, *a.* Having no pores; compact.
Im-pōrt', *v. t.* To bring in from abroad or from another country; to signify; to mean.
Im'pōrt, *n.* Thing imported; signification; moment.
Im-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being imported.
Im-pōr'tançe, *n.* Weight; consequence.
Im-pōr'tant, *a.* Weighty; momentous.
Im'pōr-tā'tion, *n.* Act of importing; commodities imported.
Im-pōrt'er, *n.* One who brings goods from abroad.
Im-pōrt'u-nate, *a.* Pressing; urgent.
Im-pōrt'u-nate-ly, *adv.* With urgent solicitation.
Im'por-tūne', *v. t.* To urge.
Im'por-tū'ni-ty, *n.* Urgency.
Im-pōs'a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being imposed.
Im-pōse', *v. t.* To put or lay on. — *v. i.* To deceive.
Im-pōs'ing, *p. a.* Impressive; commanding.
Im'po-si'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Act of laying on; deception.
Im-pŏs'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* That which can not be.
Im-pŏs'si-ble, *a.* Not to be or to be done.
Im'pōst, *n.* Duty on goods; part of a pillar on which the weight of an arch or building rests.
Im-pōst'hu-māte, *v. i.* To gather into an abscess.
Im-pōst'hūme, *n.* An abscess.
Im-pŏs'tor, *n.* A deceiver.
Im-pŏst'ūre, *n.* Deception.
Im'po-tençe, } *n.* Weak-
Im'po-ten-çy, } ness; imbecility.
Im'po-tent, *a.* Weak; wanting competent power.
Im'po-tent-ly, *adv.* Weakly.
Im-pound', *v. t.* To confine in a pound.
Im-pŏv'er-ish, *v. t.* To reduce to poverty; to make poor; to exhaust the fertility of.
Im-pŏv'er-ish-ment, *n.* Reduction to poverty; exhaustion of wealth or strength.
Im-prăe'ti-ea-bil'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being not practicable.
Im-prăe'ti-ea-ble, *a.* Incapable of being done; impossible.
Im'pre-eāte, *v. t.* To invoke, as evil, on any one.
Im'pre-eā'tion, *n.* Invocation of evil. — Syn. Curse; execration; anathema.
Im'pre-ea-to-ry, *a.* Of the nature of an imprecation.
Im-prĕg'na-ble, *a* Not to be taken; invincible.
Im-prĕg'nāte, *v. t.* To make pregnant; to infuse.
Im'preg-nā'tion, *n.* The act of impregnating; saturation.
Im'pre-script'i-ble, *a.* Not to be lost, impaired, or alienated; not depending on external authority.
Im-prĕss', *v. t.* To stamp; to print; to force into service, as seamen.
Im'press, *n.* Mark; stamp.
Im-prĕss'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being impressible.
Im-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* Capable of receiving impression.
Im-prĕs'sion (-prĕsh'un), *n.* Stamp; edition; influence; effect. [effect; susceptible.
Im-prĕss'ive, *a.* Producing
Im-prĕss'ive-ly, *adv.* So as to make a deep impression.
Im-prĕss'ment, *n.* The act of forcing men into service.
Im-prĕss'ūre, *n.* Mark made by pressure. [place.
Im-prī'mis, *adv.* In the first
Im-print', *v. t.* To mark by pressure; to fix deep; to print.
Im'print, *n.* The publisher's name with date and place of publication.
Im-prīs'on (-prĭz'n), *v. t.* To put in a prison; to confine.
Im-prīs'on-ment, *n.* Confinement in a prison.
Im-prŏb'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Unlikelihood.
Im-prŏb'a-ble, *a.* Not likely.
Im-prŏb'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner not likely.
Im-prŏb'i-ty, *n.* Dishonesty.
Im-prŏmp'tu, *adv.* Without previous study; off-hand.
Im-prŏp'er, *a.* Not proper; unfit; unsuitable; unbecoming.
Im-prŏp'er-ly, *adv.* Unsuitably; not fitly.
Im-prŏ'pri-ā'tion, *n.* Act of putting a benefice into the hands of a layman.
Im'pro-prī'e-ty, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness to time, place, or character.
Im-prȯv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being improved.

Im-prove' (-prōov'), *v. t.* To make better; to use to advantage; to cultivate. — *v. i.* To grow better.

Im-prove'ment (152), *n.* Progress from good to better; instruction; (*pl.*) valuable additions. [foresight.

Im-prō'vi-dence, *n.* Want of

Im-prō'vi-dent, *a.* Not making provision; careless.

Im-prō'vi-dent-ly, *adv.* Without forethought.

Im-prōv'i-sā"tion, *n.* Art or act of composing extemporaneously.

Im'pro-vīse', *v. t.* or *i.* To compose extemporaneously.

Im-prū'dence, *n.* Want of prudence; rashness.

Im-prū'dent, *a.* Indiscreet.

Im-prū'dent-ly, *adv.* Indiscreetly. [rudeness.

Im'pu-dence, *n.* Effrontery; **Im'pu-dent**, *a.* [Lat. *impudens*, from *in*, not, and *pudens*, modest.] Wanting modesty; shamelessly bold.

Im'pu-dent-ly, *adv.* With shameless effrontery; rudely.

Im-pūgn' (-pūn'), *v. t.* To contradict; to oppose.

Im'pulse, *n.* Force communicated; influence.

Im-pūl'sion, *n.* Act of impelling; force communicated.

Im-pūl'sīve, *a.* Communicating force; acting from impulse.

Im-pū'ni-ty, *n.* Exemption from punishment or injury.

Im-pūre', *a.* Not pure; foul; unholy; unchaste; lewd.

Im-pūre'ly, *adv.* With impurity.

Im-pū'ri-ty, *n.* Foulness.

Im-pū'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being imputed.

Im'pu-tā"tion (121), *n.* Act of imputing; censure.

Im-pū'ta-tīve, *a.* Capable of being imputed.

Im-pūte', *v. t.* To charge upon; to attribute.

In, *prep.* Present; within. — *adv.* Within some place.

In'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Want of power, means, skill, &c.

In'ac-çès'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being beyond reach.

In'ac-çèss'i-ble, *a.* Not to be reached. [accuracy.

In-ăc'cu-ra-çy, *n.* Want of

In-ăc'cu-rate, *a.* Erroneous.

In-ăc'cu-rate-ly, *adv.* Not correctly; erroneously.

In-ăc'tion, *n.* Want of action; state of rest; idleness.

In-ăct'īve, *a.* Unemployed; idle; sluggish; lazy.

In'ac-tīv'i-ty, *n.* Want of activity; idleness. [ciency.

In-ăd'e-qua-çy, *n.* Insufficiency.

In-ăd'e-quate, *a.* Not equal to the purpose. — SYN. Unequal; incompetent; insufficient; defective. [fully.

In-ăd'e-quate-ly, *adv.* Not

In'ad-mis'si-ble, *a.* Not proper to be admitted.

In'ad-vērt'ençe, } *n.* Negli-
In'ad-vērt'en-çy, } gence; oversight.

In'ad-vērt'ent, *a.* Heedless.

In'ad-vērt'ent-ly, *adv.* With negligence. [being alienated.

In-ăl'ien-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of

In-ăne', *a.* Void; empty.

In-ăn'i-mate, *a.* Void of life or spirit.

In'a-ni"tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Emptiness; exhaustion from lack of food.

In-ăn'i-ty, *n.* Emptiness.

In-ăp'pe-tençe, *n.* Want of appetence or appetite.

In-ăp'pli-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of not being applicable.

In-ăp'pli-ca-ble, *a.* Not suitable to be applied; unfit.

In-ăp'pli-cā"tion, *n.* Want of application; indolence.

In-ăp'po-site, *a.* Not apposite or appropriate.

In'ap-prē'çi-a-ble (-prē'shĭ-a-), *a.* Not to be estimated.

In'ap-prō'pri-ate, *a.* Unbecoming; unsuitable; unfit.

In-ăpt', *a.* Not fitted.

In-ăpt'i-tūde, *n.* Unfitness.

In-ärch', *v. t.* To graft by joining a scion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree.

In'ar-tic'u-late, *a.* Not uttered with articulation.

In'ar-tic'u-late-ly, *adv.* Not with distinct syllables.

In'ar-tic'u-late-ness, } *n.* In-
In'ar-tic'u-lā"tion, } distinctness of utterance.

In-ärt'i-fi"cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Not done by art; artless.

In'aş-mŭch', *adv.* Seeing that; since.

In'at-tĕn'tion, *n.* Neglect.

In'at-tĕn'tīve, *a.* Heedless.

In'at-tĕn'tīve-ly, *adv.* Heedlessly: carelessly.

In-aud'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being heard; making no sound. [to be heard.

In-aud'i-bly, *adv.* So as not

In-au'gu-ral, *a.* Relating to inauguration.

In-au'gu-rāte, *v. t.* To induct into an office; to cause to begin; to consecrate or dedicate.

In-au'gu-rā"tion, *n.* Act of inducting into office with appropriate ceremonies.

In'au-spi'cioŭs (-spĭsh'us), *a.* Unfortunate; unfavorable.

In'au-spi'cioŭs-ly (-spĭsh'us-), *adv.* With ill omens.

In'born, *a.* Implanted by nature; innate.

In-brēathe', *v. t.* To infuse by breathing. [nate.

In'bred, *a.* Bred within; in-

In-cāge', *v. t.* To confine in a cage, or as in a cage.

In-cal'cu-la-ble, *a.* Not to be calculated. [heat.

In'ca-lēs'çençe, *n.* Incipient

In'can-dēs'çençe, *n.* A white heat. [with heat.

In'can-dēs'çent, *a.* Glowing

In'can-tā"tion, *n.* A magical charm; enchantment.

In-cā'pa-bil'i-ty, *n.* Incapacity; want of power or of qualifications.

In-cā'pa-ble, *a.* Wanting power; disqualified. [cious.

In'ca-pā'cioŭs, *a.* Not capa-

In'ca-pāç'i-tāte, *v. t.* To deprive of power; to disqualify.

In'ca-pāç'i-ty, *n.* Want of capacity. — SYN. Inability; incompetency. [prison.

In-cär'çer-āte, *v. t.* To im-

In-cär'çer-ā"tion, *n.* Imprisonment. [flesh.

In-cär'nate, *a.* Clothed in

In'cär-nā"tion, *n.* Act of clothing with flesh. [cease.

In-cāse', *v. t.* To inclose in a

In-cau'tioŭs, *a.* Unwary; heedless; imprudent.

In-cau'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* Without caution; heedlessly.

In-cĕn'di-a-rĭşm, *n.* Crime of house-burning.

In-cĕn'di-a-ry, *n.* One who maliciously burns a house or foments strife. — *a.* Relating to the malicious burning of buildings; inflammatory.

In'çense, *n.* Perfume exhaled by fire. — *v. t.* To perfume with incense or odors.

In-çĕnse', *v. t.* To irritate.

In-cĕn'tĭve, *a.* Inciting; encouraging. — *n.* That which encourages; incitement.

In-cĕp'tion, *n.* A beginning.

In-cĕp'tĭve, *a.* Beginning.

In-çēr'ti-tūde, *n.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

In-çès'sant, *a.* Unceasing.

In-çès'sant-ly, *adv.* Without intermission; continually.

In'çest, *n.* [Lat. *incestum*, fr. *in*, not, and *castus*, chaste.] Cohabitation of persons within the prohibited degrees of kindred.

In-çĕst'u-oŭs, *a.* Consisting in, or guilty of, incest. [foot.

Inch, *n.* Twelfth part of a

In'cho-ate, *a.* Begun.

In'çi-dençe, *n.* The direction in which a ray of light falls on any surface.

In'çi-dent, *a.* Falling on; casual; liable to happen. — *n.* That which happens.

In'çi-dĕnt'al, *a.* Happening occasionally. [ually.

In'çi-dĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* Cas-

In-çĭn'er-āte, *v. t.* To burn to ashes.

In-çĭn'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of burning to ashes.

In-çĭp'i-en-çy, *n.* Beginning.

In-çĭp'i-ent, *a.* Commencing.

In-çīse', *v. t.* To cut in; to carve.

In-çĭs'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* A cut; a gash; a wound.

In-çī'sive, *a.* Cutting.

In-çī'sor, *n.* A fore-tooth.

In-çī'so-ry, *a.* Having the quality of cutting. [cut.

In-çĭs'ûre (-sĭzh'ŭr), *n.* A

In-çĭt'ant, *n.* That which incites; a stimulant; motive.

In'çĭ-tā'tion, *n.* Incentive.

In-çīte', *v. t.* To move or rouse to action.

In-çīte'ment (132), *n.* That which moves the mind; motive; inciting cause.

In'çi-vĭl'i-ty, *n.* Want of civility; disrespect; rudeness.

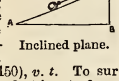
In-clĕm'en-çy, *n.* Severity.

In-clĕm'ent, *a.* Severe, as applied to weather. — SYN. Rough; stormy; boisterous; cold. [posed.

In-clĭn'a-ble (133), *a.* Dis-

In'clĭ-nā'tion, *n.* A leaning; tendency; disposition; slope.

In-clīne', *v. t.* or *i.* To lean; to bend; to feel disposed. — *Inclined plane*, a sloping plane; one of the mechanical powers.



Inclined plane.

In-clōse' (150), *v. t.* To surround; to shut in; to fence.

In-clō'zûre (-klō'zhŭr), *n.* A place inclosed.

In-clūde', *v. t.* To comprehend; to comprise. [ing.

In-clū'sion, *n.* Act of includ-

In-clū'sĭve, *a.* Comprehended in the calculation or statement; inclosing. [include.

In-clū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* So as to

In-cŏg', } *adv.* [Lat. *in-*
In-cŏg'ni-to, } *cognitus*, unknown.] In disguise; in private.

In-cŏg'ni-to, *a.* Unknown; in a disguise. — *n.* One in disguise; state of being in disguise.

In'co-hĕr'ençe, } *n.* Want
In'co-hĕr'en-çy, } of connection. [nected.

In'co-hĕr'ent, *a.* Not con-

In'co-hĕr'ent-ly, *adv.* Without connection.

In'com-bûs'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being incombustible.

In'com-bûs'ti-ble, *a.* Not capable of being burned.

In'cŏme (19), *n.* Rent; revenue; profit from property, &c.

In'com-mĕn'su-rate } *a.*
In'com-mĕn'su-ra-ble } Not of equal extent.

In'com-mĕn'su-ra-bĭl'i-ty (-mĕn'shu-), *n.* Quality or state of a thing when it has no common measure.

In'com-mōde', *v. t.* To give inconvenience to; to trouble.

In'com-mō'di-oŭs, *a.* Inconvenient; unsuitable.

In'com-mū'ni-ca-ble, *a.* Impossible to be communicated.

In'com-mū'ni-ca-tĭve, *a.* Not communicative; unsocial.

In'com-mū'ta-ble, *a.* Incapable of being commuted.

In-cŏm'pa-ra-ble, *a.* Admitting no comparison.

In-cŏm'pa-ra-bly, *adv.* Beyond comparison.

In'com-pāt'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Irreconcilable inconsistency.

In'com-pāt'i-ble, *a.* Irreconcilably inconsistent.

In-cŏm'pe-tençe, } *n.* Ina-
In-cŏm'pe-ten-çy, } bility; want of means or of legal power; incapability.

In-cŏm'pe-tent, *a.* Not competent; improper; unfit.

In'com-plēte', *a.* Not finished; imperfect; defective.

In'com-plēte'ly, *adv.* Imperfectly. [finished state.

In'com-plēte'ness, *n.* An un-

In-cŏm'pre-hĕn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being incomprehensible.

In-cŏm'pre-hĕn'si-ble, *a.* Incapable of being understood.

In-cŏm'pre-hĕn'si-bly, *adv.* So as not to be intelligible.

In'com-prĕss'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of resisting compression.

In'com-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being reduced into a smaller compass.

In'con-çĕiv'a-ble, *a.* Not to be conceived or comprehended.

In'con-çĕiv'a-bly, *adv.* Beyond comprehension.

In'con-clū'sĭve, *a.* Not determining a question [polished.

In-cŏn'dite, *a.* Rude; un-

In-cŏn'gru-ent, *a.* Incousistent; unsuitable.

In'con-gru'i-ty, *n.* Unsuitableness; inconsistency.

In-cŏn'gru-oŭs, *a.* Not consistent. — SYN. Unfit; inappropriate; unsuitable.

In-cŏn'se-quent, *a.* Without regular inference.

In-cŏn'se-quĕn'tial, *a.* Not following; of no importance.

In'con-sĭd'er-a-ble, *a.* Of small amount or importance; trifling.

In'con-sĭd'er-a-bly, *adv.* In a small degree. [less.

In'con-sĭd'er-ate, *a.* Heed-

In'con-sĭd'er-ate-ly, *adv.* Without thought; heedlessly; rashly.

In'con-sĭd'er-a'tion, *n.* Want of consideration.

In'con-sist'en-çy, *n.* Want of agreement; incongruity.

In'con-sist'ent, *a.* Incongruous; unsuitable.

In'con-sist'ent-ly, *adv.* Incongruously.

In'con-sōl'a-ble, *a.* Not admitting comfort.

In'con-spĭc'u-oŭs, *a.* Not conspicuous; hardly discernible. [ness.

In'con-stan-çy, *n.* Fickle-

In-cŏn'stant, *a.* Subject to change of opinion or purpose; not uniform. — SYN. Incongruous; incompatible; variable; fickle.

In'con-tĕst'a-ble, *a.* Not to be contested or disputed.

In'con-tĕst'a-bly, *adv.* Beyond dispute. [tity.

In-cŏn'ti-nençe, *n.* Unchas-

In-cŏn'ti-nent, *a.* Unchaste; licentious.

In-cŏn'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* Without self-control; licentiously; immediately.

In-cŏn'tro-vĕrt'i-ble, *a.* Not to be controverted or disputed.

In-cŏn'tro-vĕrt'i-bly, *adv.* Beyond dispute.

In'con-vēn'ience, *n.* Want

of convenience ; unfitness ; trouble.

In-con-ven'ient (-vēn'yent), *a.* Incommodious ; unfit ; unsuitable ; troublesome.

In-con-vert'i-ble, *a.* Not convertible into another thing.

In-cor'po-ral, } *a.* Not con-
In-cor-po're-al, } sisting of matter ; not material.

In-cor-po're-al-ly, *adv.* Immaterially.

In-cor'po-rate, *v. t.* or *i.* To form into a body ; to unite.

In-cor'po-ra'tion, *n.* Act of incorporating.

In-cor-rect', *a.* Inaccurate ; containing faults. [ratcly.

In-cor-rect'ly, *adv.* Inaccu-

In-cor-rect'ness, *n.* Want of accuracy. [corrected.

In-cor'ri-gi-ble, *a.* Not to be

In-cor'ri-gi-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being incorrigible.

In-cor'ri-gi-bly, *adv.* Beyond hope of amendment.

In-cor-rupt', *a.* Free from corruption ; honest ; pure.

In-cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being incorruptible. [corrupted.

In-cor-rupt'i-ble, *a.* Not to be

In-cor-rup'tion, *n.* Exemption from decay. [thick.

In-cras'sate, *v. t.* To make

In-cras-sa'tion, *n.* Act of making thick.

In-crease', *v. i.* To grow greater. — *v. t.* To cause to grow.

In-crease', or In'crease (112), *n.* Augmentation ; produce ; growth ; increment.

In-cred'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being incredible.

In-cred'i-ble, *a.* Impossible to be believed. [deserve belief.

In-cred'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to

In-cre-du'li-ty, *n.* Indisposition to believe. [lieving.

In-cred'u-lous, *a.* Not be-

In-cre-ment, *n.* Increase.

In-crust', *v. t.* To cover with a crust or hard coat.

In-crus-ta'tion, *n.* Act of incrusting ; a hard coat.

In-cu-bate, *v. i.* [Lat. *incubare*, *-batum*, fr. *in*, on, and *cubare*, to lie.] To sit on, as eggs. [ting on eggs.

In-cu-ba'tion, *n.* Act of sit-

In-cu-bus, *n.* The nightmare.

In-cul'cate, *v. t.* To enforce or urge. [culcating.

In-cul-ca'tion, *n.* Act of in-

In-cul'pa-ble, *a.* Not blamable ; without fault.

In-cul'pate, *v. t.* To censure ; to accuse of crime.

In-cum'ben-cy, *n.* Possession of an office.

In-cum'bent, *n.* One who has a benefice or an office. — *a.* Imposed as a duty ; lying or resting upon.

In-cum'brance, *n.* A burdensome load. [liable to.

In-cur' (129), *v. t.* To become

In-cur'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being incurable.

In-cur'a-ble (133), *a.* Incapable of being cured. — *n.* A patient who is not to be cured.

In-cur'a-bly, *adv.* So as to be incurable. [curiosity.

In-cu'ri-ous, *a.* Having no

In-cur'sion, *n.* An inroad ; invasion. [crooked.

In-cur'vate, *v. t.* To make

In-cur'vate, *a.* Bent or curved inward or upward.

In-cur-va'tion, *n.* Act of bending ; crookedness.

In-debt'ed (-det'ed), *a.* Being in debt or under obligation.

In-debt'ed-ness (-det'ed-), *n.* State of being in debt.

In-de'cen-cy, *n.* That which is unbecoming in manner or language ; immodesty.

In-de'cent, *a.* Offensive to delicacy ; immodest.

In-de'cent-ly, *adv.* So as to offend delicacy.

In-de-ci'pher-a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be deciphered.

In-de-ci'sion (-sizh'un), *n.* Want of decision or firmness.

In-de-ci'sive, *a.* Not decisive.

In-de-clin'a-ble, *a.* Not varied in termination.

In-de-co'rous, or In-de'co-rous, *a.* Violating good manners. — SYN. Unbecoming ; indecent ; coarse ; uncivil.

In-de co'rum, *n.* Impropriety of conduct ; rudeness ; impoliteness. [truth.

In-deed', *adv.* In fact ; in

In-de-fat'i-ga-ble, *a.* Not yielding to fatigue.

In-de-fat'i-ga-bly, *adv.* Without weariness.

In-de-fea'si-ble, *a.* Not to be defeated or made void.

In-de-fect'i-ble, *a.* Not liable to defect or failure.

In-de-fen'si-ble, *a.* Not to be defended.

In-de-fin'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being defined.

In-def'i-nite, *a.* Not precise.

In-def'i-nite-ly, *adv.* Without limitation.

In-del'i-ble, *a.* Not to be blotted out.

In-del'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to be effaced. [delicacy.

In-del'i-ca-cy, *n.* Want of

In-del'i-cate, *a.* Offensive to purity ; indecent. [ceutly.

In-del'i-cate-ly, *adv.* Indc-

In-dem'ni-fi-ca'tion, *n.* Reimbursement of loss.

In-dem'ni-fy, *v. t.* To secure against loss ; to make good.

In-dem'ni-ty, *n.* [Lat. *indemnitas*, from *indemnis*, uninjured.] Security against loss or penalty.

In-dent', *v. t.* To notch ; to bind to service by coutract. — *n.* A notch in the margin.

In-den-ta'tion, *n.* A cut ; notch in the margin.

In-dent'ure, *n.* A mutual agreement in writing. — *v. t.* To bind by indentures.

In-de-pend'ence, *n.* Exemption from control.

In-de-pend'ent, *a.* Not relying on others : uot subject to control ; Congregatioual. — *n.* A Congregationalist.

In-de-pend'ent-ly, *adv.* Without dependence.

In-de-scrib'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be described.

In-de-struc'ti-bil'i-ty, *n.* Incapability of being destroyed.

In-de-struc'ti-ble, *a.* Incapable of being destroyed.

In-de-ter'mi-na-ble, *a.* Incapable of being determined.

In-de-ter'mi-nate, *a.* Indefinite ; uncertain.

In-de-ter'mi-nate-ly, *adv.* Without certainty.

In'dex, *n.* (*pl.* In'dex-es, or In'di-ces, 127.) Something that points ; table of contents.

In'dia-man (ind'yà- *or* in'di-à-), *n.* A large ship in the India trade.

In'dian (ind'yan *or* in'di-an), *a.* Relating to the Indies, or to the aborigines of America. — *n.* A native of the Indies ; an aboriginal American.

In'dia-rub'ber (ind'yà- *or* in'di-à-), *n.* Caoutchouc.

In'di-cant, *a.* Showing

In'di-cate, *v. t.* To show ; to be taken ; to point out.

In'di-ca'tion, *n.* Any thing indicative ; token. [out.

In-dic'a-tive, *a.* Pointing

In'di-ca'tor, *n.* He who, or that which, shows.

In-dict (in-dit'), *v. t.* To present for judicial trial.

In-dict'a-ble (-dit'a-bl), *a.* Subject to indictment.

In-dĭct′ment (-dīt′-), *n.* Accusation by a grand jury.
In-dĭc′tion, *n.* Declaration; a cycle of fifteen years.
In-dĭf′fer-ençe, *n.* Impartiality; unconcernedness; want of affection.
In-dĭf′fer-ent, *a.* Of no account; impartial; passable; tolerable. [ably.
In-dĭf′fer-ent-ly, *adv.* Tolerably.
In′di-gençe, *n.* State of destitution. — Syn. Poverty; want; need. [a country.
In-dĭg′e-noŭs, *a.* Native to
In′di-gent, *a.* Needy; poor.
In′di-gĕst′i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being digested.
In′di-gĕs′tion (-jĕst′yun), *n.* Want of digestive powers.
In-dĭg′nant, *a.* Inflamed with anger and contempt.
In′dig-nā′tion, *n.* Anger mingled with contempt.
In-dĭg′ni-ty, *n.* Insult; contemptuous conduct.
In′di-go, *n.* [From *India.*] A blue coloring matter.
In′dī-rĕct′, *a.* Not direct; crooked; unfair; dishonest.
In′dī-rĕc′tion, *n.* Oblique course or means. [ly.
In′dī-rĕct′ly, *adv.* Not directly.
In′dī-rĕct′ness, *n.* Obliquity.
In′dis-creet′, *a.* Injudicious.
In′dis-creet′ly, *adv.* Without prudence. [or separated.
In′dis-crēte′, *a.* Not discrete
In′dis-crē′tion (-krĕsh′un), *n.* Imprudence; folly.
In′dis-crim′i-nate, *a.* Not making a distinction.
In′dis-crim′i-nate-ly, *adv.* Without distinction.
In′dis-pĕn′sa-ble, *a.* Not to be dispensed with; absolutely necessary.
In′dis-pĕn′sa-bly, *adv.* Necessarily. [cline.
In′dis-pōse′, *v. t.* To disin-
In′dis-pōsed′, *a.* Slightly ill or disordered; unwell.
In′dis-pō-si′tion, (-zish′un), *n.* Disinclination; illness.
In′dis′pu-ta-ble, *a.* Not to be controverted.
In′dis′pu-ta-bly, *adv.* Beyond question; undeniably.
In′dis′so-lu-ble, *a.* Not capable of being dissolved or melted; binding.
In′dis′so-lu-bly, *adv.* So as not to be dissolved.
In′dis-pōsed′, *a.* Somewhat ill; disinclined. [obscure.
In′dis-tĭnct′, *a.* Confused;
In′dis-tĭnct′ly, *adv.* Not clearly; obscurely.
In′dis-tĭnct′ness, *n.* Want of distinctness or clearness.
In′dis-tĭn′guish-a-ble, *a.* Not to be distinguished.
In-dīte′, *v. t.* To compose in writing; to dictate.
In-dīte′ment, *n.* Act of inditing; that which is indited.
In′di-vĭd′u-al, *a.* Single; numerically one. — *n.* A single person or thing.
In′di-vĭd′u-al-ĭşm, *n.* Individual existence or essence.
In′di-vĭd′u-ăl′i-ty, *n.* Separate existence.
In′di-vĭd′u-al-ize, *v. t.* To select or mark as an individual.
In′di-vĭd′u-al-ly, *adv.* Singly.
In′di-vĭş′i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being indivisible.
In′di-vĭş′i-ble, *a.* Incapable of division.
In-dōc′ile, *a.* Not teachable; dull; intractable. [intellect.
In′do-çĭl′i-ty, *n.* Dullness of
In-dō′e′tri-nāte, *v. t.* To instruct in rudiments or principles.
In-dō′e′tri-nā′tion, *n.* Instruction in principles.
In′do-lençe, *n.* Habitual idleness; inaction; sloth.
In′do-lent, *a.* Habitually idle; slothful; lazy.
In′do-lent-ly, *adv.* Listlessly.
In-dōm′i-ta-ble, *a.* Unconquerable; irrepressible.
In-dôrse′, *v. t.* To write, as one's name, on the back; to assign by indorsement.
In′dor-see′, *n.* One to whom a note is indorsed.
In-dôrs′er, *n.* One who indorses a note or bill.
In-dôrse′ment, *n.* A writing of one's name on the back of a note; sanction; approval.
In-dū′bi-ta-ble, *a.* Admitting no doubt; perfectly certain.
In-dū′bi-ta-bly, *adv.* Certainly. [suasion.
In-dūçe′, *v. t.* To lead by per-
In-dūçe′ment, *n.* Any thing which induces. [session.
In-dŭct′, *v. t.* To put in pos-
In-dŭct′ile, *a.* Not capable of being drawn into threads.
In-dŭc′tion, *n.* Introduction; inference or conclusion; a mode of reasoning from particular facts to general principles.
In-dŭct′ive, *a.* Leading to inference. [duction.
In-dŭct′ive-ly, *adv.* By in-
In-dūe′, *v. t.* To invest; to clothe; to furnish; to supply.
In-dŭlġe′, *v. t.* To yield to the wishes of; to gratify; to humor; to permit to enjoy; to favor.
In-dŭl′ġençe, *n.* Forbearance of restraint. [wishes.
In-dŭl′ġent, *a.* Yielding to
In-dŭl′ġent-ly, *adv.* With indulgence.
In′du-rāte, *v. i.* or *t.* To harden. [hardening.
In′du-rā′tion, *n.* Act of
In-dŭs′tri-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, industry.
In-dŭs′tri-oŭs, *a.* Habitually diligent. — Syn. Assiduous; active; laborious; careful.
In-dŭs′tri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Diligently; assiduously.
In′dus-try, *n.* Constant diligence; assiduity.
In′dwell-ing, *a.* Residing within. — *n.* Residence within. [drunk.
In-ē′bri-āte, *v. t.* To make
In-ē′bri-ate, *n.* An habitual drunkard; a sot; a toper.
In-ē′bri-ā′tion, } *n.* Drunk-
In′e-bri′e-ty, } enness; intoxication.
In-ĕd′it-ed, *a.* Unpublished.
In-ĕf′fa-ble, *a.* Not to be expressed; unspeakable.
In-ĕf′fa-bly, *adv.* Inexpressibly. [to be effaced.
In′ef-fāçe′a-ble (138), *a.* Not
In′ef-fĕct′ive, *a.* Producing no effect; useless.
In′ef-fĕct′u-al, *a.* Not producing the proper effect.
In′ef-fĕct′u-al-ly, *adv.* Without effect; in vain.
In-ĕf′fi-ēā′cioŭs, *a.* Not producing the desired effect.
In-ĕf′fi-ēa-çy, *n.* Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect.
In′ef-fi′ciĕn-çy (-fĭsh′en-), *n.* Want of power to produce the effect.
In′ef-fi′cient (-fĭsh′ent), *a.* Not efficient; effecting nothing. [elegance.
In-ĕl′e-gançe, *n.* Want of
In-ĕl′e-gant, *a.* Wanting elegance. [out elegance.
In-ĕl′e-gant-ly, *adv.* Without
In-ĕl′i-ġi-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Incapacity of being elected to office.
In-ĕl′i-ġi-ble, *a.* Not capable of being elected to office; not worthy to be chosen.
In-ĕpt′, *a.* Unfit; unsuitable
In′e-qual′i-ty (-kwŏl′-), *n.* Want of equality; difference
In-ēq′ui-ta-ble (-ĕk′wi-), *a.* Not equitable; not just.
In-ĕrt′, *a.* Sluggish; inactive; slothful; dull.

In-ĕr′ti-ȧ (-ĕr′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion.

In-ĕrt′ness, *n.* Quality of being inert; sluggishness.

In-ĕs′ti-ma-ble, *a.* Above price; invaluable.

In-ĕs′ti-ma-bly, *adv.* So as not to be estimated.

In-ĕv′i-ta-ble, *a.* Not to be avoided; unavoidable. [ably.

In-ĕv′i-ta-bly, *adv.* Unavoidably.

In′ex-ȧct′, *a.* Not exact; incorrect.

In′ex-cūs′a-ble, *a.* Not to be excused or justified.

In′ex-cūs′a-bly, *adv.* So as not to be excusable.

In′ex-hāl′a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being exhaled.

In′ex-haust′i-ble, *a.* Not to be exhausted. [existence.

In′ex-ĭst′ençe, *n.* Want of

In′ex-ĭst′ent, *a.* Not existing; not having being.

In-ĕx′o-ra-ble, *a.* Not to be moved by entreaty. — Syn. Inflexible; unyielding; relentless.

In′ex-pĕ′di-ençe, } *n.* Want
In′ex-pĕ′di-en-çy, } of fitness.

In′ex-pĕ′di-ent, *a.* Not fit or suitable. [experience.

In′ex-pĕ′ri-ençe, *n.* Want of

In′ex-pĕ′ri-enced (-enst), *a.* Not having experience; unskilled.

In′ex-pērt′, *a.* Unskillful.

In-ĕx′pi-a-ble, *a.* Admitting no atonement. [explained.

In-ĕx′pli-ca-ble, *a.* Not to be

In-ĕx′pli-ca-bly, *adv.* So as not to be explained.

In′ex-prĕss′i-ble, *a.* Not to be expressed; unutterable.

In′ex-prĕss′i-bly, *adv.* In an unutterable manner.

In′ex-tĭn′guish-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

In-ĕx′tri-ca-ble, *a.* Not to be extricated or disentangled.

In-ĕx′tri-ca-bly, *adv.* So as not to be extricable.

In-eÿe′ (in-ĭ′), *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree.

In-fāl′li-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* The quality of being incapable of error.

In-fāl′li-ble, *a.* Incapable of error or mistake.

In-fāl′li-bly, *adv.* Certainly.

In′fa-moŭs, *a.* Notoriously bad; detestable. [vilely.

In′fa-moŭs-ly, *adv.* Most

In′fa-my, *n.* Public disgrace.

In′fan-çy, *n.* The first part of life; the beginning.

In′fant, *n.* [Lat. *infans*, *-fantis*, fr. *in*, not, and *fans*, speaking.] A young child. — *a.* Pertaining to infants.

In-fān′tȧ, *n.* A princess in Spain and Portugal.

In-fānt′i-çīde, *n.* The murder or the murderer of an infant.

In′fant-īle, or **In′fant-īle**, }
In′fant-īne, or **In′fant-īne**, } *a.* Pertaining to infants.

In′fant-ry, *n.* Foot-soldiers.

In-fāt′u-āte, *v. t.* To make foolish; to besot.

In-fāt′u-ā′tion, *n.* Deprivation of reason.

In-fēa′si-ble, *a.* Impossible to be done. [disease.

In-fĕct′, *v. i.* To taint with

In-fĕc′tion, *n.* Morbid matter that communicates disease.

In-fĕc′tioŭs, *a.* Having qualities that may communicate disease. [fection.

In-fĕc′tioŭs-ly, *adv.* By in-

In′fe-cŭnd′i-ty, *n.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness.

In′fe-lĭç′i-toŭs, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy.

In′fe-lĭç′i-ty, *n.* Unhappiness; unfortunate state.

In-fĕr′ (129), *v. t.* To deduce as a fact or consequence.

In-fĕr′a-ble, } *a.* Capable of
In-fĕr′ri-ble, } being inferred.

In′fer-ençe, *n.* Deduction from premises; consequence.

In′fer-ĕn′tial, *a.* Deducible by inferences.

In-fē′ri-or, *a.* Lower in age or place or value; subordinate. — *n.* One who is lower in age or place; a subordinate.

In-fē′ri-or′i-ty, *n.* A lower state or condition.

In-fĕr′nal, *a.* Pertaining to hell; hellish. — *n.* An inhabitant of hell.

In-fĕr′tile, *a.* Unfruitful.

In′fer-tĭl′i-ty, *n.* Unfruitfulness; barrenness. [annoy.

In-fĕst′, *v. t.* To disturb; to

In′fi-del, *a.* Not believing the Scriptures; unbelieving. — *n.* One who rejects the Scriptures and Christianity; an unbeliever.

In′fi-dĕl′i-ty, *n.* Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures; unfaithfulness.

In-fĭl′trāte, *v. t.* To enter by the pores.

In′fil-trā′tion, *n.* Act of entering a substance by the pores.

In′fi-nīte (46), *a.* Without limits; boundless; immense.

In′fi-nīte-ly, *adv.* Without limit or end.

In-fĭn′i-tēs′i-mal, *a.* Infinitely divided.

In-fĭn′i-tīve, *a* Expressing action without limitation of person or number.

In-fĭn′i-tūde, *n.* Infinity.

In-fĭn′i-ty, *n.* Unlimited extent or number.

In-firm′, *a.* Weak; sickly.

In-firm′a-ry, *n.* A place to lodge and nurse the sick.

In-firm′i-ty, *n.* Weakness; feebleness; failing. [plant.

In-fix′, *v. t.* To fix deep; to im-

In-flāme′, *v. t.* To set on fire; to provoke; to excite. — *v. i.* To grow hot and painful.

In-flăm′ma-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Susceptibility of taking fire.

In-flăm′ma-ble, *a.* Easily set on fire.

In′flam-mā′tion, *n.* A setting on fire; a redness and swelling; febrile heat.

In-flăm′ma-to-ry, *a.* Showing inflammation.

In-flāte′, *v. t.* To swell with wind; to blow or puff up.

In-flā′tion, *n.* A swelling with wind or vanity.

In-flĕct′, *v. t.* To bend; to vary; to modulate.

In-flĕc′tion (149), *n.* Act of bending or turning; variation of ending in words; modulation of voice in speaking.

In-flĕct′ive, *a.* Able to bend.

In-flĕx′i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Unyielding stiffness; obstinacy.

In-flĕx′i-ble, *a.* Immovably stiff or firm. [ness.

In-flĕx′i-bly, *adv.* With firm-

In-flĭct′, *v. t.* To lay on, as a punishment; to impose.

In-flĭc′tion (149), *n.* The act of inflicting; punishment.

In-flĭct′ive, *a.* Tending to inflict.

In′flo-rĕs′çençe, *n.* Mode of flowering.

In′flu-ençe, *n.* Moving or directing power. — *v. t.* To move by moral power; to persuade; to act upon.

In′flu ĕn′tial, *a.* Exerting influence or power.

In′flu-ĕn′zȧ, *n.* A violent catarrh, often epidemic.

In′flux, *n.* Act of flowing in

In-fōld′, *v. t.* To involve; to inwrap; to inclose.

In-fôrm′, *v. t.* To tell; to acquaint with; to animate.

— Syn. To apprise; teach; instruct. — *v. i.* To give intelligence.

In-fôrm'al, *a.* Wanting form; without ceremony; irregular.

In'for-măl'i-ty, *n.* Want of usual forms.

In-fôrm'al-ly, *adv.* Without the usual forms.

In-fôrm'ant, *n.* One who tells; an informer.

In'for-mā'tion, *n.* Notice given; intelligence; knowledge.

In-fôrm'er, *n.* One who tells.

In-frăc'tion, *n.* Breach; violation. [being broken.

In-frăn'gi-ble, *a.* Incapable of

In-frē'quen-çy, *n.* Uncommonness; rarity.

In-frē'quent, *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare.

In-frĭnge', *v. t.* To break, as contracts; to violate.

In-frĭnge'ment, *n.* Violation.

In-fū'ri-āte, *v. t.* To enrage.

In-fū'ri-ate, *a.* Like a fury; violently enraged.

In-fūse', *v. t.* [Lat. *infundere, -fusum;* from *in*, in, and *fundere*, to pour.] To pour in; to steep in liquor; to inspire.

In-fū'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being poured in; incapability of fusion.

In-fū'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being infused; incapable of being made liquid.

In-fū'sion, *n.* Act of pouring in; liquor made by infusion.

In-ġĕn'er-āte, *v. t.* To produce within. [innate.

In-ġĕn'er-ate, *a.* Inborn;

In-ġĕn'ioŭs (-jēn'yus), *a.* Possessed of genius; skillful.

In-ġĕn'ioŭs-ly, *adv.* With ingeniousness.

In'ġe-nū'i-ty, *n.* Ready invention; skill.

In-ġĕn'u-oŭs, *a.* Free from reserve or dissimulation. — Syn. Open; frauk; candid.

In-ġĕn'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Candidly. [dor.

In-ġĕn'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* Candor.

In-glō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Bringing no glory; disgraceful.

In-glō'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Without glory.

In'got (140), *n.* A bar or wedge of metal.

In-grāft', *v. t.* To insert, as a scion in a stock.

In'grāin, or **In-grāin',** *v. t.* To dye before manufacture.

In'grāte, *n.* An ungrateful person.

In-grā'ti-āte (-grā'shī-), *v. t.* To get into favor.

In-grāt'i-tūde, *n.* Want of a sense of favors. [neut part.

In-grē'di-ent, *n.* A compo-

In'gress, *n.* Entrance.

In-gŭlf', *v. t.* To swallow up in a gulf.

In-hăb'it, *v. t.* To dwell; to live in. — *v. i.* To dwell or abide.

In-hăb'it-a-ble, *a.* Possible to be inhabited. [deuce.

In-hăb'it-an-cy, *n.* Legal resi-

In-hăb'it-ant, *n.* A dweller.

In-hăb'it-ā'tion, *n.* Act of residence. [haling.

In'ha-lā'tion, *n.* Act of in-

In-hāle', *v. t.* To draw into the lungs.

In-hāl'er, *n.* One who inhales: an apparatus for inhaling medicated vapor.

In'har-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Unmusical.

In-hēre', *v. i.* To be fixed in.

In-hēr'ençe, } *n.* Existence

In-hēr'en-çy, } in something else.

In-hēr'ent, *a.* Existing in something; innate.

In-hēr'ent-ly, *adv.* By inherence. [heritance.

In-hēr'it, *v. t.* To take by in-

In-hēr'it-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being inherited.

In-hēr'it-ançe, *n.* A hereditary estate. [inherits.

In-hēr'it-or, *n.* A man who

In-hĕ'sion, *n.* State of inhering; inherence. [forbid.

In-hĭb'it, *v. t.* To restrain; to

In'hi-bĭ'tion (-bish'un), *n.* Restraint; prohibition.

In-hŏs'pi-ta-ble, *a.* Not disposed to entertain strangers.

In-hŏs'pi-ta-bly, *adv.* Unkindly to strangers.

In-hŏs'pi-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Want of hospitality. [cruel.

In-hū'man, *a.* Barbarous;

In'hu-măn'i-ty, *n.* Barbarity; cruelty. [rously.

In-hū'man-ly, *adv.* Barba-

In'hu-mā'tion, *n.* Act of burying.

In-hūme', } *v. t.* To bury;

In-hū'mate, } to inter.

In-ĭm'i-cal, *a.* Unfriendly.

In-ĭm'i-ta-ble, *a.* Not to be imitated. [imitation.

In-ĭm'i-ta-bly, *adv.* Beyond

In-iq'ui-toŭs (-ik'wĭ-), *a.* Characterized by great injustice. — Syn. Wicked; nefarious; criminal.

In-iq'ui-ty, *n.* Injustice; crime.

In-ĭ'tial (-ĭsh'al), *a.* First. — *n.* The first letter of a name.

In-ĭ'ti-āte (-ish'i-āt), *v. t.* To instruct in rudiments; to introduce.

In-ĭ'ti-ā'tion (-ish'ĭ-), *n.* Instruction in first principles.

In-ĭ'ti-a-tive } (-ĭsh'ĭ-), *a.*

In-ĭ'ti-a-to-ry } Serving to initiate.

In-jĕct', *v. t.* To throw in.

In-jĕc'tion, *n.* Act of throwing in; any thing injected.

In'ju-dĭ'cioŭs (-dish'us), *a.* Not judicious; unwise.

In'ju-dĭ'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* Without judgment. [order.

In-jūne'tion, *n.* Command;

In'jure, *v. t.* To hurt; to damage; to harm.

In-jū'ri-oŭs, *a.* Hurtful.

In-jū'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Hurtfully.

In'ju-ry, *n.* Hurt; detriment.

In-jūs'tiçe, *n.* Want of justice; wrong.

Ink, *n.* A liquor used in writing and printing. — *v. t.* To mark with ink.

Ink'hôrn, *n.* A vessel to hold ink. [inky.

Ink'i-ness, *n.* State of being

Ink'ling, *n.* [Contracted from *inclining*, pron. *in'cli-ning.*] A hint; desire. [ink.

Ink'stand, *n.* A vessel to hold

Ink'y, *a.* Consisting of, or like, ink. [sea.

In'land, *a.* Remote from the

In-lāy', *v. t.* To diversify with other substances.

In'lāy, *n.* Pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid.

In'let, *n.* Passage into a bay.

In'ly, *adv.* Internally; secretly.

In'māte, *n.* One who lives in the same house.

In'most, *a.* Deepest within.

Inn (125), *n.* A house of entertainment for travelers.

In'nāte, or **In-nāte'** (111), *a.* Inborn; natural.

In'nāte-ly, or **In-nāte'ly,** *adv.* Naturally.

In'ner, *a.* Interior; further inward.

In'ner-most, *a.* Deepest or furthest within.

In'ning, *n.* The turn for using the bat in cricket.

Inn'keep-er, *n.* A person who keeps an inn or tavern

In'no-çençe, } *n.* Freedom

In'no-çen-çy, } from guilt; harmlessness.

In'no-cent, *a.* Free from guilt; pure; harmless.
In'no-cent-ly, *adv.* Without guilt; harmlessly.
In-nŏc'u-oŭs, *a.* Harmless.
In'no-vāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To introduce as a novelty.
In'no-vā'tion, *n.* Introduction of novelties.
In'no-vā'tor, *n.* One who innovates.
In-nŏx'ioŭs, *a.* Harmless; innocent.
In'nu-ĕn'do, *n.* (*pl.* In'nuĕn'dōes, 140.) A distant hint.
In-nū'mer-a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be numbered.
In-nū'mer-a-bly, *adv.* Beyond number.
In'nu-trī'tioŭs (-trĭsh'us), *a.* Not nourishing.
In ŏc'u-lāte, *v. t.* To insert, as a scion, in a stock; to communicate, as disease, by inserting infectious matter.
In-ŏc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act or practice of inoculating.
In-ŏc'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who inoculates. [smell.
In-ŏ'dor-oŭs, *a.* Destitute of
In'of-fĕn'sive, *a.* Giving no offense; harmless.
In'of-fĕn'sive-ly, *adv.* Without offense; harmlessly.
In'of-fi'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Not official; in a private capacity.
In'of-fi'cious (-fĭsh'us), *a.* Contrary to duty.
In-ŏp'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Inactive.
In-ŏp'por-tūne', *a.* Not opportune; unseasonable.
In-ŏp'por-tūne'ly, *adv.* Unseasonably. [ate.
In-ôr'di-nate, *a.* Immoder-
In-ôr'di-nate-ly, *adv.* Immoderately; excessively.
In'or-găn'ic, *a.* Void of organs; unorganized.
In-ŏs'eu-lāte, *v. t.* To unite, as two vessels, a vein and an artery, at their extremities.
In-ŏs'eu-lā'tion, *n.* Union of two animal vessels by contact of the two extremities.
In'quest, *n.* Judicial inquiry.
In-quī'e-tūde, *n.* A restless state of mind; uneasiness.
In-quīre' (150), *v. t.* To ask about; to seek by asking.
In-quīr'er, *n.* One who inquires.
In-quīr'y (141), *n.* Act of inquiring; a question.
In'qui-si'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Judicial inquiry; a court for punishing heresy.
In'qui-şĭ'tion-al (-zĭsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to inquiry.
In-quĭs'i-tĭve, *a.* Given to inquiry; curious.
In-quĭs'i-tĭve-ly, *adv.* With curiosity to inquire.
In-quĭs'i-tĭve-ness, *n.* Busy curiosity. [the inquisition.
In-quĭs'i-tor, *n.* A member of
In-quĭs'i-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition.
In'rōad, *n.* Sudden invasion; incursion; encroachment.
In'sa-lū'bri-oŭs, *a.* Not salubrious; unhealthy.
In'sa-lū'bri-ty, *n.* Want of salubrity; unwholesomeness.
In-sāne', *a.* Unsound in mind; crazy; deranged.
In-sāne'ly (132), *adv.* Madly; foolishly.
In-săn'i-ty, *n.* Derangement of intellect; craziness.
In-sā'ti-a-ble (-sā'shĭ-), *a.* Not to be satisfied.
In-sā'ti-a-bly (-sā'shĭ-), *adv.* With greediness not to be satisfied.
In-sā'ti-ate (-sā'shĭ-āt), *a.* Not satisfied. [ness.
In'sa-tĭ'e-ty, *n.* Insatiable-
In-scribe' (54), *v. t.* To write on; to dedicate.
In-scrip'tion, *n.* That which is written or printed on something; title; address.
In-scru'ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The In-scru'ta-ble-ness, } quality of being inscrutable.
In-scru'ta-ble, *a.* Unsearchable; undiscoverable.
In'sect, *n.* [Lat. *insectum*, fr. *insecare*, to cut in.] A small animal with six legs, and breathing through tubes running through the body.
In'sec-tĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* Feeding on insects.
In'se-cūre', *a.* Unsafe; not confident of safety.
In'se-cūre'ly, *adv.* Unsafely.
In'se-cū'ri-ty, *n.* Want of safety; danger; hazard.
In-sĕn'sate, *a.* Senseless; stupid; foolish.
In-sĕn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Want of emotion or affection; dullness.
In-sĕn'si-ble, *a.* Destitute of feeling: imperceptible.
In-sĕn'si-bly, *adv.* Imperceptibly; gradually.
In-sĕn'tient, *a.* Not having perception.
In-sĕp'a-ra-ble, *a.* Impossible to be separated.
In-sĕp'a-ra-bly, *adv.* With indissoluble union.
In-sĕrt', *v. t.* To bring into or among; to introduce.
In-sĕr'tion, *n.* Act of inserting; thing inserted.
In'side, *n.* Inner part or place.
In-sid'i-oŭs, *a.* Deceitful; sly.
In-sid'i-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Deceitfully; slyly.
In'sight (-sīt), *n.* Sight of the interior; full knowledge.
†In-sĭg'ni-a, *n. pl.* Badges of distinction.
In'sig-nĭf'i-cance, *n.* Want of meaning; unimportance.
In'sig-nĭf'i-cant, *a.* Void of meaning; without weight of character. — SYN. Unimportant; trivial; immaterial.
In'sin-cēre', *a.* Hypocritical; false. [critically.
In'sin-cēre'ly, *adv.* Hypo-
In'sin-cēr'i-ty, *n.* Deceitfulness; hypocrisy; falseness.
In-sĭn'u-āte, *v. t.* To creep in; to hint; to suggest.
In-sĭn'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act of insinuating; a hint.
In-sĭn'u-ā'tor, *n.* One who insinuates. [vapid.
In-sĭp'id, *a.* Void of taste;
In'si-pid'i-ty, *n.* Want of taste; want of life and spirit.
In-sĭp'id-ly, *adv.* Without taste or spirit.
In-sĭst', *v. i.* To be persistent or urgent.
In-snâre', *v. t.* To catch by stratagem; to entrap. [ance.
In'so-brĭ'e-ty, *n.* Intemper-
In'so-lāte, *v. t.* To expose to the sun's rays.
In'so-lā'tion, *n.* Exposure to the sun's rays.
In'so-lençe, *n.* Haughtiness or pride joined with contempt; audacity.
In'so-lent, *a.* Haughty; insulting; overbearing.
In'so-lent-ly, *adv.* Haughtily.
In'so-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* Want of solidity.
In-sŏl'u-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being insoluble.
In-sŏl'u-ble, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved in a fluid.
In-sŏlv'a-ble, *n.* Incapable of being solved or explained.
In-sŏlv'en-cy, *n.* Inability to pay debts in full. [debts.
In-sŏlv'ent, *a.* Unable to pay
In'so-mŭch', *adv.* So that.
In-spĕct', *v. t.* To examine; to superintend; to view.
In-spĕc'tion, *n.* Examination; official view.
In-spĕct'or, *n.* An examiner, a superintendent.

In-spĕc'tor-shĭp, *n.* Office of inspector.
In-spĕr'sion, *n.* The act of sprinkling on something.
In-sphēre', *v. t.* To place in a sphere. [ing inspired.
In-spīr'a-blē, *a.* Capable of being
In-spī-rā'tion, *n.* Act of drawing in the breath; divine influence on the mind.
In-spī'ra-to-ry, *a.* Relating to inspiration.
In-spīre', *v. i.* To draw in breath. — *v. t.* To breathe into; to infuse; to animate or suggest supernaturally.
In-spīr'it, *v. t.* To animate.
In-spis'sāte, *v. t.* To thicken, as liquids. [thickening.
In-spis-sā'tion, *n.* Act of
In-sta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Want of stability; inconstancy.
In-stall', *v. t.* To invest with office. [installing.
In-stal-lā'tion, *n.* Act of
In-stall'ment } (131), *n.* Act
In-stal'ment } of installing; payment of part at particular times.
In'stance, *n.* Solicitation; example; a case occurring. — *v. i.* or *t.* To produce an example.
In'stant, *n.* [Lat. *instans*, p. pr. of *instare*, to stand or press upon.] A moment. — *a.* Present; urgent.
In-stan-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Done in an instant.
In-stan-tā'ne-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an instant.
†In-stăn'ter, *adv.* Instantly.
In'stant-ly, *adv.* Immediately. [certain condition.
In-stāte', *v. t.* To place in a
In-stau-rā'tion, *n.* Renewal; renovation; restoration.
In-stēa'd', *adv.* In place of.
In-steep', *v. t.* To steep.
In'step, *n.* The upper part of the foot. [ward; to set on.
In'sti-gāte, *v. t.* To urge for-
In-sti-gā'tion, *n.* Incitement, as to evil or wickedness.
In'sti-gā'tor, *n.* One who incites to evil.
In-stĭl' } (138), *v. t.* To infuse
In-stĭl' } by or as by drops.
In'stil-lā'tion, *n.* Act of infusing by drops or slowly.
In'stinct, *n.* Unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to action. — *a.* Moved from within; actuated.
In-stinct'ive, *a.* Prompted by instinct. [stinct.
In-stinct'ive-ly, *adv.* By in-
In'sti-tūte (50), *v. t.* To establish. — *n.* Established law.
In'sti-tū'tion, *n.* Act of establishing; system or organization established.
In'sti-tū'tive, *a.* Tending or intended to institute.
In-strŭct', *v. t.* To teach; to form by precept; to direct.
In-strŭc'tion, *n.* Act of teaching; direction; command.
In-strŭct'ive, *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct.
In-strŭct'ive-ly, *adv.* In an instructive manner.
In-strŭct'or, *n.* One who teaches [teacher.
In-strŭct'ress, *n.* A female
In'stru-ment, *n.* A tool; machine; a writing; an agent.
In'stru-mĕnt'al, *a.* Conducive as a means to some end.
In'stru-ment-āl'i-ty, *n.* Agency; subordinate means.
In'stru-mĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* By way of instrument.
In'sub-jē'tion, *n.* State of disobedience.
In'sub-ôr'di-nā'tion, *n.* Disobedience to lawful authority.
In-sŭf'fer-a-ble, *a.* Not to be borne; unendurable.
In-sŭf'fer-a-bly, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.
In'suf-fi'cien-cy (-fĭsh'cn-), *n.* Want of sufficiency.
In'suf-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Inadequate. [water.
In'su-lar, *a.* Surrounded by
In'su-lāte, *v. t.* To place in a detached position, like an island; to make an isle.
In'su-lā'ted, *a.* Separated from other bodies, especially by non-conductors.
In'su-lā'tion, *n.* Act of insulating; state of being insulated.
In'su-lā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, insulates.
In'sult, *n.* Intended contempt. — SYN. Outrage; insolence; affront; indignity.
In-sŭlt', *v. t.* To treat with abuse, insolence, or contempt. [gross abuse.
In-sŭlt'ing, *a.* Containing
In-sū'per-a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be overcome.
In-sū'per-a-bly, *adv.* So as not to be surmounted.
In'sup-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be endured.
In'sup-pōrt'a-bly, *adv.* Beyond endurance.
In'sup-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* Not to be suppressed.
In-sur'a-ble (-shŭr'-), *a.* Capable of being insured.
In-sŭr'ançe (-shŭr'-), *n.* Security against loss by paying a certain sum.
In-sure' (-shŭr', 150), *v. t.* To secure against loss.
In-sur'er (-shŭr'-), *n.* One who insures.
In-sûr'gent, *a.* Exciting sedition; rebellious. — *n.* One who rises against lawful authority.
In'sur-mount'a-ble, *a.* Not to be surmounted, or overcome; insuperable.
In'sur-rĕc'tion, *n.* Open opposition of members to lawful authority. — SYN. Sedition; revolt; rebellion.
In'sur-rĕc'tion-a-ry, *a.* Relating to insurrection.
In'sus-çĕp'ti-ble, *a.* Not capable of feeling.
In-tăgl'io (-tăl'yo), *n.* A precious stone with a figure engraved on it.
In-tăn'gi-ble, *a.* Not perceptible by touch. [ber.
In'te-ger, *n.* A whole num-
In'te-gral, *n.* An entire thing. — *a.* Whole; entire.
In'te-grant, *a.* Necessary to constitute an entire thing.
In'te-grāte, *v. t.* To form one whole; to make up.
In-tĕg'ri-ty, *n.* Wholeness; uprightness; purity.
In-tĕg'u-ment, *n.* A natural covering.
In'tel-lect, *n.* [Lat. *intellectus*, fr. *intelligere*, to understand.] Power to judge and comprehend; understanding.
In'tel-lĕc'tion, *n.* Simple apprehension of ideas.
In'tel-lĕct'ive, *a.* Pertaining to the intellect.
In'tel-lĕct'u-al, *a.* Relating to the understanding; mental.
In'tel-lĕct'u-al-ly, *adv.* By means of the understanding.
In-tĕl'li-gençe, *n.* Understanding; information; news.
In-tĕl'li-gent, *a.* Knowing; instructed; skillful.
In-tĕl'li-gent-ly, *adv.* In an intelligent manner.
In-tĕl'li-gi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being intelligible.
In-tĕl'li-gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being comprehended; plain.
In-tĕl'li-gi-bly, *adv.* So as to be understood; clearly.
In-tĕm'per-ançe, *n.* Excess; drunkenness; inebriation.
In-tĕm'per-ate, *a.* Excessive; ungovernable; inordinate; addicted to the excessive use of spirituous liquors.

In-tĕnd′, *v.* To purpose.
In-tĕnd′ant, *n.* An overseer.
In-tĕnse′, *a.* Strained; close; vehement; extreme.
In-tĕnse′ly, *adv.* To a high degree; extremely.
In-tĕnse′ness, *n.* Intensity.
In-tĕn′si-fy, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become intense. [gree.
In-tĕn′si-ty, *n.* Extreme de-
In-tĕn′sive, *a.* Giving force.
In-tĕnt′, *a.* Fixed closely. — *n.* Purpose; design; aim.
In-tĕn′tion, *n.* Design; purpose; aim.
In-tĕn′tion-al, *a.* Designed.
In-tĕn′tion-al-ly, *adv.* Purposely. [tention.
In-tĕnt′ly, *adv.* With close
In-tĕnt′ness, *n.* Close application of mind.
In-tĕr′ (129), *v. t.* To bury.
In-tĕr-āct, *n.* Performance between acts. [added.
In-tĕr′ea-la-ry, *a.* Inserted;
In-tĕr′ea-lāte, *v. t.* To insert between others.
In-tĕr′ea-lā′tion, *n.* Insertion of a day in a calendar.
In-ter-cēde′, *v. i.* To interpose; to mediate.
In-ter-cēd′ent, *a.* Mediating.
In-ter-cēpt′, *v. t.* To seize on its passage; to cut off.
In-ter-cēp′tion, *n.* Act of intercepting; interruption.
In-ter-cĕs′sion (-sĕsh′un), *n.* Mediation; interposition.
In-ter-cĕs′sor, *n.* A mediator.
In-ter-cĕs′so-ry, *a.* Containing, or relating to, intercession. [or link together.
In-ter-chāin′, *v. t.* To chain
In-ter-chānge′, *v. t.* To change by giving and receiving; to reciprocate.
In-ter-chānge, *n.* Mutual exchange; barter; exchange.
In-ter-chānge′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being given and taken mutually.
In-ter-chānge′a-bly, *adv.* With mutual exchange.
In-ter-eo-lŭm′ni-ā′tion, *n.* Clear space between two columns. [tual communion.
In-ter-com-mūn′ion, *n* Mu-
In-ter-cŏs′tal, *a.* Placed or lying between the ribs.
In-ter-cōurse, *n.* Mutual dealings; fellowship.
In-ter-cūr′rençe, *n.* A passing between.
In-ter-dĭct′, *v. t.* To forbid.
In-ter-dĭct, *n.* A prohibition.
In-ter-dĭc′tion, *n.* Act of prohibiting or forbidding.
In-ter-dĭc′tive, } *a.* Serving
In-ter-dĭct′o-ry, } to prohibit.
In-ter-est, *v. t.* To concern or relate to; to affect. — *n.* Concern; share; benefit; premium for the use of money.
In-ter-est-ed, *a.* Having an interest.
In-ter-est-ing (107), *a.* Exciting interest; pleasing.
In-ter-fēre′, *v. i.* To interpose; to clash; to intermeddle; to strike reciprocally.
In-ter-fēr′ençe, *n.* Interposition; intermeddling.
In-ter-im, *n.* The mean time.
In-tē′ri-or, *a.* Internal; being within. — *n.* The inward part; inland part of a country.
In-ter-jā′çent, *a.* Lying between; intervening.
In-ter-jĕc′tion, *n.* A word of exclamation.
In-ter-jĕc′tion-al, *a.* Thrown in between other words, as an interjection.
In-ter-lāçe′, *v. t.* To intermix; to insert.
In-ter-lārd′, *v. t.* To insert between; to interpose.
In-ter-lēave′, *v. t.* To insert blank leaves in.
In-ter-līne′, *v. t.* To write or print between the lines of.
In-ter-lĭn′e-ar, *a.* Written or printed between the lines.
In-ter-lĭn′e-ā′tion, *n.* A writing or printing between lines.
In-ter-līnk′, *v. t.* To connect by uniting links.
In-ter-lŏc′u-tor, *n.* One who speaks in dialogue.
In-ter-lŏc′u-to-ry, *a.* Consisting of dialogue.
In-ter-lōpe, *v. t.* To forestall; to prevent right; to intrude.
In-ter-lōp′er, *n.* An intruder.
In-ter-lūde, *n.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *ludus*, play.] An entertainment between the acts of a play; a piece of instrumental music between the parts of a song or hymn.
In-ter-mär′riage, *n* Reciprocal marriage between two families, tribes, &c.
In-ter-mär′ry, *v. i.* To become connected, as families, by a marriage between two of their members.
In-ter-mĕd′dle, *v. i.* To meddle in the affairs of others.
In-ter-mĕd′dler, *n.* An officious person.
In-ter-mē′di-al, } *a.* Lying
In-ter-mē′di-ate, } between.
In-tĕr′ment, *n.* Burial.
In-tĕr′mi-na-ble, *n.* Admitting of no end. — SYN. Boundless; endless; infinite.
In-ter-mĭn′gle, *v. t.* To mingle or mix together.
In-ter-mis′sion (-mĭsh′un), *n.* Cessation for a time.
In-ter-mĭs′sive, *a.* Coming at times; not continual.
In-tĕr-mĭt′, *v. i.* or *t.* To cease or cause to cease for a time.
In-tĕr-mĭt′tent, *a.* Ceasing at intervals. — *n.* A disease that intermits.
In-ter-mix′, *v. t.* or *i.* To mix.
In-ter-mix′ture, *n.* A mass formed by mixture.
In-tĕr′nal, *a.* Inward; interior; domestic.
In-tĕr′nal-ly, *adv.* Inwardly.
In-ter-nā′tion-al (-năsh′un-), *a.* Existing between nations.
In-ter-nūn′ci-o (-nūn′shĭ-o), *n.* A pope's representative.
In-ter-plēad, *v. t.* To discuss or try a previous point incidentally happening.
In-tĕr′po-lāte, *v. t.* To insert, as spurious matter, in a writing; to foist.
In-tĕr′po-lā′tion, *n.* The act of inserting spurious words in a writing, words inserted.
In-tĕr′po-lāt′or, *n.* One who interpolates. [posing.
In-ter-pōs′al, *n.* Act of inter-
In-ter-pōse′, *v. i.* To step in between. — *v. t.* To place between; to interfere; to mediate.
In-ter-po-sĭ′tion (-zĭsh′un), *n.* Act of mediating; intervention.
In-tĕr′pret, *v. t.* To explain.
In-tĕr′pret-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being interpreted.
In-tĕr′pret-ā′tion, *n.* Explanatiou; expositiou; version.
In-tĕr′pret-er, *n.* One who expounds; an expositor.
In-ter-rĕg′num, *n.* The time a throne is vacant between the death of a king and the accession of his successor.
In-tĕr′ro-gāte, *v. t.* To examine by question.
In-tĕr′ro-gā′tion, *n.* A question; an inquiry; a point [?] denoting a question.
In-ter-rŏg′a-tĭve, *a.* Denoting a question. — *n.* A word that indicates a question.
In-tĕr′ro-gā′tor, *n.* One who asks questions.
In-ter-rŏg′a-to-ry, *n.* A question.— *a.* Containing a question.

In-ter-rŭpt′, *v. t.* To stop by interfering; to divide.
In-ter-rŭp′tion, *n.* Interposition; stop; hindrance.
In-ter-sĕct′, *v. t.* To divide; to cross. — *v. i.* To meet and cross each other.
In-ter-sĕc′tion, *n.* Act of crossing; point where two lines cut each other.
In-ter-spāce, *n.* An intervening space.
In-ter-spĕrse′, *v. t.* To scatter among or here and there.
In-ter-spĕr′sion, *n.* Act of scattering here and there.
In-ter-stĕl′lar, *a.* Being among the stars.
In-ter-stĭce, or In-tĕr′stĭce, *n.* An empty space between things closely set.
In-ter-stĭ′tial (-stĭsh′al), *a.* Containing interstices.
In-ter-tĕxt′ure, *n.* State of being interwoven.
In-ter-twīne′, } *v. t.* To unite
In-ter-twist′, } by twining.
In-ter-val (140), *n.* A space between things; time between events. [between.
In-ter-vēne′, *v. i.* To come
In-ter-vĕn′tion, *n.* Act of intervening; interposition.
In-ter-view, *n.* A formal meeting; conference.
In-ter-wēave′, *v. t.* To weave one into another of.
In-tĕs′tate, *a.* Dying without a will. — *n.* One who dies without leaving a will.
In-tĕs′ti-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the bowels.
In-tĕs′tine, *a.* [Lat. *intestinus*, fr. *intus*, within.] Internal; domestic; not foreign.
In-tĕs′tines, *n. pl.* Bowels.
In-thrall′ (138), *v. t.* To reduce to bondage; to enslave.
In-thrall′ment } (131), *n.* Sla-
In-thrăl′ment } very.
In′ti-ma-cy, *n.* Close familiarity; friendship.
In′ti-māte, *v. t.* To hint; to suggest; to point out.
In′ti-mate, *a.* Inmost; near; familiar. — *n.* A familiar associate or friend. [ly.
In′ti-mate-ly, *adv.* Familiar-
In-ti-mā′tion, *n.* A hint; suggestion; notice.
In-tĭm′i-dāte, *v. t.* To inspire with fear. — Syn. To dispirit; abash; deter.
In-tĭm′i-dā′tion, *n.* The act of intimidating.
In′to, *prep.* Noting entrance.
In-tŏl′er-a-ble, *a.* Not to be borne or endured.
In-tŏl′er-a-bly, *adv.* Beyond endurance. [toleration.
In-tŏl′er-ance, *n.* Want of
In-tŏl′er-ant, *a.* Unable to bear; illiberal; bigoted.
In′to-nā′tion, *n.* Manner of utterance; modulation.
In-tōne′, *v. t.* or *i.* To read with a musical accentuation and tone.
In-tŏx′i-cāte, *v. t.* To inebriate; to make drunk.
In-tŏx′i-cā′tion, *n.* State of drunkenness; inebriation.
In-trăc′ta-ble, *a.* Unmanageable; obstinate; unruly.
In-trăc′ta-bil′i-ty, *n.* Obstinacy; indocility.
In-trăn′si-tive, *a.* Expressing an action or state that does not pass over to an object.
In-trĕnch′, *v. t.* To fortify with a trench; to encroach.
In-trĕnch′ment, *n.* A ditch and parapet for defense.
In-trĕp′id, *a.* Fearless; bold.
In-tre-pĭd′i-ty, *n.* Undaunted bravery; fearlessness.
In-trĕp′id-ly, *adv.* Fearlessly.
In′tri-ca-cy, *n.* Entanglement; perplexed state; complexity; obscurity.
In′tri-cate, *a.* Entangled or involved; complicated.
In′tri-cate-ly, *adv.* With entanglement or perplexity.
In-trigue′ (-treg′), *n.* Stratagem; amour. — *v. i.* To carry on secret designs.
In-trĭgu′er (-treg′-), *n.* One who intrigues.
In-trĭn′sic, *a.* Internal; true; real; inherent; essential.
In-trĭn′sic-al-ly, *adv.* Internally; really; essentially.
In-tro-dūce′, *v. t.* To bring in; to make known.
In-tro-dŭc′tion, *a.* Act of introducing; a preface.
In-tro-dŭc′tive, } *a.* Serving
In-tro-dŭc′to-ry, } to introduce.
In-tro-mĭs′sion (-mĭsh′un), *n.* Act of sending or conveying in. [let in; to admit.
In-tro-mĭt′, *v. t.* To send or
In-tro-spĕc′tion, *n.* A view of the inside.
In-tro-vĕr′sion, *n.* A turning, or being turned, inward.
In-tro-vĕrt′, *v. t.* To turn inward.
In-trude′, *v. i.* To come unwelcomely. — *v. t.* To thrust in without invitation.
In-tru′sion, *n.* Entrance without right or invitation.
In-tru′sive, *a.* Apt to intrude.
In-trŭst′, *v. t.* To commit to the care of.
In′tu-i′tion (-ĭsh′un), *n.* Immediate knowledge, as in perception.
In-tū′i-tive, *a.* Perceived by the mind immediately.
In-tū′i-tive-ly, *adv.* By immediate perception.
In′tu-mĕs′cençe, *n.* A swelling with heat; a tumid state.
In-twīne′, } *v. t.* To twist to-
In-twist′, } gether.
In-ūn′dāte, *v. t.* To overflow; to deluge; to flood.
In′un-dā′tion, *n.* An overflow of water; a flood.
In-ūre′, *v. t.* or *i.* To accustom; to serve to the use or benefit of. [urn.
In-ūrn′, *v. t.* To put in an
In′u-tĭl′i-ty, *n.* Uselessness.
In-vāde′, *v. t.* To enter in a hostile manner; to attack.
In-vād′er, *n.* One who invades. [void.
In-văl′id, *a.* Weak; null;
In′va-lid, *n.* One disabled by wounds or sickness. — *a.* In ill-health; feeble; infirm.
In-văl′i-dāte, *v. t.* To make void; to weaken.
In′va-lĭd′i-ty, *n.* Weakness; want of legal force.
In-văl′u-a-ble, *a.* Beyond valuation; priceless.
In-vā′ri-a-ble, *a.* Unchangeable; uniform.
In-vā′ri-a-bly, *adv.* Without change; uniformly.
In-vā′sion, *n.* Hostile entrance; infringement.
In-vā′sive, *a.* Entering with hostile purpose.
In-vē-ĕ′tive, *a.* Abusive; satirical. — *n.* A harsh or reproachful accusation.
In-veigh′ (in-vā′), *v. i.* To rail against; to reproach.
In-veigh′er (in-vā′er), *n.* One who inveighs.
In-vē′gle (-vē′gl), *v. t.* To seduce; to entice; to wheedle; to entrap.
In-vē′gle-ment, *n.* Act of inveigling, or state of being inveigled.
In-vĕnt′, *v. t.* [Lat. *invenire*, *inventum*, to come upon; to find.] To discover by study or inquiry; to find out; to contrive; to fabricate; to feign.
In-vĕn′tion, *n.* Act of finding out; that which is invented.
In-vĕnt′ive, *a.* Ready at invention; ingenious. [vents.
In-vĕnt′or, *n.* One who in-

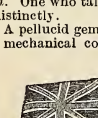
In′ven-to-ry, *n.* A list of articles. — *v. t.* To make a list of. [trary.
In-vēr′se, *a.* Inverted; con-
In-vērse′ly, *adv.* In a contrary order or manner.
In-vēr′sion, *n.* A complete change of order or place.
In-vērt′, *v. t.* To turn upside down; to change the order of completely.
In-vērt′ed, *a.* Reversed.
In-vēst′, *v. t.* To clothe; to besiege; to vest in something else. [into.
In-vēs′ti-gāte, *v. t.* To search
In-vēs′ti-gā′tion, *n.* A searching for truth; examination; inquiry. [searches for truth.
In-vēs′ti-gā′tor, *n.* One who
In-vēst′i-ture, *n.* Act or right of giving possession.
In-vēst′ment, *n.* A vestment; conversion into property less fleeting than money.
In-vēt′er-a-cy, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time. [fixed.
In-vēt′er-ate, *a.* Old; firmly
In-vēt′er-ate-ly, *adv.* With obstinate fixedness; violently.
In-vid′i-oŭs, *a.* Likely to excite envy. [excite envy.
In-vid′i-oŭs-ly, *adv.* So as to
In-vid′i-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of provoking envy or hatred.
In-vig′or-āte, *v. t.* To strengthen; to give vigor to.
In-vig′or-ā′tion, *n.* Act of invigorating.
In-vin′çi-ble, *a.* Not to be conquered. — SYN. Insuperable; insurmountable.
In-vin′çi-bly, *adv.* Unconquerably.
In-vi′o-la-bil′i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being inviolable.
In-vi′o-la-ble, *a.* Not to be broken. [breach or failure.
In-vi′o-la-bly, *adv.* Without
In-vi′o-late, *a.* Not broken; entire; uninjured.
In-vis′i-bil′i-ty, *n.* State of being invisible. [seen.
In-vis′i-ble, *a.* Not to be
In-vis′i-bly, *adv.* So as not to be seen; obscurely.
In-vi-tā′tion, *n.* Act of inviting; request to attend.
In-vīte′, *v. t.* To request the company of; to allure.
In-vit′ing, *p. a.* Attractive.
In-vit′ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to invite or allure.
In′vo-cāte, *v. t.* To invoke.
In′vo-cā′tion, *n.* Act of invoking; judicial order.
In′voiçe (140), *n.* A bill of goods, with the prices annexed. — *v. t.* To make a list of, with the prices.
In-vōke′, *v. t.* To address in prayer; to implore; to pray to; to supplicate.
In-vŏl′un-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* Not by choice; against the will.
In-vŏl′un-ta-ry, *a.* Opposed to, or independent of, the will.
In′vo-lū′tion, *n.* Action of involving; complication.
In-vŏlve′, *v. t.* To envelop; to infold; to comprise.
In-vŭl′ner-a-bil′i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being invulnerable.
In-vŭl′ner-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being wounded.
In-wall′, *v. t.* To inclose with a wall.
In′ward, *a.* Being within; internal. — *adv.* Within.
In′ward-ly, *adv.* In the inner part; internally; secretly.
In′wards, *n. pl.* Intestines.
In-wēave′, *v. t.* [*imp.* INWOVE; *p. p.* INWOVE, INWOVEN.] To weave together; to intertwine.
In-wrăp′ (-rap′), *v. t.* To involve; to infold.
In-wrēathe′ (-rēth′), *v. t.* To surround as with a wreath.
In-wrought′ (in-rawt′), *a.* Worked in.
Ī-ŏn′ic, *a.* Relating to an order of architecture.
I-ō′tă, *n.* [Name of the smallest letter (ι) of the Gr. alphabet.] A tittle; a jot.
Ĭp′e-căc, } *n.* A drug
Ĭp′e-căc′u-ăn′hà, } used as an emetic.
Ī-răs′çi-bil′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being easily provoked.
Ī-răs′çi-ble, *a.* Irritable; easily angered or provoked.
Īre (84), *n.* Anger; wrath.
Īre′ful (139), *a.* Angry; wroth; furious with anger.
Īr′i-dĕs′çençe, *n.* Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.
Īr′i-dĕs′çent, *a.* Having colors like the rainbow.
Ī′ris (140, 88), *n.* The rainbow; the colored circle round the pupil of the eye.
Ī′rish, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland. — *n.* The native language of the Irish.
Irk, *v. t.* To weary; to tire.
Irk′sòme (16), *a.* Tedious; tiresome. [ness.
Irk′sòme-ness, *n.* Tedious-
Īron (ī′urn), *n.* The most common and useful of the metals — *a.* Made of iron; like iron; hard; firm. — *v. t.* To smooth with a hot iron.
Ī′ron–clăd (ī′urn-), *n.* A vessel for warfare protected or covered with iron. [irony.
Ī-rŏn′i-çal, *a.* Spoken in
Ī-rŏn′i-çal-ly, *adv.* By way, or by the use, of irony.
Ī′rŏn-mŏn′ger (ī′urn-), *n.* A dealer in iron.
Ī′ron-y, *n.* Speech intended to convey a contrary signification; a species of ridicule.
Ī′ron-y (ī′urn-), *a.* Made of, or like, iron; hard.
Ir-rā′di-ançe, *n.* Beams of light; splendor.
Ir-rā′di-āte, *v. t.* or *i.* To emit rays; to illuminate.
Ir-rā′di-ā′tion, *n.* Emission of rays of light; illumination.
Ir-rā′tion-al (-răsh′un-), *a.* Void of reason; absurd.
Ir-rā′tion-al-ly (-răsh′un-) *adv.* Absurdly. [reclaimed.
Ir′re-clāim′a-ble, *a.* Not to be
Ir-rĕc′on-çil′a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be reconciled.
Ir′re-cōv′er-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being recovered. — SYN. Irreparable; irretrievable; incurable.
Ir′re-cōv′er-a-bly, *adv.* Beyond recovery.
Ir′re-deem′a-ble, *a.* Not to be redeemed. [reduced.
Ir′re-dū′ci-ble, *a.* Not to be
Ir-rĕf′ra-ga-ble, *a.* Impossible to be refuted.
Ir-rĕf′u-ta-ble, or Ir′re-fūt′a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being refuted.
Ir-rĕg′u-lar, *a.* Not according to rule; immethodical.
Ir-rĕg′u-lăr′i-ty, *n.* Deviation from rule; anomaly.
Ir-rĕg′u-lar-ly, *adv.* Without method, rule, or order.
Ir-rĕl′a-tĭve, *a.* Having no relation; unconnected.
Ir-rĕl′e-van-çy, *n.* State of being irrelevant.
Ir-rĕl′e-vant, *a.* Not applicable or pertinent.
Ir′re-lĭg′ion (-lĭj′un), *n.* Want of religion; impiety.
Ir′re-lĭ′ġioŭs (-lĭj′us), *a.* Ungodly; wicked.
Ir′re-mē′di-a-ble, *a.* Admitting of no remedy.
Ir′rĕp′a-ra-ble, *a.* Impossible to be repaired.
Ir-rĕp′a-ra-bly, *adv.* So as not to admit of repair.
Ir′re-pēal′a-ble, *a.* Not to be repealed.
Ir′rĕp′re-hĕn′si-ble, *a.* Not to be blamed.

Ĭr′re-prĕss′i-ble, *a.* Not to be repressed.
Ĭr′re-prōach′a-ble, *a.* Beyond reproach; blameless.
Ĭr′re-prov′a-ble, *a.* Not to be reproved.
Ĭr′re-sĭst′i-ble, *a.* Impossible to be resisted with success.
Ĭr′re-sĭst′i-bly, *adv.* So as not to be resisted.
Ir-rĕs′o-lūte, *a.* Not firm in purpose. — SYN. Wavering; vacillating; unsettled; unsteady; undecided.
Ir-rĕs′o-lute-ly, *adv.* Without resolution.
Ir-rĕs′o-lū′tion, *n.* Want of firmness of mind.
Ĭr′re-spĕct′ive, *a.* Without regard to circumstances.
Ĭr′re-spĕc′tive-ly, *adv.* Without regard.
Ir-rĕs′pi-ra-ble, *a.* Unfit for respiration.
Ĭr′re-spŏn′si-ble, *a.* Not responsible.
Ĭr′re-triĕv′a-ble, *a.* Incapable of recovery or repair.
Ĭr′re-triĕv′a-bly, *adv.* Irrecoverably.
Ir-rĕv′er-ençe, *n.* Want of reverence or veneration.
Ir-rĕv′er-ent, *a.* Wanting in reverence or veneration.
Ir-rĕv′er-ent-ly, *adv.* With want of reverence.
Ĭr′re-vĕr′si-ble, *a.* Not to be reversed or recalled.
Ĭr′re-vĕr′si-bly, *adv.* So as to preclude reversal or repeal.
Ir-rĕv′o-ca-ble, *a.* Not to be recalled.
Ir-rĕv′o-ca-bly, *adv.* So as not to admit of recall.
Ĭr′ri-gāte, *v. t.* To wet; to moisten; to water, as land, by means of a stream made to flow over it. [gating.
Ĭr′ri-gā′tion, *n.* Act of irri-
Ĭr-rig′u-oŭs, *a.* Watery; wet.
Ĭr′ri-ta-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being irritated.
Ĭr′ri-ta-ble, *a.* Easily irritated or provoked.
Ĭr′ri-tant, *n.* That which excites or irritates.
Ĭr′ri-tāte, *v. t.* To excite heat and redness in; to anger.
Ĭr′ri-tā′tion, *n.* Act of irritating; exasperation.
Ĭr′ri-ta-tĭve, *a.* Serving to excite or irritate.
Ir-rŭp′tion, *n.* Sudden invasion; violent inroad. [upon.
Ĭr-rŭp′tive, *a.* Rushing in or
Ĭs (123, 124). Third person singular of the substantive verb *To be.*
Ĭ′sin-glàss (ī′zing-glàss), *n.* [That is *ice-glass*, fr. *icing*, ice, and *glass.*] A kind of gelatine prepared from the air-bladders of the sturgeon; mica.
Ĭs′lam, } *n.* Religion of
Ĭs′lam-ĭsm, } the Mohammedans.
Ĭs′land (ī′-), } *n.* Land which
Ĭsle (īl), } is surrounded by water. [land.
Ĭsl′et (ī′let), *n.* A little is-
I-sŏch′ro-noŭs, *a.* Performed in equal times.
Ĭs′o-lāte, *v. t.* To place in a detached situation; to place by itself. [isolated.
Ĭs′o-lā′tion, *n.* State of being
I-sŏs′çe-lēs, *a.* Having only two sides that are equal, as triangles.
Ĭ′so-thĕrm′al, *a.* Having equal temperature.
Ĭs′ra-el-īte, *n.* A descendant of Israel; a Jew.
Ĭs′su-a-ble (ĭsh′shu-), *a.* Capable of being issued.
Ĭs′sue (ĭsh′shu), *n.* Offspring; final result; a small ulcer kept open. — *v. i.* To come or send out; to result. — *v. t.* To put in circulation.
Ĭsth′mus (ĭs′mus *or* ĭst′mus), *n.* A neck of land connecting larger portions of land.
It, *pron.* That thing.
I-tăl′ian, *a.* Pertaining to Italy. — *n.* A native of Italy; language of Italy.
I-tăl′ic, *a.* Relating to Italy or to the letters called *Italics.*
I-tăl′i-çīze, *v. t.* To print in Italic letters.
I-tăl′ics, *n. pl. Letters inclining as these do.*
Itch, *n.* A cutaneous disease. — *v. i.* To have irritation in the skin; to long. [lar.
Ĭ′tem, *n.* A separate particu-
Ĭt′er-āte, *v. t.* To repeat.
Ĭt′er-ā′tion, *n.* Act of repeating; repetition.
Ĭ-tĭn′er-ant, *n.* One who travels from place to place. — *a.* Wandering; traveling; unsettled.
Ĭ-tĭn′er-a-ry, *n.* A book of travels. — *a.* Traveling; done on a journey.
Ĭ-tĭn′er-āte, *v. i.* To travel.
Ĭt-sĕlf′, *pron.* emphatic from *it.*
Ĭ′vo-ry, *n.* The tusk of an elephant, or any substance closely resembling it. — *a.* Made of ivory; like ivory.
Ĭ′vy, *n.* A climbing plant.

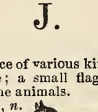
J.

JĂB′BER, *v. i.* To talk rapidly and indistinctly. — *n.* Rapid, indistinct talk.
Jăb′ber-er, *n.* One who talks fast and indistinctly.
Jā′çinth, *n.* A pellucid gem.
Jăck, *n.* A mechanical contrivance of various kinds; an engine; a small flag; male of some animals.


American Jack.


English Jack.

Jăck′al, *n.* A wild animal of India and Persia, allied to the wolf.

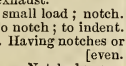

Jackal.

Jăck′a-nāpes, *n.* A monkey; an ape; a coxcomb.
Jăck′ass, *n.* Male of the ass; a dolt; a fool.
Jăck′-bōots, *n. pl.* Large boots reaching above the knee.
Jăck′daw, *n.* A European bird allied to the crows.


Jackdaw.

Jăck′et, *n.* A kind of short coat.
Jăck′-knīfe (-nīf), *n.* A large pocket-knife.
Jăc′o-bĭn, *n.* A violent revolutionist; a turbulent or factious demagogue.
Jăc′o-bĭn′ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to secret clubs against government.

Jăc'u-lāte, *v. t.* To throw like a dart; to emit.
Jăc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of darting or throwing.
Jăc'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Darting or throwing out suddenly.
Jād̆e, *n.* A tired horse; a worthless woman; a mineral. — *v. t.* To wear down by exertion.—SYN. To tire; weary; fatigue; exhaust.
Jăg, *n.* A small load; notch. — *v. t.* To notch; to indent.
Jăg'ged, *a.* Having notches or teeth. [even.
Jăg'gy, *a.* Notched; un-
Jăg'u-ăr', *n.* A wild animal found from Jaguar.



Brazil to Texas, — called also *American tiger.*
Jāil, *n.* A prison.
Jāil'-bīrd, *n.* A prisoner, or one who has been a prisoner.
Jāil'er, *n.* Keeper of a jail.
Jāl'ap (39), *n.* [From *Jalapa*, in Mexico.] A plant or drug used as a cathartic.
Jăm (140), *n.* A conserve of fruits. — *v. t.* (129) To squeeze closely; to wedge in.
Jămb (jăm), *n.* Side-piece of a chimney or of a door.
Jāne, *n.* A kind of fustian.
Jăn'gle (jăng'gl), *n.* Discordant sound; contention. — *v.* To wrangle; to quarrel.
Jăn'i-tor, *n.* A door-keeper.
Jăn'i-za-ry, *n.* A Turkish soldier of the guards.
Jăn'ty, *a.* Airy; showy.
Jăn'u-a-ry, *n.* First month of the year.
Ja-păn', *n.* A peculiar kind of varnish or varnished work. — *v. t.* To varnish with japan.
Jăr, *v. t.* To cause to shake. — *v. i.* To strike together slightly; to interfere. — *n.* A shaking; a clash; a stone or glass vessel.
Jär'gon, *n.* Confused, unintelligible talk; gibberish.
Jăs'mĭne, or Jăs'mine, *n.* A climbing plant, having fragrant flowers.
Jăs'per, *n.* A mineral.
Jāun'dĭce, *n.* A disease in which the body becomes yellow.
Jāun'dĭced (-dĭst), *a.* Affected with jaundice; prejudiced.
Jaunt (jānt), *v. i.* To make an excursion. — *n.* An excursion; a ramble.
Jăve'lin, *n.* A kind of spear. Javelin.
Jăw, *n.* The bone in which the teeth are fixed; abusive clamor. — *v. i.* To scold.
Jāy, *n.* A reddish-brown bird common in Europe; an American bird of a sky-blue color.
Jĕal'oŭs, *a.* Suspicious; afraid of rivalship. [ousy.
Jĕal'oŭs-ly, *adv.* With jealJĕal'oŭs-y, *n.* Suspicion; fear of losing some good which another may obtain.
Jeăn (jān), *n.* A cotton cloth twilled.
Jeer (130), *n.* A scoff; a taunt; mockery. — *v. i.* To scoff; to deride. [name of God.
Je-hō'vah, *n.* The Hebrew
Je-jūne', *a.* Hungry; barreu; void of interest.
Je-jūne'ness, *n.* Barrenness.
Jĕl'ly (141), *n.* Inspissated juice of fruit; a conserve.
Jĕn'ny, *n.* A machine for spinning.
Jĕop'ard, *v. t.* To put in danger; to expose to loss or injury. — SYN. To risk; peril; endanger; hazard.
Jĕop'ard-y, *n.* Danger; peril.
Jĕrk, *v. t.* or *i.* To throw or pull with sudden motion. — *n.* A sudden thrust or twitch or spring. [short coat.
Jĕr'kin (55), *n.* A jacket or
Jĕs'sa-mine, *n.* A plant; jasmine. [— *n.* A joke.
Jĕst, *v. i.* To make sport.
Jĕs'u-it, *n.* One of a religious order; a crafty person (*an opprobrious use of the word*).
Jĕs'u-ĭt'ĭc-al, *a.* Relating to Jesuits; crafty (*an offensive sense*). [the Jesuits.
Jĕs'u-it-ĭsm, *n.* Principles of
Jĕt, *n.* A black fossil; a sudden rush or spouting as of water. — *v. i.* To shoot forward.
Jew (jū *or* jŭ), *n.* A Hebrew.
Jew'el (jū'el *or* jŭ'el, 130), *n.* A precious stone; a gem. — *v. t.* To dress or adorn with jewels; to fit with a jewel.
Jew'el-er } (jū'- *or* jŭ'-), *n.* One
Jew'el-ler } who deals in jewels.
Jew'el-er-y, } *n.* Jewels collectively; gems; jewels.
Jew'el-ry (jū'- *or* jŭ'-), *n.* Jewels or trinkets in general.
Jew'ess (jū'es *or* jŭ'es), *n.* A Hebrew woman.
Jew'ish (jū'- *or* jŭ'-), *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.
Jews'-härp (jūz'- *or* jŭz'-), *n.* A musical instrument.
Jĭb, *n.* Foremost sail of a ship.
Jig, *n.* A light dance by two.
Jĭlt, *n.* A woman who trifles with her lover. — *v. t.* To trifle with in love.
Jĭn'gle (jĭng'gl), *v. t.* To cause to sound with a sharp noise. — *v. i.* To clink; to tinkle. — *n.* A sharp, clinking sound; a little rattle.
Jŏb, *n.* A piece of work. — *v. t.* or *i.* To do small work; to deal in stocks.
Jŏb'ber, *n.* A dealer in stocks; one who supplies retailers.
Jŏck'ey (141), *n.* One who rides, or who deals in, horses. — *v. t.* To cheat; to trick.
Jo-cōse', *a.* Given to jesting; jocular; facetious. [antry.
Jo-cōse'ly, *adv.* With pleasJŏe'u-lar, *a.* Jocose; merry.
Jŏe'u-lar-ly, *adv.* Jocosely.
Jŏe'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Disposition to jest. [ly.
Jŏe'und, *a.* Merry; gay; live-
Jŏg, *v. t.* or *i.* [Allied to *shock.*] To push with the elbow; to walk slowly. — *n.* A push with the elbow. [ly.
Jŏg'gle, *v. t.* To shake slightJoin, *v. t.* To couple; to unite; to combine; to close.
Join'er, *n.* A mechanic who does the nicer wood-work of buildings.
Join'er-y, *n.* A joiner's art.
Joint, *n.* Place or part where things are united. — *v. t.* To form into joints; to divide. — *a.* Shared by two or more.
Joint'ed, *a.* Having joints.
Joint'-heir (-âr), *n.* An heir having a joint interest.
Joint'ly, *adv.* Unitedly.
Joint'-stŏck, *n.* Stock held in company.
Joint'-tĕn'an-cy, *n.* A tenure of office by unity of interest, title, time, and possession.
Joint'-tĕn'ant, *n.* One who holds by joint tenancy.
Joint'ūre (joint'yŭr), *n.* An estate settled on a wife.
Joist, *n.* A small piece of timber to support a floor.
Jōke, *n* A jest. — *v. t.* or *i.* To jest; to rally; to banter.
Jōk'er, *n.* One who jokes; a jester. [a fish.
Jōle, *n.* The cheek; head of
Jōl'li-ty, *n.* Noisy mirth.
Jōl'ly, *a* Merry; gay; lively.
Jōlt (18), *v.* To shake with jerks. — *n.* A sudden shake.

Jŏs'tle (jŏs'l), *v. t.* To run against and shake.

Jŏt, *n.* An iota; a tittle. — *v. t.* To make a note of.

Joûr'nal, *n.* An account of daily transactions; a diary.

Joûr'nal-ĭşm, *n.* Profession of editing or writing for journals.

Joûr'nal-ist, *n.* One who keeps a journal. [journal.

Joûr'nal-īze, *v. t.* To enter in a

Joûr'ney (141), *n.* Travel by land; passage; excursion. — *v. i.* To travel by land.

Joûr'ney-man (143), *n.* A hired workman.

Joûst, *n.* A tournament; a mock encounter on horseback.

Jō'vi-al, *a.* Merry; jolly; gay.

Jōwl. See *Jole.*

Jōwl'er, or **Jowl'er**, *n.* A hunting-dog, or other dog.

Joy (136), *n.* Gladness; exultation. — *v. i.* or *t.* To rejoice; to be or make glad.

Joy'fụl, *a.* Full of joy; glad.

Joy'fụl-ly, *adv.* With joy.

Joy'fụl-ness, *n.* Great joy.

Joy'less, *a.* Void of joy.

Joy'oŭs, *a.* Glad; merry; cheerful. [gladness.

Joy'oŭs-ly, *adv.* With joy or

Joy'oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being joyous.

Jū'bi-lant, *a.* Uttering songs of triumph.

Jū'bi-lee, *n.* A periodical festivity; season of joy.

Ju-dā'ĭc, } *a.* Pertaining
Ju-dā'ĭc-al, } to the Jews.

Jū'da-ĭşm, *n.* Religion of the Jews; Jewish tenets and rites.

Jū'da-īze, *v. t.* To conform to the religious doctrine and rites of the Jews.

Jŭdge, *n.* One authorized to determine causes in court; one skilled in deciding. — SYN. Umpire; arbitrator; referee. — *v. i.* To compare facts and distinguish truth; to form an opinion; to pass sentence. — *v. t.* To hear and decide concerning a cause, a subject, or a party.

Jŭdge'ship, *n.* Office of a judge.

Jŭdg'ment (132), *n.* Sentence; opinion; discernment.

Jū-dĭ-ca-to-ry, *n.* A court of justice. — *a.* Dispensing justice.

Jū-dĭ-ca-tūre, *n.* Power of distributing justice; jurisdiction.

Ju-dĭ'cial (-dĭsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice; inflicted as a penalty.

Ju-dĭ'cial-ly (-dĭsh'al-), *adv.* In the forms of justice.

Ju-dĭ'ci-a-ry (-dĭsh'ĭ-), *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice. — *n.* Courts of justice.

Ju-dĭ'cious (-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Prudent; acting with judgment.

Ju-dĭ'cious-ly (-dĭsh'ŭs-), *adv.* Wisely; prudently.

Jŭg, *n.* A vessel for liquors, with a protuberant belly.

Jŭg'gle, *n.* A trick by legerdemain. — *v. i.* To play tricks by slight of hand.

Jŭg'gler, *n.* One who juggles.

Jŭg'gler-y, *n.* Sleight of hand.

Jū'gu-lar, *a.* Belonging to the throat.

Jŭice, *n.* Sap of vegetables; fluid part of animal substances.

Jŭi'çi-ness, *n.* Abundance of juice; succulence.

Jŭi'çy, *a.* Full of juice; succulent.

Jū'jūbe, *n.* A plant and its sweet pulpy fruit; a paste of gum-arabic sweetened.

Jū'lep, *n.* A liquor or sirup.

Ju-lȳ', *n.* Seventh month of the year.

Jŭm'ble, *v. t.* To mix confusedly. — *n.* A confused mixture; a small cake.

Jŭmp, *v. i.* To spring by raising both feet. — *n.* A leap with two feet, as by a man.

Jŭnc'tion, *n.* Act of joining.

Jŭn-ct'ūre, *n.* A joining; critical point of time. [year.

Jŭne, *n.* Sixth month of the

Jŭn'gle (jŭng'gl), *n.* A thick cluster of small trees.

Jŭn'ĭor (jŭn'yur), *a.* Younger; inferior. — *n.* One younger or of lower standing. [of being junior.

Jŭn-ĭôr'ĭ-ty (-yŏr'-), *n.* State

Jū'ni-per, *n.* An evergreen cone-bearing shrub or tree.

Jŭnk, *n.* A Chinese ship; old ropes; hard, salt beef.



Junk.

Jŭnk'et, *n.* A private entertainment.

Jŭn'to, *n.* (*pl.* Jŭn'tōs.) [Sp., from Lat. *junctus*, joined.] A cabal; a faction.

Jū'pi-ter, *n.* A heathen deity; the largest of the planets.

Ju-rĭd'ĭc-al, *a.* Relating to a judge; used in courts of law.

Ju-rĭd'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* With legal authority or forms.

Jū'ris-eŏn'sult, *n.* A man learned in the law; a jurist.

Jū'ris-dĭc'tion, *n.* Legal authority, or the space over which it extends.

Jū'ris-dĭc-tion-al, *a.* According to legal authority.

Jū'ris-prụ'dençe, *n.* Science of law.

Jū'rist, *n.* One versed in the law; a civil lawyer.

Jū'ror } (140, 143), *n.* One
Jū'ry-man } who serves on a jury.

Jū'ry, *n.* A body of men selected and sworn to investigate matters of fact and decide according to the evidence in court.

Jū'ry-mȧst, *n.* A temporary mast.

Jŭst, *a.* Appropriate or suitable; conformed to truth. — SYN. Exact; accurate; equitable; fair; deserved. — *adv.* Closely; nicely; exactly; barely. — *n.* A mock encounter on horse-back.

Jŭs'tĭçe (54), *n.* The giving to every one his due; a civil officer.

Jus-tĭ'ci-a-ry (-tĭsh'ĭ-), *n.* One who administers justice.

Jŭs'ti-fī-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being justified; defensible.

Jŭs'ti-fī-a-bly, *adv.* So as to be justified.

Jŭs'ti-fi-eā'tion, *n.* Act of justifying; vindication.

Jŭs'ti-fi-eā'to-ry, *a.* Tending to justify; vindicatory.

Jŭs'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* To prove to be just; to absolve from guilt.

Jŭst'ly, *adv.* Equitably; honestly. [truth.

Jŭst'ness, *n.* Conformity to

Jŭt, *v. i.* To shoot out or project.

Jū've-nēs'çent, *a.* Becoming young. [ful.

Jū've-nile, *a.* Young; youth-

Jū've-nil'ĭ-ty, *n.* Youthfulness; the manners or customs of youth.

Jŭx'ta-po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Nearness in place.

K.

KĀLE, *n.* A kind of cabbage.

Ka-leĭ'do-sc$\bar{o}$pe, *n.* An optical instrument which exhibits an infinite variety of beautiful colors and forms.

Kăl'mi-ȧ, *n.* [Named for *Peter Kalm.*] An evergreen shrub having showy flowers.

Kăn'ga-rōō', *n.* A singular quadruped found in Australia.



Kangaroo.

Kā'o-lĭn, *n.* A kind of clay of which porcelain is made.

Kĕdge, *n.* A small anchor.

Keel, *n.* Bottom timber of a ship from stem to stern.

Keel'haul, *v. t.* To haul under the keel as a punishment.

Kēel'son (kēl'sun), *n.* A piece of timber laid on the floor timbers of a ship.

Keen, *a.* Eager; sharp; penetrating; piercing; acute.

Keen'ly, *adv.* In a keen manner; sharply; bitterly.

Keen'ness (106), *n.* The quality of being keen.

Keep, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KEPT.] To preserve; to save; to hold. — *v. i.* To stay; to endure; to dwell. — *n.* A stronghold; support.

Keep'er, *n.* One who keeps or preserves; a custodian.

Keep'ing, *n.* Custody; care.

Keep'sāke, *n.* A token of remembrance; a souvenir.

Kĕg, *n.* A small cask.

Kĕlp, *n.* Calcined ashes of sea-weed, used for making glass.

Kĕn, *v. t.* To see; to descry; to know. — *n.* Reach of sight; cognizance.

Kĕn'nel (130), *n.* A cot for dogs; a pack of hounds. — *v. t.* or *i.* (130) To lodge in a kennel.

Kĕpt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Keep.*

Kĕr'chĭef, *n.* A cloth to cover the head or neck.

Kĕrn, *n.* A vagabond; part of a type which overhangs the body, as the dot in the letter f.

Kĕr'nel, *n.* The substance in the shell of a nut; seed of a pulpy fruit; a grain. — *v. i.* To form into a kernel.

Kĕr'sey, *n.* A woolen cloth.

Kĕr'sey-mēre, *n.* A thin woolen cloth; cassimere.

Kĕtch, *n.* A kind of two-masted vessel.

Kĕt'tle, *n.* A metallic vessel for boiling water, &c.

Kĕt'tle-drŭm, *n.* A kettle-shaped metallic drum covered with parchment.



Kettle-drum.

Kēy (141), *n.* An instrument to fasten and open locks; a quay; a ledge of rocks near the surface of water; an explanatory index.

Kēy'stōne, *n.* The top-stone of an arch.

Kĭck, *n.* Blow with the foot. — *v.* To strike with the foot.

Kĭd, *n.* A young goat.

Kĭd'nap (130), *v. t.* To steal and secrete, as persons.

Kĭd'nap-er, } *n.* One who
Kĭd'nap-per, } steals a human being.

Kĭd'ney (141), *n.* That part of the viscera which secretes the urine; sort; kind. [rel.

Kĭl'der-kĭn, *n.* A small barrel.

Kĭll (123), *v. t.* To slay; to destroy; to deprive of life.

Kĭln (kĭl), *n.* A fabric for drying or burning any thing.

Kĭln'-drȳ (kĭl'-) *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.

Kĭlt, *n.* A Highlander's short petticoat.

Kĭn, *a.* & *n.* Kindred.

Kĭnd (69), *a.* Having, or showing, a humane disposition. — SYN. Benevolent; gracious; mild; indulgent. — *n.* A genus; race; sort.

Kĭn'der-gär'ten, *n.* A kind of school for young children.

Kĭn'dle, *v. t.* To set on fire. — *v. i.* To ignite; to take fire.

Kīnd'li-ness, *n.* Affectionate disposition; benevolence.

Kīnd'ly, *adv.* With good will. — *a.* Mild; favorable.

Kīnd'ness, *n.* Sympathizing benevolence; goodness; favor.

Kĭn'dred, *n.* People related to each other; relatives. — *a.* Allied by birth.

Kīne, *n.* Old *pl.* of *Cow.*

Kĭne'pŏx, *n.* The vaccine disease. [ereign.

Kĭng, *n.* A monarch; a sov-

Kĭng'dŏm, *n.* Territory subject to a king; a region; a division in natural history.

King'fisher, *n.* A bird living on fresh-water fish.



Kingfisher.

King'ly, *a.* Royal; regal; like, or relating to, a king.

King'-pōst, *n.* A beam in the frame of a roof.

King's'-ē'vĭl, *n.* Scrofula.

King'wŏm-an (143), *n.* A female relation.

Kĭnk, *n.* The twist of a rope spontaneously formed. — *v. t.* or *i.* To twist into a kink.

Kĭns'fōlk (-fōk), *n.* Relations.

Kĭns'man (143), *n.* A relation.

Kĭp'per, *n.* A salmon in a state of spawning.

Kĭp'-skĭn, *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle.

Kĭrk, *n.* The church, as in Scotland.

Kĭr'tle, *n.* A short jacket.

Kĭss (124), *n.* A salute with the lips. — *v. t.* To salute with the lips.

Kĭt, *n.* A wooden tub; an outfit, as of tools, &c., or that which contains it; a small violin. [cooking.

Kĭtch'en (55), *n.* A room for

Kīte, *n.* A rapacious bird of the hawk kind; a toy for flying.



Kite.

Kĭt'ten, *n.* The young of a cat.

Knăb (năb), *v. t.* To seize with the teeth; to lay hold of; to nab.

Knăck (năk), *n.* Dexterity.

Knăg (năg), *n.* A knot in wood; a peg. [rough.

Knăg'gy (năg'-), *a.* Knotty;

Knăp'sack (năp'-), *n.* A soldier's sack.

Knär (när), } *n.* A knot in
Knärl (närl), } wood.

Knāve (nāv), *n.* [A.-S. *cnafa*, a boy, lad, servant, rogue.] A dishonest person; a rascal.

Knāv'er-y (nāv'-), *n.* Dishonesty; petty villainy.

Knāv'ish (nāv'-), *a.* Dishonest; rascally; fraudulent.

Knēad (need), *v. t.* To work and mix with the hands.

Knee (nee), *n.* The joint between the leg and thigh.

Kneel (neel), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNELT or KNEELED.] To fall on the knees.

Knēll (nēl), *n.* Sound of a bell, rung at a funeral or death.

Knee'-păn (nee'-), *n.* The round bone of the knee.

Knew (nū), *imp.* of *Know*.

Knick'knăck (nĭk'năk), *n.* A trifle or toy.

Knīfe (nīf, 142), *n.* An instrument for cutting, usually having a steel blade.

Knīght (nīt), *n.* A title. — *v. t.* To dub a knight.

Knīght'-ĕr'rant (nīt'-, 146), *n.* A roving knight.

Knīght-ĕr'rant-ry (nīt-), *n.* Practice of wandering in quest of adventures, as a knight-errant.

Knīght'hŏŏd (nīt'-), *n.* The dignity of a knight.

Knīght'ly (nīt'-), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a knight.

Knĭt (nĭt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNIT, KNITTED.] To unite as threads by means of needles; to join closely.

Knĭt'ting-nee'dle (nĭt'-), *n.* A needle used for knitting.

Knŏb (nŏb), *n.* A knot; a protuberance; a bunch.

Knŏck (nŏk, 127), *v. i.* or *t.* To hit; to strike; to dash. — *n.* A blow; a dashing; a rap.

Knŏck'er (nŏk'er), *n.* A hammer to rap on a door.

Knŏll (nōl), *n.* A little hill.

Knŏt (nŏt), *n.* A tie; joint of a plant; bond of union. — *v. t.* To form knots in.

Knŏt'ted } (nŏt'-), *a.* Full of
Knŏt'ty } knots; intricate.

Knout (nowt *or* nōōt), *n.* A Russian instrument of punishment; a kind of whip.

Knōw (nō), *v. t.* [*imp.* KNEW; *p. p.* KNOWN.] To understand; to perceive; to recognize.

Knōw'a-ble (nō'-), *a.* Capable of being known.

Knōwl'edge (nŏl'ej), *n.* Clear perception; truth ascertained; information; cognizance; learning. [*Know*.

Known (nōn), *p. p.* from Knŭck'le (nŭk'l), *n.* A joint of the finger; the knee-joint of a calf. — *v. i.* To submit in a contest.

Knurl (nûrl), *n.* A knot.

Knûrl'y (nûrl'-), *a.* Knotty.

Kō'ran, *n.* The Mohammedan book of faith.

Kŷ'an-ize, *v. t.* [From *Kyan*, the inventor.] To prevent from rotting, as wood, by the use of corrosive sublimate.

L.

L A (law), *interj.* Look; behold.

Lā'bel, *n.* A slip of paper, &c., containing a name or title, fastened to any thing; contents. — *v. t.* (130) To affix a label to.

Lā'bi-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by, the lips. — *n.* A letter uttered with the lips.

Lā'bi-ate, *a.* Having parts resembling lips.

Lā'bor (155), *n.* Work; toil; travail. — *v. i.* or *t.* (130) To work; to work at; to toil.

Lăb'o-ra-to-ry, *n.* A place for chemical operations.

Lā'bor-er, *n.* A workman.

La-bō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Diligent in work; requiring labor.

La-bō'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With great toil.

Lăb'y-rinth, *n.* A place full of windings. — SYN. Maze.

Lāce (127), *n.* A resinous substance.

Lāce (140), *n.* Work composed of fine threads; a plaited string. — *v. t.* To fasten or trim with lace. [tear.

Lăc'er-āte, *v. t.* To rend; to

Lăc'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of tearing; a rent.

Lăc'er-ā'tĭve, *a.* Tending, or having power, to tear. [tears.

Lăch'ry-mal, *a.* Generating

Lăch'ry-ma-to-ry, *n.* A vessel for collecting tears in.

Lăck, *v. t.* or *i.* To need; to want. — *n.* Want; need; failure. [edly pensive.

Lăck'a-dāi'sĭe-al, *a.* Affect-

Lăck'ey (141), *n.* A footman. — *v. t.* To attend, as a footman.

La-cŏn'ĭe, *a.* Brief; pithy; concise. [cisely.

La-cŏn'ĭe-al-ly, *adv.* Con-

Lā'con-ĭsm, } *n.* A brief,
La-cŏn'ĭ-çĭsm, } pithy phrase or expression.

Lăe'quer (lăk'er), *n.* A kind of varnish. — *v. t.* To varnish.

Lăe'te-al, *a.* Pertaining to milk or chyle. — *n.* One of the vessels of the body that convey chyle.

Lac-tĕs'cent, *a.* Producing milk or a white juice.

Lac-tĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Conveying milk.

Lăd, *n.* A boy; a young man.

Lăd'der, *n.* A frame with round steps; gradual rise.

Lāde, *v. t.* [*imp.* LADED; *p. p.* LADED, LADEN.] To load; to throw out with a dipper.

Lād'ing, *n.* Load; cargo.

Lā'dle, *n.* A dipper with a handle; a kind of deep spoon.

Lā'dy (141), *n.* [A. S. *hlæfdige*, lit. bread-keeper.] A mistress; a well-bred woman; a title of respect. [lady.

Lā'dy-shĭp (135), *n.* Title of a

Lăg (129), *v. i.* To move slowly; to stay behind. — SYN. To linger; loiter; delay.

La-gōōn', *n.* A shallow lake.

Lā'ĭe, *a.* Pertaining to a layman, or to the laity. [*Lay*.

Lāid (136), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Lāin, *p. p.* of *Lie*.

Lāir, *n.* Couch of a wild beast.

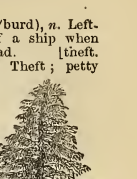
Lāird, *n.* In *Scotland*, a lord, or a landed proprietor.

Lā'ĭ-ty, *n.* The people, as distinct from the clergy.

Lāke, *n.* A body of water surrounded by land; a red color.

Lāmb (lăm), *n.* A young sheep. — *v. i.* To bring forth lambs.

Lăm'bent, *a.* Playing over the surface. [young lamb.
Lămb'kin (lăm'kin), *n.* A
Lāme, *a.* Disabled in a limb; crippled; imperfect. — *v. t.* To make lame; to cripple.
†La-mĕl'lă, *n.* A very thin plate or scale.
Lăm'el-lar, *a.* Formed in thin plates or scales.
Lāme'ly, *adv.* In a lame or crippled manner; imperfectly. [lame.
Lāme'ness, *n.* State of being
La-mĕnt', *v. t.* or *i.* To weep; to mourn; to bewail. [ful.
Lăm'ent-a-ble, *a.* Mournful
Lăm'ent-a-bly, *adv.* Mournfully; with sorrow.
Lăm'en-tā'tion, *n.* Expression of sorrow.
†Lăm'i-nă, *n.* (*pl.* Lăm'i-næ, 147.) A thin plate or scale lying over another.
Lăm'i-nar, *a.* Consisting of thin plates or scales.
Lăm'i-nā'ted, *a.* Laminar.
Lăm'mas (139), *n.* The first day of August.
Lămp, *n.* A vessel with oil and a wick, for giving light.
Lămp'-blăck, *n.* A fine soot from the smoke of resinous substances.
Lam-pōōn', *n.* A personal satire. — *v. t.* To abuse with satire. [an cel.
Lăm'prey (141), *n.* A fish like
Lănçe, *n.* A long spear. — *v. t.* To pierce with or as with a lance.
Lăn'çet, *n.* A surgical instrument to let blood.
Lănch, *v. t.* To cast; to dart.
Lănd, *n.* Earth; ground; country; region; soil; an estate. — *v. t.* To put on shore. — *v. i.* To come or go on shore.
Lăn'dau, *n.* A kind of coach with a top to be thrown back.
Lănd'ed, *a.* Having land; consisting in land. [of land.
Lănd'-hōld'er, *n.* An owner
Lănd'ing, *n.* A place to land on; top of a flight of stairs.
Lănd'lā-dy, *n.* Mistress of an inn or lodging-house; a woman who owns houses occupied by tenants.
Lănd'lŏcked (-lŏkt), *p. a.* Inclosed by land.
Lănd'lôrd, *n.* Lord or owner of land; master of an inn or lodging-house; owner of houses having tenants.
Lănd'märk, *n.* Mark of bounds to land; an elevated object on land serving as a guide to ships at sea.
Lănd'-ŏf'fiçe, *n.* Office for the disposal of public lands.
Lănd'scāpe, *n.* Prospect or picture of a portion of country.
Lănd'-slīde, } *n.* A portion of
Lănd'-slip, } land sliding down a mountain.
Lănds'man (143), *n.* One who lives on the land; a sailor serving for the first time at sea. [traveling.
Lāne, *n.* A narrow passage for
Lăn'grage, } *n.* A kind of
Lăn'rage, } shot for tearing sails and rigging.
Lăn'guage, *n.* [Low Lat. *langagium*, from Lat. *lingua*, tongue.] Human speech; tongue; dialect; style or expression of ideas or feelings.
Lăn'guid (lăng'gwid, 99), *a.* Weak; faint; feeble.
Lăn'guid-ly, *adv.* Faintly; weakly; feebly.
Lăn'guish, *v. i.* To droop; to become weak or dull.
Lăn'guish-ment, *n.* State of languishing.
Lăn'guor (lăng'gwor), *n.* Faintness; lassitude.
La-nĭ'er-oŭs, *a.* Producing wool. [and sleuder.
Lănk, *a.* Loose or lax; weak
Lănk'ness, *n.* State of being lank; want of flesh.
Lăn'tern, *n.* A transparent case for a candle. [of rope.
Lăn'yard, *n.* A short piece
Lăp (140), *n.* The loose part of a coat; part of a dress that covers the knees. — *v. t.* (129) To lay over or on; to lick.
Lăp'-dŏg, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap. [laps over.
La-pĕl', *n.* Part of a coat that
Lăp'i-da-ry, *n.* One who cuts and polishes precious stones. — *a.* Pertaining to the art of cutting stones.
Lăp'i-dĕs'çençe, *n.* A hardening into stone; a stony concretion. [stone.
Lăp'i-dĕs'çent, *a.* Turning to
La-pĭd'i-fȳ, *v. t.* To form into stone. — *v. i.* To become stone or stony.
Lăp'pet, *n.* Part of a garment hanging loose.
Lăpse, *v. i.* To slip; to slide; to fall to another. — *n.* A slip; a fall; a passing.
Lăp'stōne, *n.* A stone on which shoemakers beat leather.
Lăp'wing, *n.* A wading bird.
Lär'board (lär'burd), *n.* Left-hand side of a ship when facing the head. [tneft.
Lär'çe-ny, *n.* Theft; petty
Lärch, *n.* A deciduous cone-bearing tree.



Lärch.

Lärd, *n.* The fat of swine. — *v. t.* To stuff or mix with lard.
Lärd'er, *n.* A place where meat is kept.
Lärge, *a.* Of great size; bulky; wide; libcral; copious.
Lärge'ly, *adv.* Extensively.
Lärge'ness, *n.* Great size.
Lär'gess, *n.* A gift; a present.
Lärk, *n.* A singing bird; a frolic. [showy flowers.
Lärk'spur, *n.* A plant with
Lär'vă (147), *n.* An insect in the caterpillar state.
Lär'um, *n.* An alarm.
Lär'ynx, *n.* Upper part of the windpipe. [lewd.
Las-çiv'i-oŭs, *a.* Wanton;
Las-çiv'i-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a lascivious manner.
Las-çiv'i-oŭs-ness, *n.* Wantonness; lustfulness.
Lăsh (140), *n.* Thong of a whip; a cut. — *v. t.* To strike with a lash; to satirize.
Lăss (124), *n.* A young maiden.
Lăs'si-tūde, *n.* Languor of body; weariness.
Lăs'so (140), *n.* A rope with a noose, for catching wild horses, &c.
Läst, *a.* Latest; hindmost. — *v. i.* To continue; to endure. — *v. t.* Form on or with a last.— *adv.* In the last place. — *n.* A form to shape a shoe on.
Läst'ing, *a.* Continuing long; durable. — *n.* A durable kind of woolen stuff.
Läst'ly, *adv.* In the last place; at last.
Lătch (140), *n.* A catch for a door. — *v. t.* To fasten with a latch. [shoe.
Lătch'et, *n.* A fastening for a
Lāte, *a.* Coming after the time; recent, or recently deceased.— *adv.* Far in the day or night; long delayed.
Lāte'ly, *adv.* Not long ago.
Lā'ten-çy, *n.* State of being concealed. [late.
Lāte'ness, *n.* State of being
Lā'tent, *a.* Hidden; secret.

Lăt'er-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the side.
Lăt'er-al-ly, *adv.* On one side; by the side.
Lăth, *n.* (*pl.* Lăths, 96.) A thin strip of wood to support plaster. — *v. t.* To cover with laths.
Lăthe, *n.* A turner's machine for turning wood, ivory, &c.
Lăth'er, *n.* Froth of soap and water; sweat. — *v. t.* To spread over with lather. — *v. i.* To become foam.
Lăth'y, *a.* Thin as a lath.
Lăt'in, *a.* Pertaining to the Roman language. — *n.* Language of the ancient Romans.
Lăt'in-ĭsm, *n.* A Latin idiom.
La-tin'ĭ-ty, *n.* Latin style.
Lăt'in-īze, *v. t.* To turn into Latin.
Lăt'ish, *a.* Somewhat late.
Lăt'i-tūde (118), *n.* Distance from the equator; breadth.
Lăt'i-tū'di-nal, *a.* In the direction of latitude.
Lăt'i-tū'di-nā'ri-an, *n.* One who indulges freedom in thinking. — *a.* Unrestrained; lax in religious views.
Lăt'i-tū'di-nā'ri-an-ĭsm, *n.* Laxity in religious principles or views.
Lā'trant, *a.* Barking.
Lăt'ten (55), *n.* Iron plate covered with tin.
Lăt'ter, *a.* The last of two.
Lăt'ter-ly, *adv.* Of late; lately; recently.
Lăt'tĭçe, *n.* [Fr. *lattis*, lath-work, from *latte*, lath.] A kind of net-work of cross-bars. — *v. t.* To form with cross-bars.
Laud, *n.* Commendation; praise in worship. — *v. t.* To praise; to extol.
Laud'a-ble, *a.* Praiseworthy.
Laud'a-bly, *adv.* So as to deserve praise.
Lau'da-num, *n.* Opium dissolved in spirit or wine.
Laud'a-to-ry, *a.* Containing or bestowing praise.
Laugh (lăf), *v. i.* To manifest mirth by a chuckling of the voice. — *n.* An audible expression of mirth.
Laugh'a-ble (lăf'a-bl), *a.* Capable of exciting laughter.
Laugh'ing-stŏck, *n.* An object of ridicule.
Laugh'ter (lăf'ter), *n.* Convulsive expression of mirth.
Launch (lănch), *v. t.* To cause to slide into water; to dispatch. — *v. i.* To expatiate. — *n.* The sliding of a ship into water. [woman.
Laun'dress, *n.* A washer-
Laun'dry, *n.* A place where clothes are washed.
Lau're-ate, *a.* Invested with a laurel wreath.
Lau'rel, *n.* The bay-tree; an evergreen shrub.
Lā'vȧ, or Lä'vȧ, *n.* Melted matter flowing from a volcano.
Lăv'a-to-ry, *n.* A place for washing; a wash or lotion.
Lāve, *v. t.* To wash; to bathe.
Lăv'en-der, *n.* An aromatic plant with grayish-blue flowers. [ing.
Lă'ver, *n.* A vessel for wash-
Lăv'ish, *a.* Expending with wasteful profusion. — Syn. Prodigal; wasteful. — *v. t.* To expend profusely; to squander; to waste.
Lăv'ish-ly, *adv.* With wasteful profusion.
Lăv'ish-ness, *n.* Prodigality.
Law, *n.* Rule of action or motion; statute; decree; edict.
Law'ful (38), *a.* Conformable to law; legal; rightful.
Law'ful-ly, *adv.* Legally.
Law'ful-ness, *n.* Legality.
Law'-gĭv'er, *n.* A legislator.
Law'less, *a.* Not restrained by, or contrary to, law.
Law'less-ly, *adv.* In a lawless manner.
Law'less-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being lawless.
Lawn, *n.* An open, grassy space; a sort of fine linen.
Law'sūit, *n.* A process in law; an action.
Law'yer, *n.* One who is versed in, or who practices, law; an attorney.
Lăx, *a.* Loose; vague; slack.
Lăx'a-tĭve, *a.* Having the quality of relieving costiveness. — *n.* A medicine that relaxes the bowels. [ness.
Lăx'i-ty, *n.* Slackness; loose-
Lāy (133), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAID.] To put; to wager; to produce eggs. — *n.* A song; a stratum; a row. — *a.* Pertaining to the laity.
Lā'er, *n.* A stratum; a bed; a sprig. [clergyman.
Lāy'man (143), *n.* One not a
Lā'zar, *n.* A person with a pestilential disease.
Lăz'a-rĕt'to, *n.* A pest-house for diseased persons.
Lā'zi-ly, *adv.* In a lazy manner; slothfully.
Lā'zi-ness (135), *n.* Habitual inactivity; sloth.
Lā'zy, *a.* Slothful; sluggish.
Lēa, *n.* A meadow; a plain.
Lēach, *v. t.* To wash, as ashes, by percolation. — *n.* Woodashes washed by percolation of water.
Lēad, *n.* A soft metal. — *v. t.* To cover with lead; to separate, as lines in printing.
Lēad, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LED.] To go before; to guide; to pass. — *n.* Guidance; direction.
Lēad'en (lĕd'n), *a.* Consisting of lead; dull.
Lēad'er, *n.* One who leads.
Lēaf (142), *n.* Part of a plant, or something resembling it; part of a book; one side of a double door. — *v. i.* To put forth leaves.
Lēaf'i-ness, *n.* State of being full of leaves. [leaves.
Lēaf'less, *a.* Destitute of
Lēaf'let, *n.* A little leaf.
Lēaf'y, *a.* Full of leaves.
Lēague (leeg), *n.* Alliance of states; three miles. — Syn. Confederacy; compact, coalition; union. — *v. i.* To unite in a confederacy.
Lēak, *n.* A crack or hole that admits a fluid to pass. — *v. i.* To let a fluid in or out.
Lēak'a̤ge, *n.* A leaking; allowance for waste by leaking.
Lēak'y, *a.* Letting a fluid in or out; apt to leak.
Lēan, *a.* Wanting flesh or fat; thin; slender. — *n.* Flesh without fat. — *v. i.* To incline; to bend.
Lēan'ness, *n.* Want of flesh.
Lēap, *v. i.* To spring; to bound; to jump. — *n.* A jump; a bound; a skip.
Lēap'-yēar, *n.* Every fourth year, which has one day more than other years.
Lēarn, *v.* To gain knowledge or skill. [ing.
Lēarn'ed (57), *a.* Having learn-
Lēarn'er, *n.* One who is acquiring knowledge.
Lēarn'ing, *n.* Knowledge acquired by study; erudition.
Lēase, *n.* A letting for hire. — *v. t.* To let for use by hire.
Lēase'hōld, *n.* A tenure held by lease. — *a.* Held by lease.
Lēash, *n.* A leather thong; three creatures of any kind; a band.
Lēast, *a.* Smallest. — *adv.* In the smallest degree.
Lēath'er, *n.* Hide of an an-

imal dressed and prepared for use.

Lēath'ern, *a.* Made of leather.

Lēath'er-y, *a.* Like leather.

Lēave, *n.* Liberty granted; a parting visit. — SYN. Permission; license.—*v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEFT.] To quit; to forsake; to bequeath.

Lēav'en (lĕv'n), *n.* A mass of sour dough for making other dough light. — *v. t.* To raise and make light.

Lēaves, *n.*; *pl.* of *Leaf.*

Lēav'ings, *n. pl.* Things left.

Lēch'er, *n.* A man given to lewdness and debauchery.

Lēch'er-oŭs, *a.* Lustful.

Lēch'er-y, *n.* Lewdness; free indulgence of lust.

Lēc'tion, *n.* A reading.

Lēc'tūre, *n.* A discourse; a formal reproof.—*v.* To read lectures; to reprove. [ures.

Lēc'tūr-er, *n.* One who lect-

Lĕd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Lead.*

Lĕdge, *n.* A shelf; a ridge of rocks; a small molding.

Lĕdg'er, *n.* A chief book of accounts. [wind.

Lee, *n.* Side opposite to the

Leech (40), *n.* A blood-sucking worm; a physician.

Leek, *n.* A plant with edible leaves.

Leer, *n.* An oblique or affected look. — *v. i.* (130) To look obliquely. [of liquor.

Lees, *n. pl.* Dregs; sediment

Lee'-shōre, *n.* The shore toward which the wind blows.

Lee'ward (*colloq.*, lū'ard), *adv.* Toward the lee.— *a.* Relating to the part on the lee.

Lee'wāy, *n.* Movement toward the lee.

Lĕft, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Leave.* — *a.* Opposite to the right.

Lĕft'-hănd'ed, *a.* Using the left hand with most skill.

Lĕg, *n.* A limb to support the body or other thing.

Lĕg'a-cy, *n.* A bequest by will.

Lē'gal, *a.* [Lat. *legalis*, from *lex*, *legis*, law.] According to law; permitted by law.

Le-găl'i-ty, *n.* Lawfulness.

Lē'gal-īze, *v. t.* To make lawful; to authorize. [law.

Lē'gal-ly, *adv.* According to

Lĕg'ate, *n.* An embassador or envoy. [a legacy.

Lĕg'a-tee', *n.* One who has

Le-gā'tion, *n.* An embassy; suite of an embassador.

Lĕg'a-tōr', *n.* One who bequeaths or leaves a legacy.

Lĕg'-bāil, *n.* A clandestine running away; flight.

Lē'gend, or Lĕj'end, *n.* A remarkable story; inscription; motto.

Lĕj'end-a-ry, *a.* Traditional; fabulous. [of haud.

Lĕj'er-de-māin', *n.* Sleight

Lĕj'er-līne, *n.* (*Music.*) A line above or under the staff.

Lĕj'ĕin, } *n.* A covering for
Lĕj'ging, } the leg.

Lĕj'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being legible.

Lĕj'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being read. [be read.

Lĕj'i-bly, *adv.* So that it can

Lē'gion, *n.* A body of footsoldiers; a military force; a multitude; a vast number.

Lē'gion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to legions. — *n.* One of a legion.

Lĕj'is-lāte, *v. i.* To make laws. [making laws.

Lĕj'is-lā'tion, *n.* Act of

Lĕj'is-lā'tive, *a.* Pertaining to the enactment of laws.

Lĕj'is-lā'tor, *n.* One who makes laws; a lawgiver.

Lĕj'is-lā'tūre, *n.* A body of men having authority to make laws. [ness.

Le-gĭt'i-ma-cy, *n.* Lawful-

Le-gĭt'i-mate, *a.* Lawful; lawfully begotten; genuine.

Le-gĭt'i-māte, *v. t.* To make lawful. [fully.

Le-gĭt'i-mate-ly, *adv.* Law-

Le-gĭt'i-mā'tion, *n.* Act of rendering legitimate.

Le-gĭt'i-mĭst, *n.* One who supports lawful authority or hereditary rights.

Lĕg'ūme, or Le-gūme', *n.* A pod splitting into two valves; (*pl.*) pulse; peas, beans, &c.

Le-gū'mi-noŭs, *a.* Consisting of pulse.

Leis'ūre (lē'zhyr), *n.* Freedom from occupation.— *a.* Deliberate; slow; unoccupied.

Leis'ūre-ly, *adv.* Slowly; deliberately.— *a.* Deliberate; slow.

Lĕm'ma, *n.* An auxiliary and previously demonstrated proposition.

Lĕm'on, *n.* An acid fruit and the tree that bears it.

Lĕm'on-ade', *n.* Sugar, water, and lemon-juice mixed.

Lĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LENT.] To grant on condition of receiving the thing again or an equivalent.

Lĕngth, *n.* Extent from end to end; extension.

Lĕngth'en (lĕngth'n), *v. t.* To make longer — *v. i.* To grow longer.

Lĕngth'wīse, *adv.* In direction of the length.

Lĕngth'y, *n.* Somewhat long.

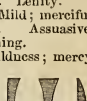
Lē'ni-en-cy, *n.* Lenity.

Lē'ni-ent, *a.* Mild; merciful.

Lĕn'i-tīve, *a.* Assuasive; easing; softening.

Lĕn'i-ty, *n.* Mildness; mercy.

Lĕns, *n.* A glass by which rays of light are changed in direction, and objects are magnified and diminished.



Lenses.

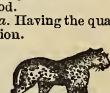
Lĕnt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Lend.* — *n.* The time of fasting forty days before Easter.

Len-tĭc'u-lar, *a.* Having the form of a lens.

Lĕn'til, *n.* A plant sometimes used as food.

Lē'o-nīne, *a.* Having the qualities of a lion.

Lēop'ard (lĕp'-), *n.* A spotted wild beast of India and Africa.



Leopard.

Lēp'er, *n.* One who is infected with leprosy.

Lēp'o-rīne (*or* -rĭn), *a.* Pertaining to a hare.

Lēp'ro-sy, *n.* [Gr. *lepros*, scaly.] A cutaneous disease, marked by scaly spots.

Lēp'roŭs, *a.* Infected with leprosy.

Lē'sion, *n.* A hurt; an injury; a morbid change.

Lĕss, } *a.* Smaller; not so
Lĕss'er, } large.

Lĕss (124), *adv.* In a smaller degree.—*n.* A smaller portion; the younger or inferior.

Les-see', *n.* One to whom a lease is made.

Lĕss'en, *v. i.* or *t.* To diminish.

Lĕs'son, *n.* A portion of a book to be read or learned; reproof; rebuke. [lease.

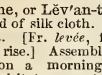
Lĕs'sor, *n.* One who grants a

Lĕst, *conj.* That not, for fear that.

Lĕt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LET.] To give leave; to permit; to allow; to lease.—*n.* Hindrance; delay; impediment.

Lē'thal, *a.* Mortal; deadly.

Le-thär'gic, *a.* Unnaturally sleepy; drowsy.
Lēth'ar-gy, *n.* Morbid or unnatural drowsiness; dullness.
Lē'the, *n.* Oblivion; death.
Le-thē'an, *a.* Inducing sleep or oblivion.
Le-thif'er-oŭs, *a.* Deadly; destructive; mortal.
Lēt'ter, *n.* One who leases; a written message; an epistle; a printing type; (*pl.*) learning; literature. — *v. t.* To stamp with letters. [type.
Lēt'ter-prĕss, *n.* Print from
Lēt'tuce (lĕt'tis), *n.* A plant used for salad.
Lĕ'vant, *a.* Eastern; oriental.
Le-vănt', *n.* The eastern countries along the Mediterranean.
Le-văn'tine, or Lĕv'an-tīne, *n.* A kind of silk cloth.
Lĕv'ee, *n.* [Fr. *levée*, from *lever*, to rise.] Assembly of people on a morning or evening visit to a great personage; a bank of earth along a river.
Lĕv'el (130), *a.* Even; flat; plain. — *v.* To make even; to aim. — *n.* A plain; a flat surface; equality.
Lĕv'el-er (130), *n.* One who
Lĕv'el-ler levels.



Lever.

Lĕv'er, or Lĕv'er, *n.* One of the mechanical powers.
Lĕv'i-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being levied.
Le-vī'a-than, *n.* A large sea-animal; the whale.
Lĕv'i-gā'tion, *n.* Reduction to a fine powder.
Lĕv'i-gāte, *v. t.* To reduce to powder; to polish.
Lē'vīte, *n.* One of the tribe of Levi; an attendant on a Hebrew priest.
Le-vĭt'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the Levites.
Lĕv'i-ty, *n.* Lightness; want of seriousness; vanity; flightiness.
Lĕv'y, *v. t.* To raise; to collect, as an army. — *n.* Act of raising money or troops; a small coin worth 12½ cents.
Lewd (lūd), *a.* Given to the indulgence of lust; licentious; lecherous.
Lewd'ly, *adv.* Lustfully; licentiously.
Lewd'ness, *n.* Unlawful indulgence of lust; unchastity; lechery.
Lĕx'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon or to lexicography.
Lĕx'i-cŏg'ra-pher (117), *n.* The writer of a dictionary.
Lĕx'i-co-grăph'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to lexicography.
Lĕx'i-cŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The art of composing dictionaries.
Lĕx'i-cŏl'o-gy, *n.* Science of the derivation and meaning of words.
Lĕx'i-con, *n.* A dictionary.
Lī'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* A state of being liable; responsibility; tendency.
Lī'a-ble, *a.* Exposed; responsible; subject.
Lī'ar, *n.* One who lies.
Lī-bā'tion, *n.* An offering of wine.
Lī'bel, *n.* A defamatory writing; a written statement of the cause of a legal action and of the relief sought. — *v. t.* (130). To defame by writing: to proceed against by filing a libel.
Lī'bel-ant, } *n.* One who
Lī'bel-lant, } brings a libel.
Lī'bel-er (130), *n.* One who
Lī'bel-ler } libels.
Lī'bel-oŭs, } *a.* Defamatory.
Lī'bel loŭs, }
Lĭb'er-al, *a.* Free in giving; generous; bountiful; candid.
Lĭb'er-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Generosity.
Lĭb'er-al-īze, *v. t.* To free from narrow views.
Lĭb'er-al-ly, *adv.* Generously.
Lĭb'er-āte, *v. t.* To set free.
Lĭb'er-ā'tion, *n.* A setting free; release. [free.
Lĭb'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who sets
Lĭb'er-tine, *n.* A dissolute man. — *a.* Licentious.
Lĭb'er-tin-ĭşm, *n.* Licentiousness of doctrine or life.
Lĭb'er-ty, *n.* Freedom; permission; immunity.
Lī-bĭd'i-noŭs, *a.* Lustful; lewd; licentious.
†Lī'brā, *n.* The Balance; a sign of the zodiac.
Lī-brā'ri-an, *n.* One who has charge of a library.
Lī'bra-ry, *n.* A collection of books; a place for books.
Lī'brāte, *v. t.* To balance.
Lī-brā'tion, *n.* Act of balancing. [balance.
Lī'bra-to-ry, *a.* Moving like a
Lĭçe. *pl.* of *Louse.*
Lī'çense, *n.* Permission; excess of liberty. — *v. t.* To permit by legal warrant; to authorize.
Lī-çĕn'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *n.* One who has a license to exercise a profession.
Lī-çĕn'tioŭs (-sĕn'shus), *a.* Loose in morals; dissolute.
Lī-çĕn'tioŭs-ness, *n.* Contempt of just restraint.
Lī'chen (*or* lich'en, 55), *n.* A cellular flowerless plant, of a scaly form.
Lĭck (127), *v. t.* To pass over with the tongue; to lap. — *n.* A stroke; a blow; a place where beasts lick for salt.
Lĭck'er-ĭsh, *a.* Nice; delicate; dainty; tempting.
Lĭe'or-ĭçe, *n.* A plant and its sweet, medicinal root.
Lĭd, *n.* A cover.
Lie (lī, 134), *n.* A false statement uttered to deceive; a falsehood. — *v. i.* (134) To utter falsehood with intent to deceive. — *v. t.* [*imp.* LAY; *p. p.* LAIN] To rest horizontally; to lean; to remain.
Lĭĕf, *adv.* Willingly; gladly.
Lĭĕge, *a.* Bound by feudal tenure; sovereign. — *n.* A vassal; a lord or superior.
Lī'en (lē'en *or* lī'en), *n.* A legal claim.
Lieū (lū), *n.* Stead; place.
Lieu-tĕn'an-çy (lu- *or* lef-), *n.* Office or commission of a lieutenant.
Lieu-tĕn'ant (lu- *or* lef-), *n.* [Fr. *lieu*, place, and *tenant*, holding.] A deputy; an officer next below a captain.
Lĭĕve, *adv.* Willingly. See *Lief.*
Life (142), *n.* Vitality; existence; energy; spirit; animation; conduct; biography.
Līfe'-blŏod (-blŭd), *n.* Blood necessary to life.
Līfe'-bōat, *n.* A boat rendered buoyant by air-tight chambers, &c. [guard.
Līfe'-guārd, *n.* A body
Līfe'less, *a.* Without life, spirit, or energy. — SYN. Dull; inanimate; dead.
Līfe'less-ly, *adv.* In a lifeless manner.
Lĭft, *v. t.* To raise; to elevate; to exalt. — *n.* Act of raising; that which is to be raised.
Lĭg'a-ment, *n.* Any thing which unites, esp. the bones.
Lĭg'a-mĕnt'oŭs, *a.* Composing, or of the nature of, a ligament.
Lī-gā'tion, *n.* Act of binding.
Lĭg'a-tūre, *n.* A band or bandage; two or more letters united, as *ffi.*

Light (līt), *n.* That by which we see; illumination; illustration; a candle, &c.; daytime. — *a.* Bright; clear; nimble; not heavy. — *v. t.* To illuminate; to kindle. — *v. i.* To come by chance; to dismount; to descend; to settle.

Light'en (līt'n), *v. i.* To flash with light; to grow less dark. — *v. t.* To make light; to alleviate.

Light'er (līt'-), *n.* One who lights; a large open boat for unloading vessels.

Light'-hȧd'ed (līt'-), *a.* Delirious; volatile.

Light'-heärt'ed (līt'-), *a.* Cheerful; gay.

Light'-hôrse (līt'-), *n.* Light-armed cavalry

Light'-house (līt'-), *n.* A tower with a light to direct seamen.

Light'ly (līt'-), *adv.* Nimbly; with levity; easily.

Light'-mīnd'ed (līt'-), *a.* Volatile; unsteady.

Light'ness (līt'-), *n.* Brightness; want of weight; levity.

Light'ning (līt'-), *n.* A flash of electricity.

Lights (līts), *n. pl.* Lungs.

Light'sŏme (līt'sum), *a.* Luminous; lively; cheering.

Lig'ne-oŭs, *a.* Wooden; resembling wood. [wood.

Lig'ni-fôrm, *a.* Formed like

†**Lig'num-vi'tæ**, *n.* [Lat., wood of life.] A hard wood, used for wheels, &c.

Like, *a.* Equal; similar; probable. — *n.* That which resembles. — *adv.* In the same manner. — *v. t.* To be moderately pleased with; to approve; to enjoy. — *v. i.* To choose.

Like'li-hōōd, *n.* Probability.

Like'li-ness, *n.* Probability; qualities that please.

Like'ly, *a.* Probable. — *adv.* Probably.

Lik'en, *v. t.* To compare.

Like'ness, *n.* Resemblance.

Like'wīse, *adv.* In like manner; moreover; also.

Lik'ing (133), *n.* Inclination; pleasure; desire.

Li'lăc, *n.* A flowering shrub.

Lil'i-ā'ceoŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a lily.

Lil'i-pū'tian, *a.* Diminutive.

Lil'y, *n.* A beautiful flower.

Limb (lim), *n.* An extremity of the body; a branch of a tree; an edge. — *v. t.* To dismember.

Lim'ber, *a.* Easily bent; flexible; pliant. — *n.* Forward part of a gun-carriage, to which the horses are attached. [pliancy.

Lim'ber-ness, *n.* Flexibility;

Lim'bo (140), *n.* The borders of hell; a place of restraint.

Līme, *n.* A calcareous earth; a tree; an acid fruit.

Līme'-kiln (-kil), *n.* A kiln for burning lime. [stone.

Līme'stōne, *n.* A calcareous

Lim'it, *n.* A bound; border. — *v. t.* To set bounds to; to confine within certain bounds.

Lim'it-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being bounded.

Lim'it-ā'tion, *n.* Act of limiting; that which limits; restriction. [infinite.

Lim'it-less, *a.* Without limit;

Limn (lim), *v. t.* To draw or paint. [er.

Lim'ner, *n.* A portrait painter.

Limp, *v. i.* To walk lamely.

Lim'pet, *n.* A small shell-fish.

Lim'pid, *a.* Transparent.

Lim'pid-ness, *n.* Clearness.

Limp'sy, *a.* Weak; flexible.

Lim'y, *a.* Containing lime.

Linch'-pin, *n.* A pin to keep a wheel on the axle-tree.

Lin'den, *n.* A kind of shade-tree.

Line, *n.* A string or cord; an extended mark; a row or rank; a course; business; a verse; a limit; the equator; the twelfth of an inch. — *v. t.* To cover or put on the inside of.

Lin'e-ăge, *n.* A race; descent.

Lin'e-al, *a.* Composed of lines; descending in a direct line. [line.

Lin'e-al-ly, *adv.* In a direct

Lin'e-a-ment, *n.* Outline; feature; form.

Lin'e-ar, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, lines.

Lin'en, *a.* Made of flax or hemp. — *n.* Cloth of flax or hemp. [deals in linen.

Lin'en-drā'per, *n.* One who

Ling, *n.* A fish something like the cod.

Lin'ger, *v. i.* To remain long; to delay; to loiter.

Lin'ger-ing, *a.* Slow; tardy.

Lin'go, *n.* Language. [*Vulgar.*]

Lin'gual (ling'gwal), *a.* Pertaining to the tongue.

Lin'guist (ling'gwist), *n.* One skilled in languages.

Lin-guis'tic, *a.* Relating to the affinities of languages.

Lin'i-ment, *n.* A soft ointment. [inner surface.

Lin'ing, *n.* Covering of any

Link (79), *n.* One of the parts of a chain; a kind of torch. — *v. t.* To connect by links.

Lin'net, *n.* A small songbird.

Lin'seed, *n.* Seed of flax.

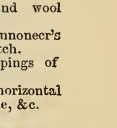
Lin'sey-wōōl'sey, *n.* Stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

Lin'stock, *n.* A cannoneer's staff to hold a match.

Lint, *n.* Soft scrapings of linen.

Lin'tel, *n.* Upper horizontal part of a door-frame, &c.

Li'on, *n.* A rapacious quadruped of Asia and Africa; an object of interest or curiosity.



Lion.

Li'on-ess, *n.* A female lion.

Lip, *n.* Border of the mouth; edge of any thing. [melting.

Liq'ue-fă'tion, *n.* Act of

Liq'ue-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being melted.

Liq'ue-fȳ (-we-), *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become fluid.

Li-quēs'cent, *a.* Dissolving.

Liq'uid (lik'wid), *a.* Flowing; fluid. — *n.* A flowing substance. [pay.

Liq'uid-āte, *v. t.* To adjust; to

Liq'uid-ā'tion, *n.* Act of liquidating.

Li-quid'i-ty, } *n.* Quality of

Liq'uid-ness, } being liquid.

Liq'uor (lik'ur), *n.* A liquid; strong drink.

Lisp, *v. i.* To sound *s* and *z* as *th*; to speak imperfectly. — *n.* A defective articulation.

List, *v. t.* To enroll for service. — *v. i.* To hearken; to attend. — *n.* A roll; a strip of cloth.

List'el, *n.* A fillet; a little square molding.

List'en (lis'n, 93), *v. i.* To hear watchfully; to attend.

List'en-er (lis'n-), *n.* One who listens.

List'less, *a.* Heedless; careless; indifferent.

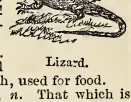
List'less-ly, *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly.

List'less-ness, *n.* Indifference to what is passing.

Lit'a-ny, *n.* A solemn form of supplication and prayer.

Lit'er-al, *a.* Word for word.

Lĭt'er-al-ly, *adv.* With strict adherence to words.
Lĭt'er-a-ry, *a.* Relating to literature.
Lĭt'er-ate, *a.* Learned.
†Lĭt'er-ā'ti, *n. pl.* Men of letters; literary men.
Lĭt'er-a-tūre, *n.* Acquaintance with books; literary productions. — SYN. Learning; erudition.
Lĭth'arġe, *n.* An oxide of lead.
Lĭthe, *a.* Easy to be bent; pliant; flexible; limber.
Lĭthe'ness, *n.* Flexibility.
Lĭth'o-grăph, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *graphein*, to write.] A print from a drawing on stone. — *v. t.* To print from a drawing on stone.
Lĭ-thŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who practices lithography.
Lĭth'o-grăph'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to lithography.
Lĭ-thŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The art of printing on stone.
Lĭ-thŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science or natural history of stones.
Lĭ-thŏt'o-mĭst, *n.* One who cuts for stone in the bladder.
Lĭ-thŏt'o-my, *n.* The operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.
Lĭt'i-gant, *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit. — *a.* Contesting in law. [lawsuit.
Lĭt'i-gāte, *v.* To contest by a
Lĭt'i-gā'tion, *n.* Contention in law; a law-suit.
Lĭ-tĭġ'ious (-tĭj'us), *a.* Inclined to go to law.
Lĭt'ter, *v. t.* To bring forth; to strew with scraps. — *n.* A carriage with a bed in it; a brood of pigs; loose matter strewed about.
Lĭt'tle, *a.* Small; not much; diminutive. — *n.* A small quantity, amount, or space, &c. — *adv.* In a small degree.
Lĭt'tle-ness, *n.* Smallness; meanness.
Lĭt'to-ral, *a.* Belonging to a shore, as of the sea.
Lĭ-tûr'ġic-al, *a.* Relating to a liturgy.
Lĭt'ur-ġy, *n.* A formulary of public prayers; a ritual.
Live (lĭv), *v. i.* To have life; to pass one's time; to abide; to dwell; to last; to feed.
Līve, *a.* Having life; active.
Līve'li-hōōd, *n.* Means of living; support of life.
Līve'li-ness, *n.* Sprightliness.
Līve'long, *a.* Long in passing.
Līve'ly, *a.* Living; brisk; active. — *adv.* In a brisk manner.
Liv'er, *n.* One who lives; an organ which secretes bile.
Liv'er-wort (-wûrt), *n.* A plant between the lichens and mosses.
Liv'er-y, *n.* A giving of possession; peculiar dress of servants.
Lĭves, *n.*; *pl.* of *Life*. [&c.
Līve'-stŏck, *n.* Cattle; horses,
Liv'id, *a.* Discolored by a bruise; lead-colored.
Liv'id-ness, *n.* A livid color.
Liv'ing, *n.* Subsistence; support; a benefice.
Lix-iv'i-al, } *a.* Made from
Lix-iv'i-oŭs, } lye; impregnated with alkaline salts.
Lix-iv'i-āte, *v. t.* To impregnate with salts from wood-ashes; to leach.
Lix-iv'i-um, *n.* Water impregnated with alkaline salts from wood-ashes.
Liz'ard, *n.* A kind of reptile.


Lizard.

Lō, *interj.* Look! see! behold!
Lōach, *n.* A small brook fish, used for food.
Lōad (18), *n.* That which is carried; weight; pressure; encumbrance. — *v. t.* [*imp.* LOADED; *p. p.* LOADED, LOADEN.] To burden; to freight; to charge.
Lōad'stär, *n.* The pole-star.
Lōad'stōne, *n.* An ore of iron; a native magnet.
Lōaf (142), *n.* A quantity or mass of bread.
Lōaf'er, *n.* A low idler.
Lōam, *n.* A rich, friable soil.
Lōam'y, *a.* Consisting of, or like, loam.
Lōan, *n.* Act of lending; the thing lent. — *v. t.* To lend.
Lōath. See *Loth*.
Lōathe, *v. t.* To hate; to be disgusted by. [gust.
Lōath'sŏme, *a.* Exciting dis-
Lōath'sŏme-ness, *n.* Quality of exciting extreme disgust.
Lōaves, *n.*; *pl.* of *Loaf*.
Lŏb, *v. t.* To let fall heavily.
Lŏb'by, *n.* An anteroom; a small hall or waiting room.
Lōbe, *n.* A roundish part, as of the lungs, and of the ear.
Lŏb'ster, *n.* A crustaceous fish. [to a place.
Lō'cal, *a.* Pertaining or limited
Lo-căl'i-ty, *n.* Existence in a place; situation; place.
Lō'cal-ly, *adv.* With respect to place; in place.
Lō'cāte, *v. t.* To place or set.
Lo-cā'tion, *n.* Act of placing; position; situation.
Lŏch (lŏk), *n.* A lake; a bay or arm of the sea.
Lŏck (140), *n.* Fastening for a door, &c.; part of a gun; tuft of hair; works to confine water in a canal. — *v. t.* To fasten with a lock; to embrace closely.
Lŏck'age, *n.* Materials for canal locks; works for locks; toll for passing a lock.
Lŏck'er, *n.* A drawer or close place fastened by a lock.
Lŏck'et, *n.* A catch; a small ornamental picture-case.
Lŏck'-smith, *n.* A maker or mender of locks.
Lō'co-mō'tion, *n.* Act of moving from place to place.
Lō'co-mō'tive, *a.* Having power to change place. — *n.* A steam engine on wheels.
Lō'cust, *n.* A jumping insect, like the grasshopper; a tree.
Lōde, *n.* A metallic or other vein; a cut or reach of water.
Lŏdġe, *n.* A small house; an association. — *v. t.* or *i.* To rest at night; to place or settle.
Lŏdġ'er, *n.* One who lodges.
Lŏdġ'ing, *n.* A place of rest at night; rooms hired.
Lŏdġ'ment (132), *n.* Act of lodging; position secured by assailants.
Lŏft, *n.* [Allied to *lift*.] An elevated floor or room.
Lŏft'i-ly, *adv.* In a lofty manner or position; highly.
Lŏft'i-ness, *n.* Altitude; haughtiness; pride.
Lŏft'y, *a.* Elevated; high; proud; stately; sublime.
Lŏg, *n.* A bulky piece of wood; an apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion.
Lŏg'a-rĭth'mĭc, } *a.* Per-
Lŏg'a-rĭth'mĭc-al, } taining to logarithms.
Lŏg'a-rĭthm, *n.* An auxiliary number to abridge mathematical calculations.
Lŏg'-bōōk, *n.* Register of a ship's way.
Lŏg'ger-hĕad, *n.* A dunce.
Lŏg'-house, *n.* A house made of logs.
Lŏġ'ĭc (127), *n.* Science and art of reasoning. [logic.
Lŏġ'ĭc-al, *a.* According to

Lŏg'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to the rules of logic.

Lo-ĝi'cian (-jĭsh'an), *n.* A person versed in logic.

Lŏg'-līne, *n.* A line to measure a ship's way.

Lŏg'wŏod, *n.* A kind of wood used in dyeing.

Loin, *n.* Part of an animal just above the hip; reins.

Loi'ter, *v. i.* To linger on the way. — SYN. To lag; delay; saunter. [ters.

Loi'ter-er, *n.* One who loi-

Lōll (123), *v. i.* To lie at ease. —*v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.

Lōne, *a.* Single; solitary.

Lōne'li-ness, *n.* Solitude; want of company.

Lōne'ly, *a.* Solitary; retired.

Lōne'sŏme, *a.* Secluded from society; wanting company.

Lŏng, *a.* Extended; protracted; tedious. — *adv.* To a great extent. — *v. i.* To desire earnestly.

Lŏng'-bōat, *n.* A ship's largest and strongest boat.

Lŏnge (lŭnj), *n.* A thrust.

Lon-ĝĕv'i-ty, *n.* Length of life. [ing.

Lŏng'-hăxd'ed, *a.* Discern-

Lŏng'ing, *n.* An earnest desire; eager wish.

Lŏn'ĝi-tūde, *n.* Distance from east to west; length.

Lŏn'ĝi-tū'di-nal, *a.* Being in the direction of the length.

Lŏn'ĝi-tū'di-nal-ly, *adv.* In the direction of the length.

Lŏng'-līved, *a.* Living or enduring long.

Lŏng'-prĭn'er, *n.* A kind of printing type.

Long-primer Type.

Lŏng-sŭf'fer-ing, *n.* Patience.

Lŏng-wind'ed, *a.* Tedious.

Lōo, *n.* A game at cards.

Lōŏk, *v. i.* To behold; to appear; to search; to watch; to expect. — *n.* Cast of countenance; appearance; view.

Lōŏk'ing-glăss, *n.* A glass that reflects images; a mirror.

Lōom, *n.* A weaver's frame. — *v. i.* To appear above the surface, as a distant object

Lōon, *n.* A simple fellow; a kind of bird. [string.

Lōop, *n.* A noose in a rope or

Lōop'-hōle, *n.* A small opening in a wall; means of escape.

Lōose, *v. t.* To untie; to relax; to release; to open. — *v. i.* To set sail. — *a.* Unbound; wanton. [wantonly.

Lōose'ly, *adv.* Negligently;

Lōos'en (lōōs'n), *v. t.* To make loose; to relax.

Lōose'ness, *n.* Freedom; flux.

Lŏp, *v. t.* To cut short.

Lo-quā'cioŭs, *a.* Addicted to talking; talkative; garrulous. [ness.

Lo-quăc'i-ty, *n.* Talkative-

Lôrd, *n.* [A.-S. *hlâford*, *lâford*, lit. bread-keeper.] A master; husband; ruler; nobleman; God; the Supreme Ruler. — *v. i.* To domineer; to rule despotically.

Lôrd'li-ness, *n.* Haughtiness.

Lôrd'ling, *n.* A petty lord.

Lôrd'ly, *a.* Proud; haughty.

Lôrd'ship, *n.* Dominion of a lord; a title given to a lord.

Lōre, *n.* Learning; knowledge; erudition.

†Lorgnette (lorn-yĕt'), *n.* An opera-glass.

Lōr'i-cāte, *v. t.* To plate over.

Lōr'i-cā'tion, *n.* Act of plating over.

Lōse (lōōz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOST.] To suffer loss; to miss; to let slip. — *v. i.* Not to win; to incur a forfeit.

Lōs'er, *n.* One who loses.

Lŏss, *n.* Privation; destruction or ruin; waste.

Lŏst, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Lose*.

Lŏt, *n.* Hazard; fortune; state; portion; share; chance; a field. — *v. t.* To allot; to share.

Lōte, *n.* A tree that bears a cherry-like fruit.

Lōth, *a.* Unwilling; reluctant.

Lō'tion, *n.* A medicinal wash.

Lŏt'ter-y, *n.* A distribution of prizes by lot or chance.

Loud, *a.* Noisy; boisterous; vociferous. [ously.

Loud'ly, *adv.* Noisily; clamor-

Loud'ness, *n.* Force of sound.

Lŏugh (lŏk), *n.* A lake.

Lounge, *v. i.* To spend time lazily; to loiter; to loll.

Loung'er, *n.* An idle person.

Louse (143), *n.* An insect.

Lous'y, *a.* Infested with lice.

Lout, *n.* An awkward person.

Lov'a-ble (133), *a.* Deserving of love; amiable.

Lov'ăge, *n.* An aromatic plant.

Lŏve (lŭv), *v. t.* To regard with affection. — *n.* An affection excited by beauty, or whatever is pleasing. — SYN. Attachmeut; fondness; yearning.

Lŏve'-fēast, *n.* A religious festival.

Lŏve'-knŏt (lŭv'nŏt), *n.* A knot emblematical of love.

Lŏve'-lĕt'ter, *n.* A letter of courtship.

Lŏve'li-ness, *n.* Qualities that excite love; gentle beauty.

Lŏve'-lôrn, *a.* Forsaken by one's love. [amiable.

Lŏve'ly, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable.

Lŏv'er, *n.* One who loves.

Lŏve'-sick, *a.* Languishing through love.

Lŏve'-sŏng, *n.* A song expressing love. [kindness.

Lŏv'ing, *a.* Expressing love or

Lŏv'ing-kĭnd'ness, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor.

Lŏw, *a.* [Allied to *lie*.] Deep; not high; humble; poor; cheap; mean. — *adv.* With a low voice; cheaply. — *v. i.* To bellow as an ox.

Lŏw'-bŏrn, *a.* Born in low life.

Lŏw'-brĕd, *a.* Bred in low condition; vulgar; rude.

Lŏw'er (lō'er), *v. t.* or *i.* To let down; to sink.

Low'er (lou'er), *v. i.* To appear dark; to threaten.

Lŏw'er-mōst, *a.* Lowest.

Low'er-y (lou'er-ў), *a.* Cloudy; threatening rain.

Lŏw'land, *n.* Land low and flat; a low, level country.

Lŏw'li-ness, *n.* State of being low; humility; meanness.

Lŏw'ly, *a.* Humble; meek; mean. — *adv.* Humbly; meekly.

Lŏw'ness, *n.* Depression.

Lŏw-spĭr'it-ed, *a.* Dejected.

Lŏw'-wīneg, *n. pl.* The first run of the still.

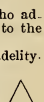
Loy'al, *a.* Faithful to the lawful government, to a lover, or a friend.

Loy'al-ĭst, *n.* One who adheres to his king or to the government.

Loy'al-ly, *adv.* With fidelity.

Loy'al-ty, *n.* Fidelity.

Lŏz'enĝe, *n.* A rhomb; a diamond-shaped figure: a small cake of confectionery.



Lozenge.

Lŭb'ber, *n.* A heavy, lazy fellow; a gawky.

Lŭb'ber-ly, *a.* Bulky; lazy; awkward.

Lū'bri-cāte, *v. t.* To make smooth or slippery.

Lu-bric'i-ty, *n.* Smoothness.

Lū'bri-coŭs, *a.* Slippery.

Lū'cent, *a.* Shining; bright.

Lū'cid, *a.* Clear; shining; transparent; sane.

Lū'çid-ness, *n.* Brightness; clearness; transparency.

Lū'çi-fer, *n.* [Lat., light-bringing.] The planet Venus when morning star; Satan.

Lŭck (127), *n.* Chance; accident; fortune; fate.

Lŭck'i-ly, *adv.* By good chance; fortunately.

Lŭck'less, *a.* Unfortunate.

Lŭck'y, *a.* Fortunate; successful; favored by luck.

Lū'cra-tĭve, *a.* Profitable; gainful. [gain.

Lū'cre (lū'ker, 151), *n.* Profit;

Lū'cu-brāte, *v. i.* To study by candle-light or a lamp.

Lū'cu-brā'tion, *n.* Nocturnal study or composition.

Lū'cu-lent, *a.* Clear; bright; evident.

Lū'di-crŏus, *a.* Exciting laughter. — Syn. Laughable; ridiculous.

Lū'di-crŏus-ly, *adv.* In a ludicrous manner.

Lŭff (123), *n.* Side of a ship toward the wind. — *v. i.* To turn the head of a ship toward the wind.

Lŭg, *v. t.* To carry with labor. — *n.* A heavy load; a kind of sail. [trunks, &c.

Lŭg'gage, *n.* A traveler's

Lu-gū'bri-oŭs, *a.* Mournful.

Lūke'warm, *a.* Moderately warm; indifferent.

Lūke'warm-ness, *n.* Want of zeal; indifference.

Lŭll (123), *v. t.* or *i.* To put to rest; to quiet; to subside.

Lŭll'a-by, *n.* A song to quiet infants. [ing to lumbago.

Lum-bā'gi-noŭs, *a.* Pertain-

Lum-bā'go, *n.* A rheumatic pain in the small of the back.

Lŭm'bar, *a.* Pertaining to, or near, the loins.

Lŭm'ber, *n.* Things useless and cumbrous; sawed timber. — *v. t.* To heap carelessly together.

Lŭm'ber-rōom, *n.* A place for useless things.

Lū'mi-na-ry, *n.* Any body that gives light.

Lū'mi-noŭs, *a.* Shining; bright; light; clear.

Lŭmp, *n.* A small, shapeless mass; the whole; the gross. — *v. t.* To throw into a mass; to take in the gross.

Lŭmp'ish, *a.* Bulky; inactive; stupid.

Lŭmp'y, *a.* Full of lumps.

Lū'na-çy, *n.* Mental derangement; madness in general.

Lū'nar, } *a.* Pertaining to
Lū'na-ry, } the moon.

Lū'na-tĭç (120), *a.* Affected with lunacy. — *n.* A person whose insanity is supposed to be influenced by the moon.

Lu-nā'tion, *n.* Revolution of the moon about the earth.

Lŭnch, *n.* Food taken between breakfast and dinner; an eating-house. — *v. i.* To take a slight repast between breakfast and dinner.

Lŭnch'eon (-un), *n.* Food taken between any meals.

Lu-nĕtte', *n.* A detached bastion.

Lŭng, *n.* Organ of respiration in air-breathing animals.

Lŭnge, *n.* A sudden push or thrust. [for firing cannon.

Lŭnt, *n.* The match cord used

Lū'nu-lar, } *a.* Shaped like
Lū'nu-late, } a new moon.

Lū'pine, *n.* A plant with showy flowers.

Lŭrch, *n.* A sudden roll of a ship; deserted condition. — *v. i.* To roll suddenly to one side, as a ship at sea; to dodge; to play tricks.

Lūre, *n.* That which allures. — *v. t.* To entice; to attract; to allure. [mal.

Lū'rid (86), *a.* Gloomy; dis-

Lŭrk, *v. i.* To lie in wait; to lie close or out of sight.

Lŭrk'ing-plāçe, *n.* A hiding-place.

Lŭs'cioŭs (lŭsh'us), *a.* [A corruption of *luxurious*.] Sweet or rich, so as to cloy.

Lŭst, *n.* Longing desire; carnal appetite. — *v. i.* To desire eagerly or improperly; to have carnal appetite.

Lŭs'ter } (151), *n.* Brightness;
Lŭs'tre } a kind of lamp.

Lŭst'ful, *a.* Having irregular or evil desires; inviting to lust.

Lŭst'i-ly, *adv.* Stoutly; boldly; with vigor.

Lŭst'i-ness, *n.* Vigor; strength and spirit; energy.

Lŭs'tral, *a.* Used in, or pertaining to, purification.

Lŭs'trāte, *v. t.* To purify; to survey.

Lus-trā'tion, *n.* Purification.

Lŭs'tring, *n.* A kind of glossy silk cloth.

Lŭs'troŭs, *a.* Bright; shining; luminous. [years.

Lŭs'trum, *n.* Space of five

Lŭst'y, *a.* Able of body; full of vigor; hearty; robust.

Lūte (27), *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a composition resembling clay. — *v. t.* To coat with lute.


Lute.

Lūte'string, *n.* String of a lute; a plain, stout kind of silk.

Lū'ther-an, *a.* Pertaining to Luther, the Reformer. — *n.* A follower of Luther. [window.

Lū'thern, *n.* A dormer-

Lux'āte, *v. t.* To put out of joint; to dislocate. [joint.

Lux-ā'tion, *n.* Dislocation of a

Lux-ū'ri-ançe (lugz-yŭ'- *or* luks-yŭ'-), *n.* Rank or vigorous growth; exuberance.

Lux-ū'ri-ant (lugz-yŭ'- *or* luks-yŭ'-), *a.* Exuberant in growth.

Lux-ū'ri-āte (lugz-yŭ'- *or* luks-yŭ'-), *v. i.* To grow exuberantly or to excess; to live luxuriously; to delight exceedingly.

Lux-ū'ri-oŭs (lugz-yŭ'- *or* luks-yŭ'-), *a.* Given to luxury; voluptuous.

Lux-ū'ri-oŭs-ly (lugz- *or* luks-), *adv.* Voluptuously; exceedingly.

Lŭx'u-ry (lŭk'shŭ-rў, 92), *n.* Excess in eating, or dress, &c. — Syn. Voluptuousness; effeminacy; sensuality; delicacy.

Ly-çē'um, *n.* A literary association, or the place where they meet; a seminary.

Lўe (lī), *n.* A solution of alkaline salt. [less animal fluid.

Lўmph, *n.* A certain color-

Lym-phāt'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to lymph. — *n.* A vein-like vessel, in vertebrate animals, containing a transparent fluid.


Lynx.

Lўnx, *n.* A wild animal much like a cat.

Lўre, *n.* A stringed instrument of music.


Lyre.

Lўr'ĭc, } *a.*
Lўr'ĭc-al, } Pertaining or adapted to a lyre. — *n.* A song.

Lў'rist, *n.* One who plays on the harp or lyre.

M.

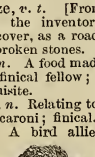
MÄB, *n.* Queen of the fairies.

Mac-ăd'am-ize, *v. t.* [From *Mac Adam*, the inventor.] To form or cover, as a road, with small, broken stones.

Mäc'a-rō'ni, *n.* A food made of paste; a finical fellow; a fop; an exquisite.

Mäc'a-rōn'ic, *n.* Relating to, or like, a macaroni; finical.

Ma-caw', *n.* A bird allied to the parrots.



Macaw.

Măc'ca - boy, *n.* Rose-flavored snuff.

Măçe, *n.* A scepter; an ensign of authority; a kind of spice; rod used in playing billiards.

Măç'er-āte, *v. t.* To make lean; to steep almost to solution.

Măç'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of making lean, or of steeping till very soft.

Mäch'i-nāte, *v. t.* To plan; to plot; to contrive.

Mäch'i-nā'tion, *n.* A hostile or treacherous scheme. — SYN. Plot; contrivance; stratagem; intrigue.

Mäch'i-nā'tor, *n.* One who contrives or plots.

Ma-çhīne' (-sheen', 64), *n.* An engine; a piece of mechanism.

Ma-çhīn'er-y, *n.* Works of a machine; machines collectively.

Ma-çhīn'ist (-sheen'ist), *n.* A constructor of machines.

Mack'er-el, *n.* A sea-fish much used for food.



Mackerel.

Mā'cro-cŏsm, or Măc'ro-cŏsm, *n.* The great world; the universe.

Măc'u-lāte, *v. t.* To spot; to stain. [blemish.

Măc'u-lā'tion, *n.* A spot; a

Mād, *a.* Disordered; crazy; enraged; angry. [to a lady.

Mād'am, *n.* A form of address

Mād'cap, *n.* A rash, hot-headed fellow.

Mād'der, *n.* A plant used for dyeing red.

Māde, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Make*.

Mād'den, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become mad.

Ma-dēi'rà (*or* -dā'rà), *n.* A wine made in Madeira.

Mād'house, *n.* A house where crazy persons are confined.

Mād'ly, *adv.* In a mad way.

Mād'man, *n.* An insane man.

Mād'ness, *n.* State of being mad; extreme folly.

Ma-dŏn'nà, *n.* [It., my lady.] The Virgin Mary or her picture. [corals.

Mād're-pore, *n.* A genus of

Mād'ri-gal, *n.* An elaborate vocal composition in parts.

Mäg'a-zīne' (-zeen'), *n.* A storehouse; a pamphlet periodically published.

Mäg'got, *n.* A grub; a worm that produces a fly.

Mäg'got-y, *a.* Full of maggots; whimsical. [ophers.

†Mā'gĭ, *n. pl.* Eastern philos-

Mā'gĭ-an, *n.* An Eastern philosopher or sage.

Mäg'ic (127), *n.* A dealing with spirits; enchantment; sorcery; witchcraft.

Mäg'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to,
Mäg'ic-al, } or produced by, magic. [skilled in magic.

Ma-ġī'cian (-jĭsh'an), *n.* One

Mäg'is-tē'ri-al, *a.* Lofty; authoritative; imperious.

Mäg'is-tē'ri-al-ly, *adv.* With the air of a master.

Mäg'is-tra-cy, *n.* Office of a magistrate; a body of magistrates.

Mäg'is-trāte, *n.* One invested with power, as a public civil officer.

†Mäg'nà Chär'tà (kär'-), *n.* The great charter of English rights.

Mäg'na-nĭm'i-ty, *n.* Greatness of mind; generosity.

Mag-năn'i-moŭs, *a.* Great in mind; of lofty spirit; noble.

Mag-năn'i-moŭs-ly, *adv.* Nobly; bravely.

Mäg'nāte, *n.* A man of note or distinction.

Mäg'net, *n.* The loadstone, an ore which attracts iron.

Mag-nĕt'ic, *a.* Having the properties of the magnet; attractive.

Mäg'net-ĭsm, *n.* Properties of the magnet; attraction.

Mäg'net-īze, *v. t.* or *i.* To give or receive the properties of the maguet; to influence or be influenced.

Mag-nĭf'ic, *a.* Great; noble.

Mag-nĭf'i-çençe, *n.* Grandeur of appearance; splendor.

Mag-nĭf'i-çent, *a.* Splendid; grand: imposing.

Mag-nĭf'i-çent-ly, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

Mäg'ni-fī'er (185), *n.* One who magnifies; a glass that enlarges objects to the sight.

Mäg'ni-fȳ, *v. t.* To make great; to extol.

Mag-nĭl'o-quençe, *n.* High-sounding language; bombast.

Mag-nĭl'o-quent, *a.* Bombastic.

Mäg'ni-tūde, *n.* Greatness of size or importance. — SYN. Largeness; bulk.

Mag-nō'li-à, *n.* A tree having large, fragrant flowers. [crow.

Mäg'pīe, *n.* A bird allied to the

Ma-hŏg'a-ny, *n.* A hard wood of a reddish-brown color, much used for furniture.

Ma-hŏm'e-tan. See *Mohammedan*.

Māid, *n.* A young, unmarried woman; a female servant.

Māid'en, *n.* A young, unmarried woman; a virgin. — *a.* Fresh; pure; virgin.

Māid'en-hāir, *n.* A plant having slender stalks.

Māid'en-ly, *a.* Modest. [girl.

Māid'-sēr'vant, *n.* A servant-

Māil, *n.* A coat of steel; armor; a bag for conveying letters. — *v. t.* (140). To put in the mail; to post; to arm.

Māil'a-ble, *a.* Proper to be admitted into the mail.

Māil'-cōach, *n.* A coach that conveys a mail.

Māim, *v. t.* To disable; to mutilate.—*n.* Lameness; injury.

Māin, *a.* Chief; principal. — *n.* Strength; chief part; the ocean; continent.

Māin'-lānd, *n.* A continent.

Māin'ly, *adv.* Chiefly; principally; greatly.

Māin'mast, *n.* The chief mast in a vessel. [sail.

Māin'sāil, *n.* The principal

Main-tāin', *v. t.* To keep; to

preserve; to support with food, &c.; to uphold.
Māin'te-nançe, *n.* Sustenance; support.
Māize, *n.* Indian corn.
Ma-jĕs'tie, *a.* Stately; grand; august.
Ma-jĕs'tie-al-ly, *adv.* With dignity or grandeur.
Māj'es-ty, *n.* Exalted dignity; grandeur; title of a king or queen.
Mā'jor-dō'mo, *n.* A steward.
Mā'jor, *a.* Greater; elder. — *n.* A military officer above a captain.
Ma-jŏr'i-ty, *n.* The greater number; more than half; full age; rank of a major.
Māke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MADE.] To create; to produce; to form; to compel; to cause to be; to gain. — *v. i.* To tend; to contribute; to increase. — *n.* Form; structure. [or creates.
Māk'er, *n.* One who forms
Māke'-shĭft, *n.* A temporary expedient.
Māke'-weight (-wāt), *n.* Something thrown into a scale to make weight.
Măl'a-chīte, *n.* A beautiful ore of copper, usually green.
Măl'ad-min'is-trā'tion, *n.* Bad management of affairs.
Măl'a-dy, *n.* Sickness; disease; bodily ailment.
Măl'a-pĕrt, *a.* Bold; saucy.
Măl-ăp'ro-pōs' (-pō'), *a.* Unseasonably; unsuitable.
Ma-lā'ri-ā, *n.* Noxious exhalation.
Măl'eon-tĕnt', *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied.
Māle, *a.* Belonging to the male sex. — *n.* One of the sex that begets young.
Măl'e-dīc'tion, *n.* A curse.
Măl'e-fāc'tor, *n.* One guilty of a great crime; a felon; a convict.
Ma-lĕv'o-lençe, *n.* Ill-will.
Ma-lĕv'o-lent, *a.* [Lat. *malevolens*, fr. *male*, ill, and *volens*, disposed.] Ill-disposed; spiteful.
Mal-fē'a'sançe, *n.* Evil doing.
Măl'for-mā'tion, *n.* Irregular formation or structure.
Măl'ĭçe, *n.* Extreme enmity; unprovoked spite.
Ma-lĭ'cious (-lĭsh'us), *a.* Ill-disposed; malignant.
Ma-lĭ'cious-ly (-lĭsh'us-), *adv.* With malice or evil intention.
Ma-lĭgn' (-līn'), *v. t.* To traduce; to slander; to vilify. — *a.* Malicious; malignant.
Ma-lĭg'nan-çy, *n.* Malice; malevolence; virulence.
Ma-lĭg'nant, *a.* Malicious; dangerous to life.
Ma-lĭgn'er (-līn'-), *n.* One who maligns.
Ma-lĭg'ni-ty, *n.* Extreme or virulent enmity; malice.
Ma-lĭgn'ly (-līn'-), *adv.* With extreme ill-will.
Măl'i-sŏn (-zn), *n.* Malediction; curse.
Măll (123), *n.* A kind of hammer. — *v. t.* To beat with something heavy.
Măll (măl), *n.* A public walk.
Măl'le-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Susceptibility of extension by beating.
Măl'le-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being extended by beating.
Măl'let, *n.* A wooden hammer.
Măl'lōw, *n.* A plant.
Mălm'sey (măm'zy), *n.* A sort of sweet grape and wine.
Mal-prāc'tiçe, *n.* Evil practice; professional misconduct of a physician.
Mălt, *n.* Grain steeped and dried, for use in brewing. — *v. i.* To become malt.
Mălt'ster, *n.* A malt-maker.
Măl-trēat', *v. t.* To treat ill.
Mal-trēat'ment, *n.* Ill-treatment; abuse.
Măl'ver-sā'tion, *n.* Evil conduct; fraudulent practice.
Mam-mā', *n.* Mother; — a word used by children.
Măm'mal, *n.* An animal that suckles its young.
Măm'mi-fer, *n.* A mammal.
Mam-mĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Nourishing young by breasts.
Măm'mil-la-ry, *a.* Belonging to the breasts. [wealth.
Măm'mon, *n.* Riches;
Măm'moth, *n.* A huge quadruped, now extinct.
Măn (143), *n.* The human race; an adult male; a husband; a servant. — *v. t.* To furnish with men.
Măn'a-cle, *v. t.* To shackle the hands of.
Măn'a-cles, *n. pl.* Shackles for the hands; handcuffs.
Măn'aġe, *v. t.* To conduct; to transact; to husband. — *v. i.* To direct affairs.
Măn'aġe-a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being managed.
Măn'aġe-ment, *n.* Conduct.
Măn'a-ger, *n.* A conductor; an economist. [writ.
†Măn-dā'mus, *n.* A kind of
Măn'da-rĭn', *n.* A Chinese public officer.
Măn'dāte, *n.* An official order or command.
Măn'da-to-ry, *a.* Containing a command. [lower jaw.
Măn'dĭ-ble, *n.* The jaw or
Man-dĭb'u-lar, *a.* Belonging to the jaw. [strument.
Măn'drel, *n.* A turner's in-
Măn'du-cā'tion, *n.* Act of chewing. [neck of a beast.
Māne (140), *n.* Long hair on the
†Ma-nege' (ma-năzh'), *n.* Art of horsemanship; a school for horsemanship.
†Mā'nēs, *n. pl.* Departed souls.
Ma-neū'ver (151), *n.* Evolution; stratagem. — *v. t.* To change position; to manage with address. [stout.
Măn'fŭl, *a.* Bold; brave;
Măn'fŭl-ly, *adv.* Like a man.
Măn'ga-nēse', *n.* A very hard and refractory metal.
Măn'ġe, *n.* The itch on cattle.
Măn'ġel-wūr'zel (58), *n.* A plant of the beet kind.
Măn'ger, *n.* An eating-trough for cattle.
Măn'gle, *v. t.* To cut roughly or coarsely; to mutilate; to smooth, as linen. — *n.* A calender for smoothing linen.
Măn'go (140), *n.* A pickled muskmelon.
Măn'grove, *n.* A tropical tree.
Măn'gy, *a.* Scabby, as a beast. [men.
Măn'hŏod, *n.* Adult years in
Mā'ni-ā, *n.* Madness.
Mā'ni-ăc (107, 127), *a.* Raving with madness. — *n.* A madman.
Ma-nī'a-cal, *a.* Raving; mad.
Măn'i-fest, *a.* Not concealed, obscure or difficult. — SYN. Clear; plain; obvious; apparent. — *v. t.* To make known; to show. — *n.* An invoice of a cargo.
Măn'i-fest-ā'tion, *n.* Exhibition; display; revelation.
Măn'i-fest-ly, *adv.* Evidently; clearly.
Măn'i-fĕs'to, *n.* (*pl.* Măn'i-fĕs'tōes, 140.) A public declaration.
Măn'i-fōld, *a.* Many; diverse.
Măn'i-kĭn, *n.* A dwarf; a model of a man.
Mā'ni-ōe (127), *n.* The plant from which tapioca is made.
Măn'i-ple, *n.* A handful; a small band of soldiers; a scarf worn by Roman Catholic priests.

Ma-nīp'u-lāte, *v. t.* To treat or labor with the hands.
Ma-nip'u-lā'tion, *n.* Manual operation; a working over.
Man-kīnd', *n.* The human race.
Măn'like, *a.* Becoming a man.
Măn'li-ness, *n.* Quality of being manly.
Măn'ly, *a.* Having the attributes of a man; brave; noble. [tion from many trees.
Măn'nà, *n.* A sweetish secre-
Măn'ner, *n.* Form; way; mode; air or mien; (*pl.*) deportment; behavior.
Măn'ner-ĭsm, *n.* Studied uniformity of manner.
Măn'ner-ist, *n.* One addicted to mannerism. [well-behaved.
Măn'ner-ly, *a.* Civil; decent;
Ma-nœu'vre (ma-nū'ver). See *Maneuver.* [sel.
Măn'-of-war', *n.* A war ves-
Măn'or, *n.* A lord's estate in lands. [a manor.
Ma-nō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to
Mănse, *n.* A parsonage-house; a farm.
Măn'sion (89), *n.* A large dwelling-house; place of abode.
Măn'slaugh-ter (-slaw-), *n.* The killing of a person in passion, without malice.
Măn'tel (58), *n.* The piece of timber or stone over the fireplace. [worn by women.
Măn'te-lĕt', *n.* A small cloak
Man-til'là (140), *n.* A light covering to throw over a lady's dress.
Măn'tle, *n.* A loose garment or cloak; a cover. — *v. t.* or *i.* To cloak; to suffuse.
Măn'tu-à (*or* măn'tu), *n.* A woman's gown.
Măn'tua-măk'er (măn'tu-), *n.* A dress-maker.
Măn'u-al, *a.* [Lat. *manualis*, from *manus*, a hand.] Performed by the hand. — *n.* A small book.
Măn'u-fāc'to-ry, *n.* A place where goods are made.
Măn'u-fāct'ūre, *n.* Any thing made by the hand or by machinery. — *v. t.* To form by the hand or by art into forms convenient for use.
Măn'u-fāct'ūr-er, *n.* One who manufactures.
Măn'u-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), Act of freeing slaves.
Măn'u-mĭt', *v. t.* To release from slavery; to set free.
Ma-nūre', *n.* Any thing that fertilizes land. — *v. t.* To apply fertilizing substances to.
Măn'u-scrĭpt, *n.* Any writing done by hand.
Ma'ny (mĕn'ў), *a.* Numerous. — *n.* A great number.
Măp, *n.* A delineation of the earth or any part of it. — *v. t.* To draw or delineate.
Mā'ple, *n.* A certain tree.
Mär (129), *v. t.* To hurt; to impair; to injure the looks of.
†Mär'a-năth'ă, or Mär'a-nă'thà, *n.* A curse.
Ma-răs'mus, *n.* A wasting of flesh without fever.
Ma-rąud', *v. i.* To rove for plunder.
Ma-rąud'er, *n.* A plunderer.
Mär'ble, *n.* A kind of calcareous stone, or any thing made of it. — *v. t.* To veiu or variegate like marble.
Märch, *n.* The third month of the year; regulated movement of troops; a procession. — *v. i.* To move in military order. — *v. t.* To cause to march, as an army. [fines.
Märch'es, *n. pl.* Borders; con-
Marçh'ion-ess (mär'shun-, 64), *n.* The wife of a marquis.
Mâre, *n.* The female of the horse kind.
Mär'gin, *n.* An edge; border.
Mär'gin-al, *a.* Placed in the margin.
Mär'i-gōld, *n.* A plant having a yellow flower.
Ma-rĭne', *a.* Pertaining to the sea. — *n.* A soldier doing duty in a ship; the navy; shipping. [sailor.
Măr'i-ner, *n.* A seaman; a
Măr'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a husband.
Măr'i-tĭme (46), *a.* Pertaining to the sea; marine; nautical.
Mär'jo-ram, *n.* An aromatic plant.
Märk, *n.* A coin; a token; indication; note. — *v. t.* To draw a mark upon; to write on; to note; to observe.
Märk'et, *n.* A place or time of sale; emporium. — *v. i.* (130). To deal in market.
Märk'et-a-ble, *a.* Fit for market or sale; merchantable.
Mär'ket-man (143), *n.* One who sells provisions at market.
Märks'man (143), *n.* A man skillful in shooting.
Märl, *n.* A species of earth.
Märl-ā'ceoŭs, } *a.* Consisting
Märl'y, } in, like, or abounding with, marl.
Mär'line, *n.* A small line of two strands.
Mär'ma-lāde, *n.* A preserve made of quiuces, or apples, &c., boiled with sugar.
Mar-mō're-an, *a.* Relating to marble. [small monkey.
Mär'mo-sĕt', *n.* A kind of
Ma-rōon', *n.* A free black on the West India mountains; a kind of claret color. — *v. t.* To put ashore on a desolate isle as a punishment.
Mârque (märk), *n.* A license to make reprisal at sea on an enemy. [field-tent.
Mar-quee' (-kē'), *n.* A large
Mär'quet-ry (-ket-), *n.* Inlaid work of shells, &c.
Mär'quis (-kwis), *n.* A title of nobility.
Mär'quis-ate, *n.* Dignity or lordship of a marquis.
Mär'riage (măr'rĭj), *n.* State or condition of being married. — SYN. Matrimony; wedlock.
Mär'rĭage-a-ble (133), *a.* Of a fit age to be married.
Măr'rōw, *n.* A soft substance in bones; essence of a thing.
Măr'rōw-bōne, *n.* A bone containing marrow.
Măr'rōw-făt, *n.* A large, delicious pea. [row.
Măr'rōw-y, *a.* Full of mar-
Măr'ry, *v. i.* To be joined in wedlock. — *v. t.* To join in wedlock. [ground.
Mărsh (140), *n.* Low, wet
Mär'shal, *n.* Chief military commander; a civil officer; one who directs processions, &c. — *v. t.* (130). To arrange in due order. [marshal.
Mär'shal-shĭp, *n.* Office of a
Mărsh'y, *a.* Wet; boggy.
Märt, *n.* A place of public sale; market; emporium.
Mär'ten (55), *n.* An animal allied to the weasel; a martin.
Mär'tial, *a.* Warlike; bold.
Mär'tin, *n.* A bird of the swallow kind. [cipliuarian.
Mär'ti-nĕt', *n.* A strict dis-
Mär'tin-mas (139), *n.* Festival of Saint Martin, November 11th.
Mär'tin-gal, *n.* A strap to hold down the head of a horse.
Mär'tyr, *n.* One who suffers death for the truth. — *v. t.* To make a martyr of; to torment. [of a martyr.
Mär'tyr-dŏm, *n.* The death
Mär'tyr-ŏl'o-gist, *n.* An historian of martyrs.
Mär'tyr-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* History or register of martyrs.

Mär'vel (130), *v. i.* To be struck with surprise; to wonder. — *n.* A wonder; a prodigy.

Mär'vel-oŭs, *a.* Wonderful.

Mär'vel-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a wonderful manner.

Mās'cu-line, *a.* Male; like a man; not effeminate.

Māsh, *n.* A mixture of things; bran and water. — *v. t.* To bruise into a soft mass; to crush.

Mask, *n.* A cover for the face; disguise. — *v. t.* To disguise.

Mās'lin, *n.* Different sorts of grain mixed.

Mā'son (mā'sn), *n.* An artificer in brick and stone.

Mā-sŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to masonry.

Mā'son-ry, *n.* Work of a mason; craft of freemasons.

Mas'quer-ăde' (-ker-), *n.* A nocturnal assembly of persons in disguise. — *v. i.* To assemble in masks.

Mās'quer-ād'er (-ker-), *n.* A masked person.

Mass (124), *n.* A lump; an assemblage; bulk; a Roman Catholic service.

Mās'sa-cre (-ker, 151), *n.* Promiscuous slaughter. — *v. t.* To kill promiscuously or with cruelty; to slaughter.

Mass'i-ness, } *a.* Bulk;
Mass'ive-ness, } ponderousness.

Mass'ive, } *a.* Bulky; heavy;
Mass'y, } ponderous.

Mast, *n.* An upright pole or timber for sails, &c., in a vessel; nuts; acorns.

Mās'ter, *n.* A ruler; a superior; a proprietor; a teacher; a chief. — *v. t.* To conquer; to subdue.

Mās'ter-kēy, *n.* A key that opens many locks.

Mās'ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a master; most excellent.

Mās'ter-piēce, *n.* A capital performance.

Mās'ter-y, *n.* Superiority. — SYN. Rule; dominion; supremacy.

Mās'ti-cāte, *v. t.* To chew.

Mās'ti-cā'tion, *n.* Act of chewing.

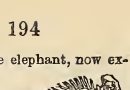
Mās'tic, *n.* A resin from a tree.



Mastiff.

Mās'tiff, *n.* A large variety of dog.

Mās'to-don, *n.* An animal resembling the elephant, now extinct.



Mastodon.

Māt, *n.* A texture of rushes, husks, straw, &c. — *v. t.* To weave into a mat; to twist together.

Match (140), *n.* A contest; an equal; marriage; something to take fire. — *v. t.* To pair; to suit; to marry. — *v. i.* To correspond; to equal.

Match'less, *a.* Having no equal; peerless; unequaled.

Match'lŏck, *n.* A musket fired by means of a match.

Māte, *n.* A companion; second officer of a vessel. — *v. t.* To match; to compete with.

Ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* Consisting of matter; bodily; of consequence; weighty. — *n.* The substance of which any thing is made.

Ma-tē'ri-al-ĭşm, *n.* The doctrine of materialists.

Ma-tē'ri-al-ĭst, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

Ma-tē'ri-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Material existence; importance.

Ma-tē'ri-al-īze, *v. t.* or *i.* To reduce to a state of matter; to occupy with material interests solely.

Ma-tē'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a state of matter; essentially.

Ma-tēr'nal, *a.* [Lat. *maternus*, from *mater*, mother.] Motherly.

Ma-tēr'ni-ty, *n.* State, character, or relation of a mother.

Măth'e-măt'ic, } *a.* Relating
Măth'e-măt'ic-al, } ing or according to mathematics.

Măth'e-măt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By mathematics.

Măth'e-ma-ti'cian (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in mathematics.

Măth'e-măt'ics, *n. sing.* The science of quantity or of magnitude and number.

Măt'in, *a.* Pertaining to the morning. [ship or service.

Măt'ins, *n. pl.* Morning wor-

Măt'rass, *n.* A chemical vessel. [mold for castings.

Mā'trĭçe, *or* Măt'rĭçe, *n.* A

Măt'ri-çīd'al, *a.* Relating to matricide.

Măt'ri-çīde, *n.* The murder or murderer of a mother.

Ma-trĭc'u-lāte, *v. t.* To admit to membership, as in a college.

Ma-trĭc'u-late, *n.* One entered in a college, &c.

Ma-trĭc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of admitting to membership.

Măt'ri-mō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; connubial.

Măt'ri-mo-ny, *n.* Marriage; wedlock; the nuptial state.

Mā'trix, *n.* The womb; a mold.

Mā'tron, *n.* An elderly woman; a wife; a nurse in a hospital.

Mā'tron-al, or Mā'tron-al, *a.* Grave; motherly.

Mā'tron-ly, *a.* Becoming a wife or matron.

Măt'ter, *n.* Substance of which bodies are constituted; pus; subject; affair; importance. — *v. i.* To signify; to be of importance; to form pus.

Măt'ting, *n.* A texture of rushes, straw, &c.; materials for mats.

Măt'tock (127). *n.* A kind of pick-ax.



Mattock.

Măt'tress, *n.* A bed stuffed with hair, husks, or the like.

Mā'ture, *a.* [ripen; to suppurate.

Mā'tu-rāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To

Mā'tu-rā'tion, *n.* A ripening, as of an abscess.

Ma-tūre', *a.* Ripe; full-grown; well digested. — *v. t.* To bring to perfection; to consider well.

Ma-tūre'ly, *adv.* With ripeness; completely.

Ma-tū'ri-ty, *n.* A mature state; ripeness.

Maud'lin, *a.* Fuddled; sickly sentimental.

Maū'ger, } *a.* In spite of; not-
Maū'gre, } withstanding.

Maul, *n.* A wooden hammer. — *v. t.* To beat and bruise.

Maul'stick, *n.* [A corruption of Ger. *maler-stock*, lit. painter-stick.] The stick used by painters to keep the hand steady.

Maund'er, or Maund'er, *v. i.* To mutter; to beg.

Mau'so-lē'um, *n.* [Lat., fr. the tomb of *Mausolus*, king of Caria.] A magnificent tomb or monument.

Mā'vis, *n.* The throstle or song-thrush.

Maw, *n.* Stomach of a beast.

Maw'kish, *a.* Apt to cause satiety and loathing.

Măx'il-lar, } *a.* Relating to
Măx'il-la-ry, } the jaw.
Măx'im, *n.* An established principle; axiom; aphorism.
†Măx'i-mum, *n.* (*pl.* Măx'i-mă). The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case.
Măy, *n.* The fifth month of the year. — *v. aux.* [*imp.* MIGHT.] To be possible; to be able; to have license.
Măy'-dăy, *n.* The first day of May. [a person.
Măy'hem, *n.* The maiming of
Măy'or (*colloq.* mâr), *n.* Chief magistrate of a city or borough.
Măy'or-al-ty (*colloq.* mâr'al-ty), *n.* Office of a mayor.
Măy'or-ess (*colloq.* mâr'es), *n.* Wife of a mayor. [color.
Măz'a-rine', *n.* A deep blue
Măz'zard, *n.* A kind of small, black cherry.
Măze (140), *n.* A labyrinth; astonishment. — *v. t.* To bewilder.
Mă'zy, *a.* Intricate; perplexed with turns and windings.
Mē, *pron.* Objective case of *I.*
Mēad, *n.* A liquor composed of honey and water; a meadow.
Mēad'ōw (mĕd'ō), *n.* Low or level grass land.
Mēa'ger } (151), *a.* Wanting
Mēa'gre } flesh; lean; thin; poor.
Mea'ger-ly, } *adv.* In a mea-
Mēa'gre-ly, } ger manner.
Mēa'ger-ness, } *n.* Quality or
Mēa'gre-ness, } state of being meager.
Mēal, *n.* Grain ground to powder; food taken at once.
Mēal'y, *a.* Resembling meal.
Mēan, *a.* Low; base; average. — *n.* A middle point; place, rate, or degree. — *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* MEANT.] To intend; to design; to have in view; to purpose; to signify.
Mēans, *n. pl.* Medium; instrument; income.
Mē-ăn'der, *n.* A winding course. — *v. i.* (130). To run in windings. — *v. t.* To make winding or sinuous.
Mēan'ing, *n.* Intention; signification. [nity.
Mēan'ly, *adv.* Without dig-
Mēan'ness, *n.* Lowness; sordidness; baseness.
Mēant, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Mean.*
Mēan'time, } *adv.* In the
Mēan'while, } intervening time.
Mēa'sles (mē'zlz), *n.* An eruptive disease. [measles.
Mēa'sly, *a.* Infected with
Mēas'ur-a-ble (mĕzh'ur-), *a.* Capable of being measured.
Mēas'ur-a-bly (mĕzh'ur-), *adv.* To a limited extent; moderately.
Mēas'ure (mĕzh'ur), *n.* That which measures; extent; time in music; limit; degree; meter; means to an end. — *v. t.* To ascertain the extent or quantity of.
Mēas'ure-less, *a.* Boundless.
Mēas'ure-ment, *n.* Act of measuring; dimensions.
Mēas'ur-er (mĕzh'ur-, 133), *n.* One who measures.
Mēat, *n.* Flesh for food; food in general.
Me-chăn'ic, *n.* An artisan.
Me-chăn'ic, } *a.* Pertain-
Me-chăn'ic-al, } ing to machines; acting by physical power.
Me-chăn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By physical force or power like a machine; unthinkingly.
Mĕch'a-ni'cian (-nĭsh'un), *n.* One skilled in mechanics.
Me-chăn'ics, *n. sing.* The science that treats of the laws of motion and force.
Mĕch'an-ism, *n.* Structure or parts of a machine.
Mĕch'an-ist, *n.* One skilled in machines.
Mĕd'al, *n.* A piece of metal stamped with a device.
Mĕd'al-ist } (135), *n.* A person
Mĕd'al-list } skilled in medals.
Me-dăl'lion (-yun), *n.* A large medal; a circular tablet on which figures are embossed.
Mĕd'dle, *v. i.* To interfere.
Mĕd'dler, *n.* A busybody.
Mĕd'dle-some, *a.* Apt to meddle; intrusive; officious.
Mē'di-æ'val, *a.* Relating to the Middle Ages.
Mē'di-al, *a.* Noting average.
Mē'di-āte, *v. i.* To interpose.
Mē'di-ate, *a.* Middle; acting as a mean.
Mē'di-ate-ly, *adv.* By a secondary cause.
Mē'di-ā'tion, *n.* Agency between parties; interposition.
Mē'di-ā'tor, *n* One who mediates; an intercessor; — applied particularly to Christ.
Mē'di-a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a mediator or to mediation. [a mediator.
Mē'di-ā'tor-shĭp, *n.* Office of
Mĕd'i-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being cured.
Mĕd'i-c-al, *a.* Pertaining to medicine, or to the art of healing.
Mĕd'i-c-al-ly, *adv.* In a medical manner; medicinally.
Mĕd'i-ca-ment, *n.* A healing application; medicine.
Mĕd'i-cāte, *v. t.* To tincture or impregnate with medicines.
Me-dĭc'i-nal, *a.* Healing; curative; sanatory. [icine.
Me-dĭc'i-nal-ly, *adv.* By med-
Mĕd'i-cĭne, *n.* Any thing that cures; a remedy.
Mē'di-ō-ē'ri-ty, *n.* Middle state; moderate degree.
Mĕd'i-tāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To think; to muse; to contemplate.
Mĕd'i-tā'tion, *n.* Contemplation; continued thought.
Mĕd'i-ta-tive, *a.* Given to contemplation; thoughtful.
Mē'di-um, *n.* (*pl.* Mē'di-ă or Mē'di-ums, 147) A means or instrument; any thing intervening; a substance passed through.
Mĕd'lar, *n.* A tree and its fruit. [miscellany.
Mĕd'ley, *n.* A mixture; a
Me-dŭl'lar, } *a.* Consisting
Mĕd'ul-la-ry, } of marrow, or resembling it. [pense.
Meed, *n.* A reward; recom-
Meek, *a.* Mild; soft; gentle.
Meek'ly, *adv.* Mildly; softly.
Meek'ness, *n.* Mildness of temper; gentleness.
Meer'schaum (-shawm), *n.* [Ger., sea-foam.] A fine white clay, of which pipes are made; a pipe made of this clay.
Meet, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MET.] To come together; to join. — *a.* Fit; suitable.
Meet'ing, *n.* An assembly; an interview.
Meet'ing-house, *n.* A place of worship (in England, for dissenters).
Meet'ly, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; duly. [ableness.
Meet'ness, *n.* Fitness; suit-
Mē'grim, *n.* A vehement pain in one side of the head; a whim. [choly.
Mĕl'an-chŏl'ic, *a.* Melan-
Mĕl'an-chol-y, *a.* Dejected; gloomy. — *n.* Dejection of spirits; a gloomy state of mind.
Mĕl'ior-āte (mēl'yor-), *v. t.* To make better. [ment.
Mĕl'ior-ā'tion, *n.* Improve-
Mel-lif'lu-ence, *n.* A sweet, smooth flow.

Mel-lĭf'lu-ent, } *a.*
Mel-lĭf'lu-oŭs (117), } Sweetly flowing.

Mĕl'lōw, *a.* Soft with ripeness. — *v. t.* or *i.* To ripen to softness. [ripeness.

Mĕl'lōw-ness, *n.* Softness;

Mĕ-lō'di-oŭs, *a.* Musical; agreeable to the ear.

Mĕl'o-dĭst, *n.* A composer or singer of melodies. [lodious.

Mĕl'o-dīze, *v. t.* To make me-

Mĕl'o-drā'ma, } *n.* A sensa-
Mĕl'o-drāme, } tional play with songs intermixed.

Mĕl'o-dra-măt'ĭc, *a.* Done for effect merely.

Mĕl'o-dy, *n.* An agreeable succession of single tones.

Mĕl'on, *n.* A plant, and its fruit, which is eaten raw.

Mĕlt, *v. t.* or *i.* To dissolve; to make or become liquid.

Mĕm'ber, *n.* A limb of the body; a clause; a part; one of a society.

Mĕm'ber-shĭp, *n.* The state of being a member.

Mĕm'bra-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* Consisting of membranes.

Mĕm'brāne, *n.* A thin tissue, or kind of skin.

Mĕm'bra-noŭs, *a.* Consisting of a membrane.

Me-mĕn'to, *n.* (*pl.* Me-mĕn'tōes, 140.) That which reminds; a memorial.

Mĕm'oir (mĕm'wor *or* mō'-mwor), *n.* A written account or history; a biography; a record of investigations.

Mĕm'o-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of remembrance.

Mĕm'o-ra-bly, *adv.* In a memorable manner.

Mĕm'o-răn'dum, *n.* (*pl.* Mĕm'o-răn'dums, or †Mĕm'o-răn'dă, 147.) A note or record to help the memory.

Me-mō'ri-al, *a.* Preserving remembrance. — *n.* That which preserves remembrance; an address or statement with petition.

Me-mō'ri-al-ĭst, *n.* One who presents a memorial.

Me-mō'ri-al-īze, *v. t.* To present a memorial to.

Mĕm'o-rīze (153), *v. t.* To cause to be remembered.

Mĕm'o-ry, *n.* The faculty by which ideas are retained in the mind; recollection; remembrance.

Mĕn, *pl.* of *Man.*

Mĕn'ące, *v. t.* To threaten. — *n.* A threat.

Men-ăg'er-ĭe (men-ăzh'-), *n.* A collection of animals.

Mĕnd, *v. t.* or *i.* To repair; to correct; to improve.

Men-dā'cioŭs, *a.* Given to deception, lying; false.

Men-dăc'ĭ-ty, *n.* A habit of lying; a lie; falsehood.

Mĕn'di-can-çy, } *n.* State of
Mĕn'di-çĭ-ty, } beggary.

Mĕn'di-cant, *n.* A beggar. — *a.* Begging; poor.

Mĕ'ni-al, *a.* Low; servile. — *n.* A domestic servant.

Mĕn'strս-al, *a.* Monthly.

Mĕn'strս-um, *n.* (*pl.* Mĕn'-strս-ums, or †Mĕn'strս-à, 147.) A dissolving fluid; a solvent.

Mĕn'su-ra-bĭl'i-ty (mĕn'-shս-), *n.* Quality of being mensurable. [Measurable.

Mĕn'su-ra-ble (mĕn'shս-), *a.*

Mĕn'su-rā'tion, *n.* Act or result of measuring.

Mĕn'tal, *a.* Belonging to the mind; intellectual.

Mĕn'tal-ly. *adv.* In mind.

Mĕn'tion, *n.* Notice; cursory remark. — *v. t.* To express; to name.

Me-phĭt'ĭc, *a.* Poisonous; noxious; foul; pestilential.

†Me-phĭ'tĭs, } *n.* Noxious
Mĕph'i-tĭsm, } exhalations.

Mĕr'can-tile, *a.* Pertaining to merchants or their business; commercial.

Mĕr'çe-na-ry, *a.* Capable of being hired; greedy of gain. — SYN. Venal; selfish; mean; contracted. — *n.* A hireling. [silks.

Mĕr'çer, *n.* One who deals in

Mĕr'çer-y, *n.* Goods of mercers.

Mĕr'chan-dīze, *n.* Goods for sale; commodities; trade. — *v. t.* To trade; to buy or sell.

Mĕr'chant, *n.* An exporter or importer of goods; a trader. [sale.

Mĕr'chant-a-ble, *a.* Fit for

Mĕr'chant-man (143), *n.* A ship employed in trade

Mĕr'çi-ful, *a.* Full of mercy; compassionate: tender.

Mĕr'çi-ful-ly, *adv.* With compassion; tenderly.

Mĕr'çi-less (135), *a.* Hard-hearted: unfeeling.

Mer-cū'ri-al, *a.* Composed of quicksilver; spirited; gay.

Mĕr'cu-ry, *n.* Quicksilver; one of the planets.

Mĕr'çy (141), *n.* Tenderness toward an offender; kindness: clemency.

Mēre (84), *a.* Pure; unmixed; bare. — *n.* A pool or lake; a boundary.

Mēre'ly, *adv.* Simply; only.

Mĕr'e-trĭ'cioŭs (-trish'ŭs), *a.* Lewd; false; gaudy.

Mĕrġe, *v. t.* or *i.* To immerse.

Me-rĭd'i-an, *n.* A great circle which the sun crosses at noon; noon; the highest point. — *a.* Relating to the meridian or to midday.

Me-rĭd'i-on-al, *a.* Pertaining to the meridian.

Me-rĭ'no (-rē'no), *n.* A variety of sheep or their wool.

Mĕr'it, *n.* Desert; worth. — *v. t.* (84, 130). To earn by services; to deserve.

Mĕr'i-tō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Deserving reward; having merit.

Mĕr'maid, *n.* [Fr. *mer*, the sea, and *Eng.* maid.] A fabled sea-woman with the tail of a fish instead of legs.

Mĕr'man (144), *n.* A fabled seaman. [mirth.

Mĕr'ri-ly (135), *adv.* With

Mĕr'ri-ment, *n.* Gayety with laughter; noisy sport.

Mĕr'ry, *a.* Gay; jovial; noisy.

Mĕr'ry-Ăn'drew, *n.* A buffoon; a zany. [val.

Mĕr'ry-măk'ing, *n.* A festi-

Mĕr'ry-thought (-thawt), *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast.

Mĕs'en-ter-y, *n.* A membrane that keeps the intestines, &c., in a proper position.

Mĕsh (140), *n.* A space between threads in a net. — *v. t.* To catch in a net.

Meş-mĕr'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism.

Mĕs'mer-ĭsm, *n.* [From *Mesmer*, who first brought it into notice.] Art of inducing a certain abnormal state of the nervous system.

Mĕs'mer-īze, *v. t.* To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.

Mĕss, *n.* A dish of food; persons who eat together. — *v. i.* To join in a mess.

Mĕs'sąge, *n.* Notice sent; official communication.

Mĕs'sen-ger, *n.* One who bears a message; a harbinger.

Mes-sī'ah, *n.* The Anointed; CHRIST.

Mes-sī'ah-shĭp, *n.* Office of the Messiah.

Mĕs'sieurs (mĕsh'yerz), *n. pl.* Sirs: gentlemen; — abbreviated *Messrs.*, and used as the plural of *Mr.*

Mĕss'māte, *n.* One who eats ordinarily at the same table.
Mĕs'suāge (mĕs'swej), *n.* A house and adjoining land.
Met, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Meet.*
Mĕt'al (mĕt'al *or* mĕt'l, 130), *n.* A simple, fixed, opaque substance, fusible by heat, as iron, gold, &c.
Me-tăl'lic, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, the properties of metals. [ducing metals.
Mĕt'al-lif'er-oŭs, *a.* Pro-
Mĕt'al-line (129), *a.* Like metal. [in metals.
Mĕt'al-līst (130), *n.* One skilled
Mĕt'al-līze, *v. t.* To give its proper metallic properties to.
Mĕt'al-lūr'ġic, *a.* Relating to metallurgy. [in metallurgy.
Mĕt'al-lūr'ġist, *n.* One skilled
Mĕt'al-lūr'ġy (129), *n.* Art of working metals, or of obtaining them from their ores.
Mĕt'a-môr'phic, *a.* Relating to changes which minerals or rocks may have undergone since their deposition.
Mĕt'a-môr'phōse, *v. t.* To transform or change the shape of.
†**Mĕt'a-môr'pho-sīs**, *n.* (*pl.* **Mĕt'a-môr'pho-sēs.**) A change of form.
Mĕt'a-phor, *n.* A short similitude; a trope.
Mĕt'a-phŏr'ic-al, *a.* Containing a metaphor; figurative.
Mĕt'a-phŏr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By a figure; not literally.
Mĕt'a-phor-ist, *n.* One who makes use of metaphor.
Mĕt'a-phrase, *n.* A verbal translation; a repartee.
Mĕt'a-phrās'tic, *a.* Literal; rendered word for word.
Mĕt'a-phỹs'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining or according to metaphysics; abstract.
Mĕt'a-phỹ-şĭ'cian (-zĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.
Mĕt'a-phỹs'ics, *n. sing.* Science of mental phenomena.
Mēte, *v. t.* To measure. — *n.* Measure; limit; boundary.
Me-tĕmp'sy-chō'sis, *n.* The passing of the soul after death into some other body; transmigration.
Mē'te-or, *n.* A luminous body passing in the air.
Mē'te-ŏr'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, meteors; influenced by the weather.
Mē'te-or-īte, } *n.* A mete-
Mē'te-ŏr'o-līte, } oric stone.
Mē'te-ŏr'o-lŏġ'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to meteorology.
Mē'te-or-ŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One skilled in meteorology.
Mē'te-or-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science of the atmosphere and its phenomena.
Mē'ter } (151), *n.* Rhythm;
Mē'tre } verse; measure.
Me-thĕg'lin, *n.* Fermented liquor made of honey and water. [to me; I think.
Me-thĭnks', *v. imp.* It seems
Mĕth'od, *n.* Orderly arrangement; way of doing things. — SYN. Mode; manner.
Me-thŏd'ic, } *a.* Ranged or
Me-thŏd'ic-al, } proceeding in order; regular; exact.
Me-thŏd'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In due or methodical order.
Mĕth'od-ĭşm, *n.* Doctrines and worship of Methodists.
Mĕth'od-ĭst, *n.* One of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley.
Mĕth'od-ĭst'ic, *a.* Resembling the Methodists, or partaking of their strictness.
Mĕth'od-īze, *v. t.* To reduce to method; to regulate.
Mĕt'o-nўm'ic, } *a.* Used
Mĕt'o-nўm'ic-al, } by way of metonomy.
Me-tŏn'o-my, or **Mĕt'o-nўm'y**, *n.* A figure of speech in which one word is put for another.
Mē'tre (mē'ter), *n.* See *Meter.*
Mē'tric-al, *a.* Pertaining to meter; consisting of verses.
Mē'tric-al-ly, *adv.* In a metrical manner.
Me-trŏp'o-lĭs, *n.* The mother city or chief city.
Mĕt'ro-pŏl'i-tan, *a.* Pertaining to the chief city. — *n.* An archbishop.
Mĕt'tle (mĕt'tl), *n.* Courage; spirit; ardor.
Mĕt'tle-sŏme, *a.* Spirited.
Mew, *n.* A cage or coop. — *v. t.* To confine in a cage. — *v. i.* To cry as a cat.
Mewl, *v. i.* To cry as a child.
Mewş, *n.* (*pl.* **Mewş'eş**). An inclosure; a stable.
Mĕz'zo-tĭn'to (mĕd'zo-, *or* mĕz'zo-), *n.* A particular kind of engraving on copper.
Mī'aşm, *n.* Same as *Miasma.*
†**Mī-ăş'mà**, *n.* (*pl.* **Mī-ăş'ma-tà.**) Noxious effluvia.
Mī-ăş'mal, } *a.* Pertaining
Mī'aş-măt'ic, } to, or consisting of, miasm.
Mī'eă, *n.* A mineral separable into thin, transparent plates.
Mī-eā'ceoŭs, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, mica.
Mīçe, *n. pl.* of *Mouse.*
Mĭch'ael-mas (-el-, 139), *n.* The feast of St. Michael, celebrated September 29th.
Mĭ'cro-cōşm, *n.* A little world; man.
Mĭ'cro-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *skopein*, to view.] An optical instrument for magnifying very small objects.
Mĭ'cro-scŏp'ic, } *a.* Very
Mĭ'cro-scŏp'ic-al, } small; extremely minute.
Mĭd, *a.* Middle; intervening.
Mĭd'dāy, *n.* Noon.
Mĭd'dle, *a.* Equally distant from the ends; intermediate. — *n.* The point equally remote from the extremes.
Mĭd'dling, *a.* Of a middle rank; of moderate capacity; ordinary.
Mĭdġe, *n.* A kind of fly.
Mĭd'land, *a.* Surrounded by the land. [o'clock at night.
Mĭd'nĭght (-nīt), *n.* Twelve
Mĭd'rĭff, *n.* The diaphragm.
Mĭd'ship-man (143), *n.* A naval cadet or young officer.
Mĭdst, *n.* The middle.
Mĭd'sŭm-mer, *n.* The middle of summer.
Mĭd'wāy, *n.* The middle.
Mĭd'wĭfe (142), *n.* A woman who assists at childbirth.
Mĭd'wĭfe-ry, or **Mĭd'wīfe-ry**, *n.* Assistance in childbirth; obstetrics.
Mīēn, *n.* Look; air; manner.
Mĭff (123), *n.* Slight resentment.
Mĭght (mīt), *imp* of *May.* — *n.* Power; strength of body; force; ability; capacity.
Mĭght'i-ly (mīt'-, 135), *adv.* Powerfully.
Mĭght'i-ness (mīt'-), *n.* Power; a title of dignity.
Mĭght'y (mīt'ў), *a.* Having great strength. — SYN. Powerful; strong; vigorous.
Mĭgn'on-ĕtte' (mĭn'yon-ĕt'), *n.* A fragrant plant and its flower.
Mĭ'grāte, *v. i.* To remove to another place or climate.
Mī-grā'tion, *n.* Act of migrating. [migrate.
Mī'gra-to-ry, *a.* Disposed to
Mĭlch, *a.* Giving milk.
Mĭld, *a.* Gentle; calm; soft; meek; placid; bland.
Mĭl'dew, *n.* Fungous spots on cloth or paper. — *v. t.* or *i.* To taint or be tainted with mildew.
Mĭld'ly, *adv.* Gently; softly.

Mīld'ness, *n.* Quality of being mild; gentleness; meekness.

Mīle, *n.* A linear measure of 320 rods, 1760 yards, or 5280 feet. [travel by the mile.

Mīle'age (133), *n.* Fees for

Mīl'i-tant, *a.* Engaged in warfare; fighting.

Mīl'i-ta-ry, *a.* Pertaining to soldiers or to war; martial. — *n.* Soldiers; an army.

Mīl'i-tāte, *v. i.* To be opposed; to contend.

Mi-lī'tiā (-lish'ā), *n.* [Lat., fr. *miles*, a soldier.] National enrolled military force.

Milk, *n.* A white liquor drawn from the female of certain animals; the white juice of certain plants. — *v. t.* To draw milk from. [milk.

Milk'i-ness, *n.* Qualities like

Milk'māid, *n.* A woman employed in a dairy.

Milk'man (143), *n.* A man who carries milk to market.

Milk'-pāil, *n.* A pail for milk.

Milk'sŏp, *n.* A soft, effeminate man. [milk.

Milk'y, *a.* Made of, or like,

Milk'y-wāy, *n.* A luminous zone in the heavens supposed to be the blended light of innumerable stars; galaxy.

Mill (123), *n.* A machine for grinding, &c., or the building that contains it; the tenth of a cent. — *v. t.* To grind; to stamp, as coin; to full.

Mill'-dăm, *n.* A dam to keep water for a mill.

Mil'le-nā'ri-an, *n.* One who believes in the millennium.

Mil'le-na-ry, *a.* Consisting of a thousand.

Mil-lēn'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium.

Mil-lēn'ni-um, *n.* The thousand years of Christ's expected reign on earth.

Mill'le-pōre, *n.* A species of coral. [a mill.

Mill'er, *n.* One who attends

Mill'let, *n.* A plant and its grain; a kind of grass.

Mil'li-ner, *n.* One who makes or sells ladies' caps, hats, head-dresses, &c.

Mil'li-ner-y, *n.* Articles sold by milliners.

Mill'ion (mil'yun), *n.* Ten hundred thousand.

Mill'ion-āire', *n.* One worth a million or more.

Mill' rāce, *n.* A canal to convey water to a mill-wheel.

Mill'-stōne, *n.* A stone used for grinding grain.

Mīlt, *n.* The spleen; soft roe or spermatic part of the male fish. [an actor in it.

Mīme, *n.* A kind of farce or

Mī-mĕt'ic, *a.* Given to aping.

Mim'ic, *n.* One who imitates. — *v. t.* (128). To imitate for sport; to ape.

Mim'ic, } *a.* Acting the
Mim'ic-al, } mimic; imitative. [ics.

Mim'ick-er, *n.* One who mim-

Mim'ic-ry, *n.* Ludicrous imitation for sport.

Mī-nā'cioŭs, *a.* Full of threats.

Min'a-ret, *n.* A tall, slender turret on Mohammedan mosques.

Mince, *v. t.* or *i.* To chop into small pieces; to speak or walk with affected nicety.

Mind, *n.* The intelligent power in man; understanding; soul; purpose; opinion. — *v. t.* To heed; to regard; to obey. — *v. i.* To be inclined or disposed. [clined.

Mind'ed, *a.* Disposed; in-

Mind'ful (139), *a.* Regardful; attentive; observant.

Mine, *a.* Belonging to me. — *n.* A pit where minerals are dug; an excavation. — *v. t.* or *i.* To dig; to sap. [mines.

Min'er, *n.* One who digs

Min'er-al, *n.* A substance not organic, existing on or in the earth. — *a.* Pertaining to, or impregnated with, minerals.

Min'er-al-i-za'tion, *n.* Process of mineralizing.

Min'er-al-īze, *v. t.* To combine with a metal in forming an ore. — *v. i.* To seek minerals.

Min'er-al-ŏg'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.

Min'er-ăl'o-gĭst, *n.* One versed in minerals [minerals.

Min'er-ăl'o-gy, *n.* Science of

Min'gle (ming'gl), *v. t.* or *i.* To mix: to blend.

Min'i-a-tūre (mĭn'i-at-yur *or* mĭn'it-yur), *n.* A small, painted likeness. — *a.* Being on a small scale.

Min'im, *n.* A dwarf; a note in music; a small liquid measure; a drop.

†Min'i-mum, *n.* (*pl.* Min'i-mà.) The least quantity assignable in a given case.

Min'ion (mĭn'yun, 102), *n.* A favorite; a small kind of type. ☞ This type is *Minion*.

Min'is-ter (113), *n.* A servant; an agent; an embassador; a pastor. — *v. t.* To give; to communicate; to supply.

Min'is-tē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a minister; done under authority; sacerdotal.

Min'is-trā'tion, *n.* Office of a minister; service.

Min'is-try, *n.* Office; service; agency; ecclesiastical function; ministers of state.

Mĭnk, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind.

Min'nōw, *n.* A very small fresh-water fish.

Mi'nor, *a.* Less; smaller. — *n.* A person under the age of twenty-one.

Mi-nŏr'i-ty, *n.* State of being a minor, or under age; nonage; the smaller number.

Min'o-taur, *n.* A fabled monster, half man, half bull.

Min'ster, *n.* Church of a monastery; a cathedral church.

Min'strel, *n.* A singer and player on an instrument.

Min'strel-sy, *n.* Music and song conjoined; lyric poetry; a company of minstrels.

Mint, *n.* A place where money is coined; a plant. — *v. t.* To coin, as money.

Mint'age, *n.* That which is coined or stamped; duty for coining.

Min'u-end, *n.* A number from which another is to be subtracted. [ful dance.

Min'u-et, *n.* A slow, grace-

†Mi'nus, *a.* An algebraic term denoting subtraction.

Min'ute (mĭn'it), *n.* The sixtieth part of an hour; short note or sketch. — *v. t.* To set down in short notes or minutes.

Mī-nūte', *a.* Very small; of little consequence.

Min'ute-bŏŏk (mĭn'it-), *n.* A book for short notes.

Min'ute-gŭn (mĭn'it-), *n.* A gun fired every minute.

Mī-nūte'ly, *adv.* In a minute manner.

Mī-nūte'ness, *n.* Quality of being minute.

†Mī-nū'ti-æ (-nū'shi-ē), *n. pl.* [Lat.] Minute particulars.

Minx (45, 79), *n.* A pert, wanton or flippant girl.

Mir'a-cle, *n.* A wonder or wonderful thing; a supernatural event; a prodigy.

Mī-răc'u-loŭs, *a.* Supernatural; wonderful.

†Mī-rāge' (-räzh'), *n.* A kind of optical illusion.

Mire (85), *n.* Soft, wet earth;

mud. — *v. t.* To plunge and fix in mud.

Mir'ror (89), *n.* A looking-glass. — *v. t.* To reflect, as in a looking-glass.

Mirth, *n.* Noisy gayety. — SYN. Festivity; glee; fun; hilarity; merriment; jollity.

Mirth'ful, *a.* Merry; gay.

Mirth'less, *a.* Having no mirth or gayety.

Mir'y, *a.* Full of mire.

Mis/ad-vĕnt'ŭre, *n.* A mischance; misfortune.

Mis/an-thrōpe, } *n.* [Gr.
Mis-ăn'thro-pist, } *misanthrōpos*, from *misein*, to hate, and *anthrōpos*, a man.] A hater of mankind.

Mis/an-thrōp'ic, } *a.*
Mis/an-thrōp'ic-al, } Hating, or having a dislike to, mankind.

Mis-ăn'thro-py, *n.* Hatred or dislike of mankind.

Mis-ăp'pli-cā'tion, *n.* Wrong application. [wrongly.

Mis/ap-plȳ', *v. t.* To apply

Mis-ăp'pre-hĕnd', *v. t.* To misunderstand. [mistake.

Mis-ăp'pre-hĕn'sion, *n.* A

Mis/be-cōme', *v. t.* To suit ill. [improperly.

Mis/be-hāve', *v. i.* To behave

Mis/be-hāv'ior, *n.* Improper behavior; ill-conduct.

Mis/be-lĭēve', *v. t.* To believe erroneously.

Mis-căl'cu-lāte, *v. t.* To calculate wrong. [calculation.

Mis-căl'cu-lā'tion, *n.* Wrong

Mis-call', *v. t.* To call by a wrong name.

Mis-căr'riage (-rij), *n.* Failure; abortion.

Mis-căr'ry, *v. i.* To fail of success; to have an abortion.

Mis/cel-lā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Mixed; consisting of various kinds.

Mis/cel-la-ny (41), *n.* A collection of writings; a mixture.

Mis-chănçe', *n.* Misfortune.

Mis'chief, *n.* Evil, whether intended or not. — SYN. Damage; harm.

Mis'chiev-oŭs, *a.* Injurious.

Mis'chiev-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Hurtfully. [wrongly.

Mis-chōōse', *v. t.* To choose

Mis'ci-tā'tion, *n.* A wrong citation. [neously.

Mis-cīte', *v. t.* To quote erro-

Mis/con-çēive', *v. t.* To have a wrong notion of.

Mis/con-çĕp'tion, *n.* Wrong conception. [behavior.

Mis-cŏn'duct (116), *n.* Bad

Mis/con-dŭct', *v. t.* or *i.* To conduct amiss; to behave ill.

Mis/con-jēct'ŭre, *n.* A wrong conjecture.

Mis/con-strŭe'tion, *n.* Wrong construction or interpretation. [terpret wrong.

Mis-cŏn'strue, *v. t.* To in-

Mis-count', *v. t.* To mistake in counting. — *n.* A wrong count.

Mis'cre-ant, *n.* A vile wretch.

Mis-dāte', *v. t.* To date erroneously. [fault; offense.

Mis-deed', *n.* An evil actiou;

Mis-deem', *v. t.* To judge amiss. [have ill.

Mis/de-mēan', *v. i.* To be-

Mis/de-mēan'or, *n.* Ill-behavior; evil conduct; offense.

Mis-dī-rĕct', *v. t.* To direct to a wrong person or place.

Mis-dō'ing, *n.* A wrong done.

Mis/em-ploy', *v. t.* To use to a wrong purpose.

Mis/em-ploy'ment, *n.* Improper application.

Mis-ĕn'try, *n.* Wrong entry in a book. [ess; a niggard.

Mĭ'ser, *n.* One covetous to ex-

Mĭs'er-a-ble, *a.* Wretched; unhappy; worthless. [ly.

Mĭs'er-a-bly, *adv.* Wretched-

Mĭ'ser-ly, *a.* Very covetous.

Mĭs'er-y, *n.* Wretchedness; distress; calamity.

Mis-fôrt'une, *n.* Calamity.

Mis-gīve', *v. t.* To fill with doubt; to give amiss.

Mis-gĭv'ing, *n.* A weakening of confidence; distrust.

Mis-gŏv'ern, *v. t.* To govern amiss. [administration.

Mis-gŏv'ern-ment, *n.* A bad

Mis-guīd'ançe, *n.* Wrong direction; guidance into error.

Mis-guīde', *v. t.* To mislead.

Mis-hăp', *n.* Ill chance or accident; misfortune.

Mis/im-prove', *v. t.* To use to no purpose, or to a bad one; to abuse; to misuse.

Mis/in-fôrm', *v. t.* To give erroneous information to.

Mis-ĭn'for-mā'tion, *n.* Wrong information.

Mis/in-tĕr'pret, *v. t.* To explain erroneously.

Mis/in-tĕr'pret-ā'tion, *n.* Interpreting erroneously.

Mis-jūdge', *v. t.* To judge amiss.

Mis-jūdg'ment, *n.* A wrong or unjust determination.

Mis-lāy', *v. t.* To lay in a wrong place; to lose.

Mis'le (mĭz'l), *v. i.* To rain in in minute drops.

Mis-lēad', *v. t.* To lead into error; to delude.

Mis-lĕd', *imp.* of *Mislead*.

Mis-măn'age, *v. t.* or *i.* To manage ill; to behave ill.

Mis-măn'age-ment, *n.* Bad management. [unsuitably.

Mis-mătch', *v. t.* To match

Mis-nāme', *v. t.* To call by a wrong name.

Mis-nō'mer, *n.* A wrong or inapplicable name.

Mĭ-sŏg'a-mist, *n.* A hater of marriage. [marriage.

Mĭ-sŏg'a-my, *n.* Hatred of

Mis-plāçe', *v. t.* To put in a wrong place.

Mis-prĭnt', *v. t.* To print wrong. — *n.* An error in printing.

Mis-prĭs'ion (-prĭzh'un), *n.* Neglect, as of treason, by not revealing it, or by failing to expose it when observed.

Mis'pro-nounçe', *v. t.* To pronounce incorrectly.

Mis'pro-nŭn'ci-ā'tion (-nŭn'-shi-), *n.* Improper pronunciation. [quoting wrong.

Mis'quo-tā'tion, *n.* Act of

Mis-quōte', *v. t.* To quote incorrectly. [falsely.

Mis're-çīte', *v. t.* To recite

Mis-rĕck'on, *v. t.* To compute falsely.

Mis're-lāte', *v. t.* To relate erroneously. [relation.

Mis're-lā'tion, *n.* Erroneous

Mis're-pōrt', *v. t.* To report erroneously. — *n.* A false or incorrect report. [report falsely.

Mis-rĕp're-sĕnt', *v. t.* To rep-

Mis-rĕp're-sent-ā'tion, *n.* False representation or account. [just domination.

Mis-rule', *n.* Confusion; un-

Miss (124), *n.* A young woman; loss; want; mistake; omission. — *v. t.* To err; not to hit. [olic mass-book.

Mis'sal, *n.* The Roman Cath-

Mis-shāpe', *v. t.* [*p. p.* or *p. a.* MISSHAPEN.] To shape ill; to give an ill form to.

Mis'sile, *n.* [Lat. *missilis*, fr. *mittere*, *missum*, to send, throw.] A weapon to be thrown. — *a.* Capable of being thrown. [lost.

Miss'ing, *n.* Not to be found;

Mis'sion (mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of sending; duty on which one is sent; persons sent. — SYN. Message; commission; delegation; deputation.

Mis'sion-a-ry, *n.* One sent to spread religion. — *a.* Pertaining to missions.

Mĭs'sīve, *a.* Sent or intended to be sent. — *n.* A message or letter sent. [neously.
Mis-spĕll', *v. t.* To spell erro-
Mis-spĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISSPENT.] To waste or spend ill. [accurately.
Mis-stāte', *v. t.* To state in-
Mis-stāte'ment, *n.* An incorrect statement.
Mĭst, *n.* Rain in very fine drops. — *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops.
Mis-tāke', *n.* Unintentional error. — *v. t.* or *i.* To err.
Mis-tāk'en (-tāk'n), *p. p.* or *a.* Misunderstood, — *used of things;* wrong; being in error, — *used of persons.*
Mis'ter, *n.* A title of address, used for *Master;* — commonly abbreviated Mr. [aright.
Mis-tūme', *v. t.* Not to time
Mist'i-ness, *n.* State of being misty; obscurity.
Mis'tle (mĭz'l). See *Misle.*
Mis'tle-tōe } (mĭz'l-to), *n.* A
Mis'le-tōe } plant that grows on trees.
Mis-tōōk', *imp.* of *Mistake.*
Mis'trans-lāte', *v. t.* To translate erroneously.
Mis'trans-lā'tion, *n.* Erroneous translation.
Mis'tress, *n.* A woman who governs; a term of address; a female teacher; a sweetheart; a concubine.
Mis-trŭst', *n.* Want of confidence; suspicion; doubt. — *v. t.* To regard with suspicion; to doubt.
Mis-trŭst'ful, *a.* Suspicious.
Mist'y, *a.* Raining in very fine drops; cloudy with mist.
Mis-ŭn'der-stănd', *v. t.* To misconceive; to mistake.
Mis-ŭn'der-stănd'ing, *n.* Misconception; disagreement; slight quarrel.
Mis-ūs'ăge, *n.* Bad treatment; abuse. [treat ill.
Mis-ūse', *v. t.* To abuse; to
Mis-ūse', *n.* Bad use.
Mīte, *n.* Something very small; hence, a small insect.
Mī'ter } (151), *n.* A bishop's cap or crown.
Mī'ter } Miter.
Mīt'i-gā-ble, *a.* Capable of mitigation. [alleviate; to assuage.
Mīt'i-gāte, *v. t.* To lessen; to
Mīt'i-gā'tion, *n.* Alleviation; relief.
Mĭt'tĕn (mĭt'tn, 55), *n.* A cover for the hand, without fingers.
Mĭt'ti-mus, *n.* A warrant of commitment to prison.
Mix (129), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIXED.] To unite or blend promiscuously.
Mĭxt'ūre (mĭkst'yŭr), *n.* A mingled mass.
Mĭz'zen (mĭz'zn), *a.* Hindmost; nearest the stern.
Mĭz'zle, *v. t.* See *Misle.*
Mne-mŏn'ic (ne-), *a.* Assisting the memory.
Mne-mŏn'ics (ne-), *n. sing.* The art of memory.
Mōan, *v. i.* or *t.* To mourn; to lament audibly. — *n.* Lamentation; audible grief.
Mōat, *n.* A deep ditch round a castle, &c. — *v. t.* To surround with a moat.
Mŏb, *n.* A tumultuous or disorderly crowd. — *v. t.* To attack, as a crowd.
Mo-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Activity; fickleness; inconstancy.
Mŏe'ca-sin, *n.* A shoe of soft leather, without a sole; a poisonous serpent.
Mŏck (127), *v. t.* To deride; to ridicule; to ape. — *v. i.* To speak deridingly. — *n.* Counterfeit; false. — *n.* Ridicule; derision; sneer.
Mŏck'er-y, *n.* Derision; scorn; ridicule.
Mō'dal, *a.* Relating to the mode or form.
Mo-dăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being modal, or in form only.
Mōde, *n.* Form; method; fashion; manner of conjugating a verb.
Mŏd'el (130), *n.* Something designed to be imitated; pattern. — *v. t.* (139). To plan; to shape; to fashion.
Mŏd'el-er, } *n.* One who
Mŏd'el-ler, } models.
Mŏd'er-āte, *v. t.* To allay; to lessen; to repress. —*v. i.* To become less violent.
Mŏd'er-ate, *a.* Not violent or excessive; temperate; sober.
Mŏd'er-ate-ly, *adv.* With little violence.
Mŏd'er-ā'tion, *n.* State of being moderate.
Mŏd'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who presides. [time.
Mŏd'ern, *a.* Of the present
Mŏd'ern-ĭşm, *n.* A thing of recent date. [modern.
Mŏd'ern-īze, *v. t.* To make
Mŏd'erns, *n. pl.* People of modern times.
Mŏd'est, *a.* Diffident; reserved; virtuous. [dence.
Mŏd'est-ly, *adv.* With diffi-
Mŏd'est-y, *n.* Absence of conceit; diffidence: chastity.
Mŏd'i-cum, *n.* A small portion or quantity.
Mŏd'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of modifying; modified state.
Mŏd'i-fī'er (15), *n.* He who, or that which, modifies.
Mŏd'i-fȳ, *v. t.* To change the form of; to qualify; to vary.
Mo-dĭll'ion (-dĭl'yun), *n.* A kind of bracket.
Mŏd'ish, *a.* According to the mode; fashionable.
†Mo-dīste', *n.* [Fr.] A female artist in dress.
Mŏd'u-lāte, *v. t.* To vary or inflect as sounds.
Mŏd'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of modulating; melody.
Mŏd'u-lā'tor, *n.* That which varies sounds.
Mŏd'ule, *n.* A model or representation.
Mo-gūl', *n.* A person of the Mongolian race. [hair.
Mō'hăir, *n.* A stuff of goat's
Mo-hăm'med-an, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed. — *n.* A follower of Mohammed.
Mo-hăm'med-ĭşm, } *n.*
Mo-hăm'med-an-ĭşm, } The religion or doctrines of Mohammed.
Moi'e-ty (*or* maw'e-ty), *n.* Half; one of two equal parts.
Moil, *v. i.* or *t.* To work with painful effort; to drudge.
Moist, *a.* Damp; wet in a small degree; humid.
Mois'ten (mois'n), *v. t.* To make humid, or moist.
Mois'ture, *n.* Dampness.
Mois'tūre (mois'tyur), *n.* Slight wetness; dampness.
Mō'lar, *a.* Adapted to grind. —*n.* A double tooth.
Mo-lăs'seş, *n. sing.* [Fr. *mélasse*, from Lat. *mellaceus*, honey-like.] The sirup which drains from sugar; treacle.
Mōld } (154), *n.* Soft, rich
Mould } earth; a natural downy substance; a form, or something to regulate the form. — *v. t.* To shape. — *v. i.* To contract mold.
Mōld'er, } *n.* One who
Mould'er, } molds, or gives shape. — *v. i.* To decay; to perish; to turn to dust.
Mōld'ing, } *n.* Any thing
Mould'ing, } cast; a pro-

jection beyond a wall, column, &c.

Mōld'y, } *a.* Covered with
Mōuld'y, } mold.

Mōle, *n.* A natural spot on the body; a pier; a mound; a small burrowing animal.

Mo-lē'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, molecules.

Mōl'e-cule, *n.* A minute or invisible particle. [by a mole.

Mōle'-hill, *n.* A hillock raised

Mo-lēst', *v. t.* To disturb; to annoy; to disquiet. [ance.

Mōl'es-tā'tion, *n.* Annoy-

Mōl'i-ent (*or* mōl'yent), *a.* Assuaging; soothing.

Mōl'li-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being softened or assuaged.

Mōl'li-fi-cā'tion, *n.* A mollifying; mitigation.

Mōl'li-fī'er, *n.* One who, or that which, mollifies.

Mōl'li-fy, *v. t.* To soften; to assuage; to qualify.

Mōlt } (154, 18), *v. i.* To cast
Mōult } or shed feathers, skin, horns, &c.

Mōlt'en (18), *p. a.* Melted.

Mō'ment, *n.* A minute portion of time; importance; weight. [moment.

Mō'ment-a-ri-ly, *adv.* Every

Mō'ment-a-ry (41), *a.* Done in, or lasting for, a moment only. [ment.

Mō'ment-ly, *adv.* In a mo-

Mo-mĕnt'oūs, *a.* Important.

Mo-mĕn'tum, *n.* (*pl.* †Mo-mĕn'tă, or Mo-mĕn'tums, 147). Quantity of motion in a moving body. [life.

Mŏn'a-chism, *n.* Monastic

Mŏn'ad, *n.* An ultimate atom.

Mo-năd'ic, *a.* Having the nature of a monad.

Mŏn'arch, *n.* [Gr. *monarchos*, fr. *monos*, alone, and *archein*, to rule.] A supreme ruler; an emperor, king, prince, or chief. — Syn. Potentate; sovereign.

Mo-närch'ic, } *a.* Relat-
Mo-närch'ic-al, } ing to a monarch. [monarchy.

Mŏn'arch-ist, *n.* A friend to

Mŏn'arch-y, *n.* Government vested in one man; a kingdom; an empire.

Mŏn'as-ter-y (*colloq.* mŏn'as-try), *n.* A house of monks.

Mo-nās'tic, *a.* Pertaining to monks; secluded.

Mo-nās'ti-çism, *n.* Monastic life. [ing Sunday.

Mŏn'day, *n.* The day following.

Mŏn'e-ta-ry, *a.* Relating to money.

Mŏn'ey (41), *n.* Coin for current use in trade, or a substitute for it.

Mŏn'ey-brō'ker, *n.* A broker who deals in money.

Mŏn'eyed (mŭn'id), *a.* Possessed of money; wealthy; rich; opulent.

Mŏn'ey-less, *a.* Destitute of money; penniless.

Mŏn'grel (mŭng'grel), *a.* Of a mixed breed. — *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.

Mo-ni'tion (-nish'un), *n.* Warning; instruction.

Mŏn'i-tīve, *a.* Conveying warning or instruction.

Mŏn'i-tor, *n.* One who warns; a subordinate instructor.

Mŏn'i-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a monitor. [ing.

Mŏn'i-to-ry, *a.* Giving warn-

Mŏn'i-tress, *n.* A female monitor. [monastery.

Mŏnk, *n.* One who lives in a

Mŏnk'er-y, *n.* Monastic life or practices.

Mŏnk'ey (141), *n.* An animal like the ape or baboon.

Mŏnk'ish, *a.* Pertaining to monks. [monodies.

Mŏn'o-dist, *n.* A writer of

Mŏn'o-dy, *n.* Poetical lament of a single person.

Mo-nŏg'a-mist, *n.* One who disallows second marriages.

Mo-nŏg'a-my, *n.* Marriage to one wife only.

Mŏn'o-grăm, *n.* A cipher composed of letters interwoven.



Mŏn'o-grăph, *n.* A Monowritten account of gram. a single thing.

Mŏn'o-lĭth, *n.* A column consisting of a single stone.

Mŏn'o-lĭth'ic, *a.* Consisting of a single stone.

Mŏn'o-lōgue, *n.* A speech by one person.

Mŏn'o-mā'ni-à, *n.* Derangement with regard to one subject only.

Mŏn'o-mā'ni-ăc, *n.* A person affected by monomania.

Mŏn'o-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* Having the corolla in one piece.

Mŏn'oph-thŏng (mŏn'of-thŏng, *or* mo-nŏp'thong), *n.* A single uncompounded vowel sound.

Mo-nŏp'o-lĭst, } *n.* One
Mo-nŏp'o-lĭz'er, } who monopolizes.

Mo-nŏp'o-lize, *v. t.* To engross the whole of.

Mo-nŏp'o-ly, *n.* Sole right of buying and selling or of trading in some article or at some place.

Mŏn'o-syl-lăb'ic, } *a.* Of
Mŏn'o-syl-lăb'ic-al, } one syllable only.

Mŏn'o-sȳl'la-ble, *n.* A word of one syllable.

Mŏn'o-thē'işm, *n.* The belief in one God only.

Mŏn'o-tōne, *n.* A single unvaried tone or sound.

Mo-nŏt'o-noŭs, *a.* In the same tone; without variety.

Mo-nŏt'o-noŭs-ly, *adv.* In a monotonous manner.

Mo-nŏt'o-ny, *n.* Uniformity of tone; want of variety.

†**Monsieur** (mo-seer', *or* mŏs'-yŭr'), *n.* [Fr.] Sir or mister; a Frenchman, in contempt.

Mon-soōn', *n.* A periodical wind in the Indian ocean.

Mŏn'ster, *n.* Something horrid or unnatural.

Mon-strŏs'i-ty, *n.* State of being monstrous.

Mŏn'stroŭs, *a.* Abnormal; enormous; unnatural; horrible. [monstrous manner.

Mŏn'stroŭs-ly, *adv.* In a

Mŏnth, *n.* One revolution of the moon; twelfth part of the year.

Mŏnth'ly, *a.* Happening every month. — *adv.* Once a month.

Mŏn'u-ment, *n.* [Lat. *monumentum*, fr. *monere*, to remind.] A memorial; a tomb.

Mŏn'u-mĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to, or serving as, a monument; memorial.

Mōod, *n.* Temper of mind; humor; disposition; musical style; form of conjugation of a verb; mode.

Mōod'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being moody.

Mōod'y, *a.* Governed by moods of feeling; ill-humored; peevish; angry; abstracted.

Mōon, *n.* A satellite of this earth, revolving round it; a month.

Mōon'light (-līt), } *n.* Light of
Mōon'shine, } the moon.

Mōon'-strŭck, *a.* Affected by the moon; lunatic.

Mōor, *n.* A black man; a marsh; heathy land. — *v. t.* To secure, as a vessel, by means of cables and anchors.

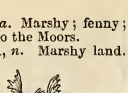
Mōor'age, *n.* A place for mooring ships.

Mōor'ings, *n. pl.* Anchors, chains, &c., to hold a ship.

Mo͝or'ish, *a.* Marshy; fenny; relating to the Moors.

Mo͝or'land, *n.* Marshy land.

Mo͝ose, *n.* An animal of the deer kind.



Moose.

Mo͝ot, *v. t.* To discuss or debate.— *a.* Disputable.

Mo͝ot'-ēase, *n.* A case admitting of dispute.

Mŏp, *n.* A cloth, or collection of thrums for cleaning floors. — *v. t.* To wipe with a mop.

Mōpe, *v. i.* To be very dull or spiritless. — *n.* A dull, stupid person.

Mōp'ish, *a.* Dull; spiritless.

Mŏp'pet, } *n.* A rag baby; a
Mŏp'sey, } little girl.

Mŏr'al, *a.* Pertaining to practice or manners in reference to right and wrong; virtuous; just; probable. — *n.* The precept inculcated by a fable; (*pl.*) Conduct; behavior.

Mŏr'al-ist (130), *n.* One who teaches morality.

Mo-răl'i-ty, *n.* System or practice of moral duties

Mŏr'al-īze, *v. t.* or *i.* To discourse on moral subjects; to apply to moral purposes.

Mŏr'al-īz-er, *n.* One who moralizes.

Mŏr'al-ly, *adv.* In a moral sense; honestly; according to human judgment.

Mŏr'ăls, *n. pl.* The practice of the duties of life; ethics.

Mo-răss', *n.* A tract of wet, soft ground; a marsh; a fen.

Mŏr'bid, *a.* [Lat. *morbidus*, from *morbus*, disease.] Not sound or healthy. — SYN. Diseased; sickly; sick.

Mor-bĭf'ic, *a.* Tending to produce disease. [castic.

Mor-dā'cious, *a.* Biting; sar-

Mor-dăc'i-ty, *n.* Quality of biting.

Mŏr'dant, *a.* Serving to fix colors. — *n.* A substance to fix colors in cloth.

Mōre, *a.* Greater in quantity or number. — *adv.* To a greater degree. — *n.* Greater quantity or amount.

Mo-reen', *n.* A stout kind of woolen stuff.

Mōre-ō'ver (137), *adv.* Further; furthermore; besides; in addition.

Mo-rĕsque' (mo-rĕsk'), *a.* Done after the manner of the Moors, as paintings.

Môr'gan-ăt'ic, *a.* Relating to a marriage between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children can enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband.

Môrn, } *n.* The first part
Môrn'ing, } of the day.

Mo-rō-e'o, *n.* Leather of goat or sheep-skin tanned with sumach.

Mo-rōse', *a.* Of a sour temper.— SYN. Sullen; peevish; surly; austere.

Mo-rōse'ly, *adv.* Sullenly.

Mo-rōse'ness, *n.* Sourness of temper. [face.

Mŏr'phew, *n.* A scurf on the

Mŏr'ris, *n.* A dance; a game.

Mŏr'rōw, *n.* Next day after the present.

Mŏrse, *n.* The walrus or sea-horse. [piece.

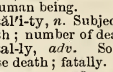
Mŏr'sel, *n.* A bite; a small

Mŏr'tal, *a.* [Lat. *mortalis*, fr. *mors*, death.] Subject to death; deadly; human. — *n.* A human being.

Mor-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Subjection to death; number of deaths.

Mŏr'tal-ly, *adv.* So as to cause death; fatally.

Mŏr'tar, *n.* A kind of cement for building; a vessel used for pounding things in; a piece of ordnance for throwing bombs.



Mortar.

Mŏrt'gage (mŏr'gej, 93), *n.* A pledge of real estate. — *v. t.* To pledge or convey for securing a debt.

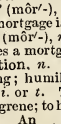
Mŏrt'ga-gee' (mŏr'-), *n.* One to whom a mortgage is given.

Mŏrt'ga-ger (mŏr'-), *n.* One who executes a mortgage.

Mŏr'ti-fi-eā'tion, *n.* Process of corrupting; humiliation.

Mŏr'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* or *t.* To corrupt; to gangrene; to humble.

Mŏr'tise, *n.* An opening or cut to receive a tenon. — *v. t.* To form with a mortise.



Mortise.

Mŏrt'măin, *n.* An inalienable estate.

Mo-să'ic, *n.* Work variegated by shells and stones of various colors. — *a.* Composed of mosaic; relating to Moses.

Mōsque (mŏsk), *n.* A Mohammedan house of worship.

Mos-quī'to (-ke'-), *n.* (*pl.* Mos-quī'tos, 140). A small blood-sucking insect.

Mŏss (2), *n.* A cellular plant growing on trees, &c.— *v. t.* To cover with moss.

Mŏss'i-ness, *n.* State of being mossy. [moss.

Mŏss'y, *a.* Overgrown with

Mōst (16), *a.* Greatest in number or quantity. — *n.* The greatest number or quantity. — *adv.* In the greatest degree.

Mōst'ly, *adv.* For the greatest part; usually. [ticle.

Mōte, *n.* A very small par-

Mŏth, *n.*; *pl.* Mŏths. A winged insect.

Mŏth'er (mŭth'er), *n.* A female parent; a slimy substance in vinegar.

Mŏth'er-hood (mŭth'er-), *n.* The state of a mother.

Mŏth'er-less, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

Mŏth'er-ly, *a.* Like a mother; tender; maternal.

Mŏth'er wĭt, *n.* Native wit.

Mŏth'er-y, *a.* Full of mother; concreted; slimy.

Mō'tion, *n.* Act of changing place; movement; a proposal made. — *v. i.* To make proposals; to move.

Mō'tion-less, *a.* Quiescent.

Mō'tive, *a.* Causing to move. — *n.* That which incites to volition or action. — SYN. Inducement; reason.

Mōt'ley, *a.* Variegated in color; party-colored.

Mō'tŏr, *n.* A moving power.

Mŏt'tled, *a.* Marked with spots of different color.

Mŏt'to (140), *n.* A phrase or sentence prefixed to an essay, poem, &c.; an inscription.

Mŏuld, **Mŏul'der**, **Mŏuld'y**, &c. See *Mold*, *Molder*, *Moldy*, &c.

Mŏult. See *Molt*.

Mound, *n.* A raised bank; a bulwark; a rampart; a knoll. — *v. t.* To fortify with a mound.

Mount, *n.* A hill: mountain; heap. — *v. i.* To rise; to soar. — *v. t.* To put on any thing that sustains and fits for use; to ascend.

Mount'aĭn (33), *n.* A mass of earth and rock higher than a hill.—*a.* Pertaining to mountains.

Mount'aĭn-eer', *n.* A dweller on a mountain.
Mount'aĭn-oŭs, *a.* Abounding with mountains; huge.
Mount'e-bănk, *n.* A quack doctor; a boastful pretender.
Mŏurn, *v. i.* or *t.* To grieve; to lament; to sorrow.
Mŏurn'er, *n.* One who grieves or laments. [meutable.
Mŏurn'ful, *a.* Sorrowful; la-
Mŏurn'ful-ly, *adv.* So as to bring or express sorrow.
Mŏurn'ful-ness, *n.* Sorrow; grief.
Mŏurn'ing, *n.* Act of sorrowing; dress of mourners.
Mouse (145), *n.* A small well-known animal.
Mouse, *v. i.* To watch for and catch mice; to be sly.
Mous'er, *n.* A cat that catches mice. [*tache.*
Mous-tăche', *n.* See *Mus-*
Mouth (96), *n.* The aperture between the lips and the cavity within them; an opening, as of a cavern.
Mouth, *v. t.* or *i.* To utter with a loud, affected voice.
Mouth'ful (139, 148), *n.* As much as the mouth holds at once.
Mouth'-pĭēce, *n.* Part of an instrument for the mouth; one who speaks for another; a spokesman. [being moved.
Mov'a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of
Mov'a-blęs, *n. pl.* Goods, furniture, &c.
Mŏve, *v. t.* To put in motion; to excite to action or compassion; to propose or recommend. — *v. i.* To change place; to act; to make a proposal. — *n.* Act of moving; movement.
Mŏve'ment (132), *n.* Act of moving; change of place; excitement. — SYN. Motion.
Mov'er, *n.* One who moves.
Mŏv'ing, *a.* Changing place; pathetic.
Mow (mou), *n.* A pile of hay in a barn. — *v. t.* To heap up in a barn.
Mŏw, *v. t.* [*imp.* MOWED; *p. p.* MOWED, MOWN.] To cut down with a scythe.
Mŏw'er, *n.* One who mows.
Mŏwn, *p. p.* of *Mow.*
Much, *a.* Great in quantity or amount. — *n.* A great quantity. — *adv.* In a great degree.
Mŭ'çid, *a.* Musty; slimy.
Mŭ'çi-lağe, *n.* A slimy or viscous mass; an aqueous solution of gum.
Mŭ'çi-lăğ'i-noŭs, *a.* Slimy; ropy.
Mŭck, *n.* A mass of moist matter; any thing filthy. — *v. t.* To manure with muck.
Mŭck'worm (-wûrm), *n.* A worm that lives in muck; a miser.
Mŭ'ceoŭs, *a.* Slimy; viscous.
Mŭ'ceus, *n.* A slimy or viscous animal fluid.
Mŭd, *n.* Earth wet, soft, and adhesive; mire. — *v. t.* To make foul with mud; to bespatter. [being muddy.
Mŭd'di-ness, *n.* State of
Mŭd'dle, *v. t.* To make muddy or confused.
Mŭd'dy (135), *a.* Foul; dirty; turbid. — *v. t.* To make foul; to soil with mud.
†Mu-ĕz'zin, *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.
Mŭff (123), *n.* A warm fur cover for the hands. [cake.
Mŭf'fin, *n.* A light kind of
Mŭf'fle, *v. t.* To cover close.
Mŭf'fler, *n.* A cover for the face, head, or neck.
†Mŭf'ti (140), *n.* [Ar.] An official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey.
Mŭg, *n.* A kind of cup or vessel to drink from.
Mŭg'gy, *a.* Moist and close.
Mu-lât'to, *n.* (*pl.* Mu-lât'tōęs, 140.) The child of a black and a white person.
Mŭl'bĕr-ry, *n.* A tree and its berry or fruit.
Mŭlct, *n.* A pecuniary penalty. — *v. t.* To punish by a fine; to fine.
Mūle (26), *n.* An animal or plant of a mongrel kind; esp. the offspring of an ass and a mare. [mules.
Mŭ'let-eer', *n.* A driver of
Mŭl'ish, *a.* Like a mule; stubborn; perverse.
Mŭll (123), *v. t.* To spice and sweeten, as wine.
Mŭl'ler, *n.* A stone for grinding pigments. [dow frame.
Mŭll'ion, *n.* A bar in a win-
Mult-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having many angles.
Mŭl'ti-fā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Having great variety. [divisions.
Mŭl'ti-fid, *a.* Having many
Mŭl'ti-fôrm, *a.* Having various forms or shapes.
Mŭl'ti-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* Diversity of forms.
Mŭl'ti-lât'er-al, *a.* Having many sides. [many names.
Mŭl'ti-nō'mi-al, *a.* Having
Mul-tĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* Producing many at a birth.
Mul-tip'ar-tīte, *a.* Divided into many parts. [many feet.
Mŭl'ti-ped, *n.* An insect with
Mŭl'ti-ple, *n.* A number exactly divisible by another.
Mŭl'ti-plī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being multiplied.
Mŭl'ti-pli-cănd', *n.* A number to be multiplied.
Mŭl'ti-pli-cā'tion, *n.* Act of multiplying. [variety.
Mŭl'ti-plĭç'i-ty, *n.* A great
Mŭl'ti-plī'er, *n.* One who, or that which, multiplies.
Mŭl'ti-plȳ, *v.* To increase in numbers. [ber.
Mŭl'ti-tūde, *n.* A great num-
Mŭl'ti-tū'di-noŭs, *a.* Consisting of a great number.
Mŭl'ti-vălve, *a.* Having many valves.
Mŭm, *n.* A sort of strong beer. — *a.* Silent.
Mŭm'ble, *v. i.* or *t.* To mutter; to speak indistinctly.
Mŭm'mer, *n.* A masked buffoon.
Mŭm'mer-y, *n.* Sport in masks; buffoonery; foolery.
Mŭm'mi-fȳ, *v. t.* To embalm, as a mummy.
Mŭm'my (141), *n.* A dead human body embalmed.
Mŭmp'ish, *a.* Grum; sullen.
Mŭmps, *n.* Inflammation of the parotid gland.
Münch, *v. t.* or *i.* To chew continuously upon.
Mŭn'dāne, *a.* [Lat. *mundinus*, fr. *mundus*, the world.] Belonging to this world.
Mu-nĭç'i-pal, *a.* Belonging to a city or corporation.
Mu-nĭç'i-păl'i-ty, *n.* A municipal district.
Mu-nĭf'i-çençe, *n.* Liberality; generosity.
Mu-nĭf'i-çent, *a.* Giving generously. — SYN. Liberal; beneficent; bountiful.
Mŭ'ni-ment, *n.* A fortification; a record or a title-deed.
Mu-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Materials for war; military stores.
Mŭ'ral, *a.* Pertaining to a wall.
Mŭr'der, *n.* Act of killing a human being with premeditated malice. — *v. t.* To assassinate; to destroy.
Mŭr'der-er, *n.* One who is guilty of murder.
Mŭr'der-ess, *n.* A woman who commits murder.
Mŭr'der-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or guilty of, murder.
Mŭ'ri-ăt'ic, *a.* Obtained from,

or having the nature of, sea-salt.

Mûrk'y, *a.* Dark; gloomy.

Mûr'mur (85), *v. i.* To mutter; to grumble; to purl — *n.* A low, continued noise; a half-suppressed complaint.

Mûr'raïn, *n.* An infectious disease among cattle.

Mûs'çle (mŭs'sl, 62), *n.* The fleshy fiber in animals; a certain shell-fish. [sugar.

Mûs'ćo-vā'do, *n.* Unrefined

Mûs'ću-lar, *a.* Relating to the muscles; stroug; power-ful; brawny. [ing muscular.

Mûs'ću-lăr'i-ty, *n.* State of be-

Mûse (140), *n.* Deep thought; (*pl.*) the nine goddesses presiding over the arts and sciences. — *v. t.* To think deeply.

Mu-sē'um (115), *n.* A repository or cabinet of curiosities.

Mûsh, *n.* Food of maize meal.

Mûsh'rōōm, *n.* A fungous plant.

Mū'si-c (127), *n.* Science of harmonical sounds; melody or harmony. [monious.

Mū'si-cal, *a.* Melodious; har-

Mū'si-cal-ly, *adv.* In a musical manner. [skilled in music.

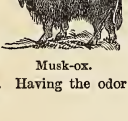
Mu-si'cian (-zĭsh'an), *n.* One

Mûsk, *n.* An animal and a strong-scented substance procured from it. — *v. t.* To perfume with musk.

Mûs'ket, *n.* A kind of fire-arm.

Mûs'ket-ry, *n.* Muskets in general or collectively.

Mûsk'-mĕl'on, *n.* A fragrant species of melon.



Musk-ox.

Mûsk'-ŏx, *n.* A kind of ox living in the country about Hudson's Bay.

Mûsk'y, *a.* Having the odor of musk.

Mûs'lin, *n.* [From *Mossoul*, where it was first manufactured.] A fine cotton cloth.

Mus-quī'to. See *Mosquito.*

Mûs'sul-man (143, *n.* A believer in the Koran; a Mohammedan.

Mûst, *v. i.* To be obliged; to be morally fit. — *v. t.* To grow moldy or sour. — *n.* New wine unfermented.

Mus-tăçhe', *n. sing.* } Hair on

Mus-tā'çheş, *n. pl.* } the upper lip.

Mûs'tard, *n.* A plant, and a condiment prepared from it.

Mûs'ter, *v. t.* or *i.* To assemble. — *n.* A review of troops; assemblage and display. [forces.

Mûs'ter-rōll, *n.* A list of

Mûs'ti-ness (135), *n.* Moldiness; sourness.

Mûs'ty, *a.* Affected with mold; spoiled by damp or age; stale.

Mū'ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Changeableness; inconstancy; instability; unsettled state.

Mū'ta-ble, *a.* Subject, or given, to change. — SYN. Changeable; fickle; inconstant; variable.

Mu-tā'tion, *n.* Change or process of changing.

Mūte, *a.* Silent; speechless; dumb. — *n.* One who is silent or speechless; a silent letter. — *v. i.* To molt; to dung, as birds.

Mūte'ly (132), *adv.* Silently.

Mūte'ness, *n.* Silence; dumbness; aversion to speech.

Mū'ti-lāte, *v. t.* To cut off, as a limb; to mangle.

Mū'ti-lā'tion, *n.* Deprivation of an essential part.

Mū'ti-neer', *n.* One who joins in a mutiny. [orderly.

Mū'ti-nous, *a.* Seditious; dis-

Mū'ti-ny, *n.* An insurrection of soldiers or seamen. — *v. i.* To rise against military or naval authority.

Mŭt'ter, *v. i.* or *t.* To speak low and sullenly, or in complaint; to murmur; to grumble.

Mŭt'ton, *n.* Flesh of sheep.

Mū'tu-al, *a.* Reciprocal; acting in return.

Mū'tu-ăl'i-ty, *n.* State of being mutual; reciprocation.

Mū'tu-al-ly, *adv.* Reciprocally.

Mŭz'zle, *v. t.* To fasten the mouth of. — *n.* Mouth and nose of an animal; a fastening for the mouth.

Mȳ, *a.* Belonging to me.

Mȳ'o-py, *n.* Short-sightedness.

Mȳr'i-ad, *n.* The number of 10,000; any large number.

Mȳr'mi-don (mĕr'mĭ-), *n.* A rough soldier; a ruffian.

Myrrh (mĕr, 34), *n.* An inspissated aromatic sap in drops.

Myr'tle (mĕr'tl, 34), *n.* A shrub of several species.

Mȳ-sĕlf' *pron.* I; not another.

Mys-tē'ri-oŭs, *a.* Full of mystery; obscure. [scurely.

Mys-tē'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Ob-

Mȳs'ter-y, *n.* A profound secret; an enigma; a trade or calling.

Mȳs'tic, *n.* One who professes to have direct intercourse with God.

Mȳs'tic, } *a.* Obscure; se-

Mȳs'tic-al, } cret; hidden; allegorical; emblematical.

Mȳs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* With a secret meaning.

Mȳs'ti-çĭşm, *n.* Obscurity of doctrine; the doctrines of mystics. [purposely.

Mȳs'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* To perplex

Myth, *n.* A religious fable; a fiction.

Myth'ic, *a.* Fabulous.

Myth'o-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to mythology.

Mȳ-thŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One versed in mythology.

Mȳ-thŏl'o-gy (117), *n.* A system of fabulous doctrines respecting heathen deities.

N.

NĂB, *v. t.* To catch suddenly; to seize.

Nā'bŏb, *n.* A viceroy in India; a very rich man.

Nā'ćre (nā'ker, 151), *n.* Mother-of-pearl.

Nā'dir, *n.* [Ar. *nadîr*, opposite.] That point of the heavens directly opposite the zenith; hence, the lowest point.

Năg, *n.* A small horse.

Nā'iad (nā'yad), *n.* (*pl.* **Nā'iads**, or †**Nā'iad-ēş.**) A water nymph.

Nāil, *n.* A claw; a horny substance on the ends of the fingers and toes; an iron pin; two inches and a quarter. — *v. t.* (180). To fasten with a nail or with nails; to fix; to catch.

Năil'er-y, *n.* A place where nails are made.
Nā'ked (57), *a.* Having no covering; bare; nude; open.
Nā'ked-ly, *adv.* Openly; plainly; barrenly.
Nā'ked-ness, *n.* Bareness.
Nāme, *n.* Title; appellation; reputation. — *v. t.* To mention by name: to denominate.
Nāme'less (132), *a.* Having no name.
Nāme'ly, *adv.* That is to say.
Nāme'sāke (139), *n.* A person of the same name as another.
Nan-keen', *n.* A yellowish cotton cloth.
Năp, *n.* A short sleep; woolly substance on cloth. — *v. i.* To sleep a short time. [neck.
Năpe, *n.* The back part of the
Năph'thà (năp'thà *or* năf'thà, 82), *n.* A bituminous and inflammable liquid which exudes from the earth.
Năp'kin, *n.* A small towel; a cloth to wipe the mouth and hands on.
Năp'py, *a.* Sleepy; causing sleepiness; heady; downy.
Nar-çis'sus, *n.* A genus of flowering plants.
Nar-cŏt'ic, *a.* Inducing sleep. — *n.* An opiate.
Nārd, *n.* An odorous plant and an unguent made from it; spikenard.
Nār'rāte, or Nar-rāte', *v. t.* To tell; to relate.
Nar-rā'tion, *n.* Relation; rehearsal; recital; account.
Nār'ra-tīve, *n.* A recital of particulars; a story. — *a.* Relating particulars. [rates.
Nar-rā'tor, *n.* One who nar-
Nār'rōw, *a.* Having little width; contracted; close; covetous. — *v.* To make or become less broad; to contract.
Nār'rōw-ly, *adv.* Closely; nearly; hardly; barely.
Nār'rōw-ness, *n.* Want of breadth; meanness.
Nār'rōws, *n. pl.* A narrow passage; a strait.
Nār'whal, *n.* A kind of whale, which is also called *sea-unicorn.*


Narwhal.

Nā'sal, *a.* Pertaining to the nose. — *n.* A letter whose sound is affected by the nose.
Nās'çent, *a.* Beginning to exist or to grow. [ily.
Nās'ti-ly, *adv.* Filthily; dirt-
Nās'ti-ness, *n.* Quality of being nasty.
Nās'ty, *a.* Dirty; filthy; vile.
Nā'tal, *a.* Relating to nativity or birth.
Nā'tant, *a.* Floating in a fluid.
Nā'tion, *n.* People living under one government; a race; a stock.
Nā'tion-al (năsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to a nation.
Nā'tion-ăl'i-ty (năsh'un-), *n.* Love of one's nation; a nation; a race.
Nā'tion-al-īze (năsh'un-), *v. t.* To make national.
Nā'tīve, *a.* Born with the being; pertaining to the place of one's birth. — Syn. Natural; natal. — *n.* One born in a place.
Na-tīv'i-ty, *n.* Birth; time, place, or circumstances of birth.
Nāt'u-ral, *a.* Pertaining to nature; regular; not revealed; unaffected. — *n.* An idiot; a fool.
Nāt'u-ral-īsm, *n.* Mere state of nature.
Nāt'u-ral-ist, *n.* One versed in natural history or physics.
Nāt'u-ral-i-zā'tion, *n.* Admission to native privileges.
Nāt'u-ral-īze (153), *v. t.* To confer the rights of citizenship on. [to nature.
Nāt'u-ral-ly, *adv.* According
Nāt'ūre (50), *n.* Native character; kind; sort; the creation or universe; established or regular course; natural affection.
Nąught (nawt), *n.* Nothing. — *a.* Worthless; bad; vile.
Nąught'i-ly (nawt'-), *adv.* In a naughty manner.
Nąught'i-ness, *n.* Badness; perverseness. [corrupt.
Nąught'y (nawt'ў), *a.* Bad;
Nąu'se-ą (naw'she-ą, 89), *n.* Sickness at the stomach; loathing; qualm.
Nąu'se-āte (naw'she-āt), *v. t.* To affect or to reject with disgust; to loathe.
Nąu'seoŭs (-shus, 92), *a.* Loathsome.
Nąu'tie-al, *a.* Pertaining to seamen or to navigation.
Nąu'ti-lus, *n.* A certain mollusk or its shell.


Nautilus.

Nā'val, *a.* [Lat. *navalis*, from *navis*, a ship.] Consisting of, or belonging to, ships.
Nāve, *n.* Middle part of a church and also of a wheel.
Nā'vel (nā'vl, 58), *n.* The middle of the abdomen. [ships.
Nāv'i-ga-ble, *a.* Passable for
Nāv'i-gāte, *v. i.* or *t.* To pass with ships; to sail.
Nāv'i-gā'tion, *n.* Act or art of navigating; ships in general.
Nāv'i-gā'tor, *n.* One who directs the course of a ship.
Nā'vy, *n.* A fleet of ships, especially of war-ships; officers and seamen of such a fleet.
Nāy, *adv.* No; a word of denying. — *n.* Denial.
Nāz'a-rēne', *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; an early Christian.
Nēap, *n.* The pole of a cart. — *a.* Low; as, *neap* tides.
Nēar, *a.* Not distant; close; intimate; immediate; covetous. — *v.* To approach. — *adv.* Within a little. — *prep.* Close by; not far from. [ly.
Nēar'ly, *adv.* At hand; close-
Nēar'ness, *n.* Closeness.
Nēar'-sīght'ed (-sīt'-), *a.* Seeing at a small distance only.
Nēat, *a.* Very clean; nice; pure. [and cows.
Nēat'-ĕăt'tle, *n. pl.* Oxen
Nēat'ly, *adv.* Cleanly; nicely.
Nēat'ness, *n.* Cleanliness; niceness; purity.
Nĕb, *n.* A nose; beak of a bird.
†Nĕb'u-là, *n.* (*pl.* Nĕb'u-læ, 147.) A faint misty spot in the sky, composed of innumerable stars.
Nĕb'u-lŏs'i-ty, *n.* State of being nebulous.
Nĕb'u-loŭs, *a.* Resembling a nebula, or a collection of vapors. [needful.
Nĕç'es-sa-rĭes, *n. pl.* Things
Nĕç'es-sa-ri-ly, *adv.* From necessity; inevitably.
Nĕç'es-sa-ry, *a.* Such as must be; indispensable; needful.
Ne-çĕs'si-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in human volitions and all events.
Ne-çĕs'si-tāte, *v. t.* To make necessary; to compel.
Ne-çĕs'si-toŭs, *a.* Very needy.
Ne-çĕs'si-ty, *n.* That which must be; pressing need; extreme indigence; irresistible force; inevitable consequence.
Nĕck, *n.* The part between the head and body; a narrow tract of land. [men's necks.
Nĕck'cloth, *n.* A cloth for

Nĕck'er-chĭef (139), *n.* A kerchief for the neck.

Nĕck'lace, *n.* A string of beads, &c., for the neck.

Ne-crŏl'o-gist, *n.* One who gives an account of deaths.

Ne-crŏl'o-gy, *n.* A register of the dead or of deaths.

Nĕc'ro-măn'cer, *n.* A sorcerer; a wizard; a conjuror.

Nĕc'ro-măn'cy, *n.* Conjuration; sorcery; witchcraft.

Ne-crŏp'o-lis, *n.* A city of the dead; a cemetery.

Nĕc'tar, *n.* The fabled drink of the gods.

Nec-tā're-an, } *a.* Like nec-
Nec-tā're-ous, } tar; sweet.

Nĕc'tar-ine, *n.* A variety of the peach. [tar.

Nĕc'ta-roŭs, *a.* Sweet as nec-

Nĕc'ta-ry, *n.* The honey-cup of a flower.

Need, *n.* Occasion for something; urgent want. — SYN. Necessity; exigency; strait. — *v. t.* To want. — *v. i.* To be wanted. [requisite.

Need'ful (139), *a.* Necessary;

Nee'dle (140), *n.* A pointed instrument for sewing; pointer of the mariner's compass.

Need'less, *a.* Unnecessary.

Need'less-ly, *adv.* Without necessity.

Needs, *adv.* Necessarily.

Need'y, *a.* Necessitous; poor.

Nē er, *adv.* A contraction of *never.* [wicked; iniquitous.

Ne-fā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Abominably

Ne-gā'tion, *n.* Denial.

Nĕg'a-tīve, *a.* Implying denial. — *n.* A word indicating denial, as *not.* — *v. t.* To prove the contrary of; to deny; to refuse; to reject.

Nĕg'a-tīve-ly, *adv.* With or by denial.

Neg-lēct', *v. t.* To omit by carelessness; to disregard. — *n.* Omission; slight.

Neg-lēct'fŭl, *a.* Heedless; careless.

Nĕg'li-gençe, *n.* Habitual omission of that which ought to be done; heedlessness.

Nĕg'li-gent, *a.* Apt to neglect; heedless; inattentive.

Nĕg'li-gent-ly, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly.

Ne-gō'ti-a-ble (-shĭ-a-), *a.* Capable of being negotiated.

Ne-gō'ti-āte, (-shĭ-āt), *v.* To trade; to treat with; to sell; to pass.

Ne-gō'ti-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun, 92), *n.* Act of negotiating; a treaty of business.

Ne-gō'ti-ā'tor (-gō'shĭ-), *n.* One who negotiates.

Nē'gress, *n.* A female negro.

Nē'gro, *n.* (*pl.* Nē'groes, 140.) [Sp., from Lat. *niger*, black.] A black African, or a descendant of one.

Nē'gus, *n.* Wine, water, sugar, and lemon-juice, mixed.

Neigh (nā), *v. i.* To whinny, or cry, as a horse. — *n.* Voice of a horse.

Neigh'bor (nā'bur), *n.* One who lives near; a country or nation near. — *v. i.* To live near; to adjoin.

Neigh'bor-hood (nā'-), *n.* A place near. — SYN. Vicinity.

Neigh'bor-ing (nā'-), *a.* Living or being near.

Neigh'bor-ly (nā'-), *a.* Cultivating familiar intercourse; becoming a neighbor.

Nēi'ther (nē'ther *or* nī'ther; — the former mode is much to be preferred), *pron.* Not either. — *conj.* Nor.

Nē'o-lŏg'ĭe-al, *a.* Pertaining to new words.

Ne-ŏl'o-gĭsm, *n.* A new word or expression. [to neology.

Ne-ŏl'o-gist, *n.* One who holds

Ne-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* Introduction or use of new words or terms; new doctrines.

Nē'o-phyte, *n.* A new convert; a novice.

Nēph'ew (nĕf'yu; *in Eng.* nĕv'yu, 82), *n.* Son of a brother or sister.

Ne-phrit'ie, *a.* Pertaining to the kidneys. — *n.* A remedy for diseases of the kidneys.

Nēp'o-tĭsm, *n.* Favoritism to relations.

Nep-tū'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Neptune or the ocean.

Nē're-id, *n.* A sea-nymph.

Nērve (140), *n* An organ of sensation and motion in animals; firmness; strength. — *v. t.* To give vigor to.

Nērve'less (132), *a.* Without strength.

Nērv'ine (133), *a.* Good for the nerves. — *n.* A medicine that soothes nervous excitement.

Nērv'oŭs, *a.* Relating to the nerves; strong; vigorous; having weak or diseased nerves. [ous manner.

Nērv'oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a nerv-

Nērv'oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being nervous. [norance.

Nēs'cience (nĕsh'enss), *n.* Ig-

Nĕst, *n.* A bed for birds or insects; a collection of boxes, &c., one within another.

Nĕst'-ĕgg, *n.* An egg left in the nest, to prevent the hen from forsaking it.

Nĕs'tle (nĕs'l), *v. i.* To lie close; to move restlessly.

Nĕst'ling (nĕs'-), *n.* A bird just hatched.

Nĕt, *n.* An instrument of mesh-work for catching fish and fowls. — *v. t.* (129). To make into net-work; to produce in clear profit. — *a.* Clear of all charges and deductions.

Nēth'er, *a.* Lower; infernal.

Nēth'er-mōst, *a.* Lowest.

Nĕt'ting, *n.* A piece of net-work.

Nĕt'tle, *n.* A prickly plant. — *v. t.* To sting; to vex; to annoy; to irritate.

Nĕt'-work (-wŭrk), *n.* Work wrought for or like a net.

Neū-răl'gi-à, *n.* Acute pain in the nerves. [neuralgia.

Neū-răl'gĭe, *a.* Relating to

Neū'ter, *a.* Of neither party; of neither gender. — *n.* One who takes no part; a working-bee.

Neū'tral, *a.* Not of either party. — *n.* One that takes no part in a contest.

Neu-trăl'i-ty, *n.* State of being neutral; indifference.

Neū'tral-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of rendering neuter.

Neū'tral-ize, *v. t.* To render neutral; to render inert.

Neū'tral-ly, *adv.* In a neutral manner.

Nĕv'er, *adv.* At no time.

Nĕv'er-the-lĕss', *adv.* Notwithstanding; however; yet.

New (nū), *a.* Fresh; recent; modern; novel. [formed.

New-fān'gled, *a.* Newly

New'ly, *adv.* Freshly; lately.

New'ness, *n.* Freshness; novelty; recent change.

News, *n.* Fresh information.

News'mŏn'ger (-mŭng'ger), *n.* A dealer in news.

News'pā-per, *n.* A paper to circulate news.

Newt (nūt), *n.* A small lizard.

Nĕxt, *a.* Nearest in place, time, or rank. — *adv.* At the time or turn nearest.

Nīb, *n.* A point, as of a pen; the end of a beak.

Nīb'ble, *n.* A little bite. — *v. i.* or *t.* To eat slowly.

Nīb'bler, *n.* One who nibbles.

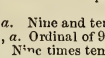
Nīce, *a.* Pleasing; exact; fine; refined; squeamish.

Nīce'ly, *adv.* Accurately; delicately.

Nī'çe-ty, *n.* Accuracy; minuteness; delicacy. [in a wall.
Niche (140), *n.* A small recess
Nick, *n.* A notch; a score for keeping an account; exact point. — *v. t.* To cut in notches; to hit. [metal.
Nick'el, *n.* A grayish-white
Nick'-năcks, *n. pl.* Small wares; trifles.
Nick'nāme, *n.* A name in sport or contempt. — *v. t.* To name in contempt or familiarity.
Nic'tāte, } *v. i.* To wink;
Nic'ti-tāte, } to blink.
Nic-tā'tion, } *n.* The act
Nic'ti-tā'tion, } of winking.
Nid'i-fi-eā'tion, *n.* Act of forming nests and hatching and feeding the young.
†**Nī'dus**, *n.* [Lat.] A nest.
Niēçe, *n.* A daughter of a brother or sister.
Nig'gard, *n.* A stingy person.
Nig'gard, } *a.* Sordidly
Nig'gard-ly, } parsimonious; meanly covetous.
Nigh (nī), *a.* Near; allied closely. — *adv.* Nearly; closely. — *prep.* Near to.
Nigh'ness (nī'-), *n.* Nearness.
Night (nit), *n.* Time from sunset to sunrise.
Night'eap (nit'-), *n.* A cap worn in bed. [of day.
Night'-fall (nit'-), *n.* Close
Night'gown (nit'-), *n.* A loose gown worn in bed.
Night'hawk (nit'-), *n.* A bird that hunts its prey toward evening.
Night'in-gale (nit'-, 42), *n.* [A.-S. *nihtegale*, fr. *niht*, night, and *galan*, to sing.] A small bird that sings at night.


Nightingale.

Night'ly (nit'ly), *a.* Done by night. — *adv.* Every night.
Night'mâre (nit'-), *n.* Sensation of weight on the breast in sleep.
Night'shāde (nit'-), *n.* A plant with small white flowers.
Night'-walk'er (nit'wawk'-er), *n.* One who walks in his sleep; a prostitute.
Night'watch (nit'-), *n.* A division or period of the night; guard at night.
Nī-hil'i-ty, *n.* Nothingness.
Nim'ble, *a.* Light and quick in motion; brisk; agile.
Nim'ble-ness, *n.* Briskness.
Nim'bly, *adv.* With agility.
†**Nim'bus**, *n.* Circle of rays round the head; a halo.
Nine, *a.* Eight and one added.
Nine'fōld, *a.* Nine times.
Nine'pins, *n.* A kind of play or game.
Nine'teen, *a.* Nine and ten.
Nine'ti-eth, *a.* Ordinal of 90.
Nine'ty, *a.* Nine times ten.
Nin'ny, *n.* A simpleton.
Ninth, *n.* The ordinal of nine.
Nip, *v. t.* To pinch; to blast, as by frost; to destroy; to bite. — *n.* A pinch; a cutting off; a blast.
Nip'pers, *n. pl.* Small pinchers.


Nippers.

Nip'ple, *n.* A teat.
Nit, *n.* The egg of an insect.
Nī'ter } (151), *n.* Nitrate of
Nī'tre } potassa, a white chemical salt.
Nī'trate, *n.* A salt formed of nitric acid and a base.
Nī'trie, *a.* Containing niter.
Nī'tro-gen, *n.* A gas, having no taste or smell.
Nī'tro-glȳ'çer-īne, *n.* A powerful explosive compound formed of nitric and sulphuric acids mixed with glycerine.
Nī'troŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, niter.
Nō, *adv.* A word of denial. — *a.* Not any; none.
No-bil'i-ty, *n.* Dignity of mind; distinction of family or rank; body of nobles.
Nō'ble, *a.* Dignified from rank, intellect, or character. — SYN. Exalted; elevated; illustrious; honorable; ingenuous. — *n.* A person of rank; a gold coin. [of rank.
Nō'ble-man (143), *n.* A man
Nō'ble-ness, *n.* Greatness of mind; dignity; worth.
Nō'bly, *adv.* With dignity; with greatness of soul, splendor, &c.
Nō'bŏd-y, *n.* No person.
Noe-tăm'bu-lā'tion, *n.* Walking in sleep. [walks in sleep.
Noe-tăm'bu-list, *n.* One who
Nŏe'turn, *n.* A religious song for worship by night.
Noe-tûr'nal, *a.* Nightly; done or happening at night.
Nŏd, *n.* A quick inclination of the head. — *v. i.* To bow the head with a quick motion.
Nŏd'dle, *n.* The head.
Nŏd'dy, *n.* A simpleton.
Nŏde, *n.* A knot; point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic. [knots.
No-dōse', *a.* Knotty; full of
Nŏd'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule.
Nŏd'ule, *n.* A rounded mass of irregular shape.
Nŏg'gin, *n.* A small mug or wooden cup.
Noise (140), *n.* Sound of any kind; outcry; clamor. — *v. i.* or *t.* To sound loud. [noise.
Noise'less, *a.* Making no
Noi'si-ly, *adv.* With noise.
Noi'si-ness, *n.* State of being noisy.
Noi'sŏme, *a.* Offensive; hurtful and disgusting.
Noi'sŏme-ly, *adv.* With a fetid smell.
Noi'sŏme-ness, *n.* Offensiveness to the smell; unwholesomeness.
Noi'sy (noi'zy), *a.* Clamorous; boisterous; turbulent.
Nŏm'ad, *n.* One who leads a wandering and pastoral life.
No-mād'ie, *a.* Moving from place to place for pasturage.
Nō'men-elā'tor, *n.* One who gives names to things.
Nō'men-elāt'ūre, *n.* System of names in any art or science.
Nŏm'i-nal, *a.* Existing in name only; not real. [only.
Nŏm'i-nal-ly, *adv.* In name
Nŏm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To name; to propose. [inating.
Nŏm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of nom-
Nŏm'i-na-tīve, *a.* Pertaining to a name. — *n.* Case in which the subject of a verb stands.
Nŏm'i-nā'tor, *n.* One who names or nominates.
Nŏm'i-nee', *n.* One designated by another.
Nŏn'ăge, *n.* Minority in age.
Nŏn'a-ge-nā'ri-an, *n.* One who is 90 years old.
Nŏn'-at-tĕnd'ançe, *n.* A failure to attend. [sion.
Nŏnçe, *n.* The present occa-
†**Nonchalance** (nŏng'shă'-lŏngss'), *n.* [Fr.] Indifference; coolness.
†**Nonchalant** (nŏng'shă'-lŏng'), *a.* [Fr.] Indifferent; careless; cool.
Nŏn'-eon-dŭct'or, *n.* A substance that does not transmit heat or electricity.
Nŏn'-eon-fôrm'ist, *n.* One who does not conform to an established church.
Nŏn'-eon-fôrm'i-ty (79), *n.* Want of conformity; refusal to conform.

Nŏn'de-scrĭpt, *a.* Not hitherto described. — *n.* Something not described.

Nōne (nūn *or* nōn, 18), *a.* & *pron.* No one; not any.

Non-ĕn'ti-ty, *n.* A thing not existing; non-existence.

Nōneş, *n. pl.* In *ancient Rome*, the 7th of March, May, July, and October, and the 5th of the other months.

Nōne'such, *n.* A thing that has not its equal. [existence.

Nŏn'-ex-ĭst'ençe, *n.* Want of

Non-jū'ror, or Nŏn'-ju-ror, One who refuses to swear allegiance.

Non-pa-rĕil' (-rĕl'), *n.* A small kind of type like that here used. [payment.

Non-pāy'ment, *n.* Neglect of

Nŏn'plus, *n.* A puzzle. — *v. t.* To put to a stand; to puzzle; to confound.

Non-rĕş'i-dençe, *n.* Absence from an estate or charge.

Non-rĕş'i-dent, *a.* Not residing in a particular place. — *n.* One who does not reside on his estate, or with his charge.

Nŏn'-re-şist'ançe, *n.* Submission to authority, power, or usurpation, without opposition.

Nŏn'-re-şĭst'ant, *a.* Not resisting power or oppression.

Nŏn'sense, *n.* Words without meaning or importance.

Non-sĕns'i-cal, *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.

Non-sĕn'sĭc-al-ly, *adv.* Without meaning.

Nŏn'sūit, *n.* The stopping of a suit at law. — *v. t.* To adjudge that a plaintiff drops his suit.

Noō'dle, *n.* A simpleton.

Nook, *n.* A corner; a recess.

Noon, *n.* Middle of the day; twelve o'clock.

Noon'dāy, } *n.* Mid-day;
Noon'tide, } time of noon.

Noon'ing, *n.* Repose at noon.

Noose (*or* nōoz), *n.* A running knot.

Noose (nōoz), *v. t.* To catch in a noose. [nies.

Nŏr, *conj.* A word that de-

Nôr'mal, *a.* [Lat. *normalis*, from *norma*, a rule, pattern.] Regular; teaching rudiments or principles.

Nôrth, *n.* The point opposite the south. — *a.* Being in the north.

Nôrth-ēast', *n.* The point between the north and east.

Nôrth-ēast'ern, *a.* Pertaining to the north-east.

Nôrth'er-ly, *a.* Being toward, or from, the north.

Nôrth'ern, *a.* Being in or toward or from the north.

Nôrth'ward, *a.* Being toward the north. — *adv.* In a northern direction.

Nôrth-wĕst', *n.* The point between the north and west. —*a.* Being in, or proceeding from, the north-west.

Nôrth-wĕst'ern, *a.* Pertaining to the north-west.

Nōşe, *n.* Prominent part of the face; organ of smell. — *v. t.* To smell; to lead blindly.

Nōşe'gāy, *n.* A bunch of flowers. [to nosology.

Nōs/o-lōg'ic-al, *a.* Relating

No-sŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One who is versed in nosology.

No-sŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Classification of diseases. [the nose.

Nōs'tril, *n.* A passage through

Nōs'trum, *n.* A medicine, the ingredients of which are not made public.

Nŏt, *adv.* A word that expresses denial or negation.

Nŏt'a-ble, *a.* Remarkable; conspicuous; noted. [trious.

Nŏt'a-ble, *a.* Actively indus-

Nŏt'a-bly, *adv.* Remarkably; eminently. [ly.

Nŏt'a-bly, *adv.* Industrious-

No-tā'ri-al, *a.* Relating to, or done by, a notary.

Nō'ta-ry (141), *n.* An officer who attests writings.

No-tā'tion, *n.* Act of noting by marks, figures, or characters.

Nŏtch (140), *n.* A cut or nick. *v. t.* To cut in small hollows.

Nōte, *n.* A mark; a token; a short writing; a character in music; a paper promising payment of a debt. — *v. t.* To set down; to observe closely; to denote. [or memoranda.

Nōte'-bŏŏk, *n.* Book for notes

Nōt'ed, *a.* Well known by reputation or report.

Nŏth'ing (nŭth'ing *or* nŏth'ing), *n.* Not any thing. — *adv.* Not at all.

Nŏth'ing-ness (*or* nŏth'ingnes), *n.* Non-existence; nonentity; no value.

Nō'tĭçe, *n.* Attention; remark; regard; information. — *v. t.* To observe; to see.

Nō'tĭçe-a-ble (133), *a.* Worthy of observation.

Nō'ti-fi-eā'tion, *n.* Act of giving notice; notice given.

Nō'ti-fȳ (135), *v. t.* [Lat. *notificare*, from *notus*, known, and *facere*, to make.] To declare; to make known; to give notice to.

Nō'tion, *n.* Conception; opinion; sentiment; a trifle.

Nō'tion-al, *a.* Existing in idea only; whimsical. — SYN. Imaginary; ideal; fanciful.

Nō'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In conception; not in reality.

Nō'to-rĭ'e-ty, *n.* Public knowledge or exposure to ic.

Nō-tō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Publicly known; usually, known to disadvantage.

No-tō'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a notorious manner; openly.

Nŏt'with-stănd'ing, *p. pr.* (commonly called an *adv.* or a *conj.*) Not opposing; nevertheless.

Nought (nawt). See *Naught*.

Noun, *n.* A word which is the name of any thing.

Noŭr'ish, *v. t.* To support with food; to nurture; to feed; to cherish.

Noŭr'ish-ment, *n.* Food; sustenance; nutrition.

Nŏv'el, *a.* New; recent; unusual. — *n.* A fictitious tale.

Nŏv'el-ĭst (130), *n.* A writer of novels. [thing.

Nŏv'el-ty, *n.* Newness; a new

No-vĕm'ber, *n.* Eleventh month of the year.

No-vĕn'ni-al, *a.* Done every ninth year.

Nŏv'içe, *n.* A beginner.

No-vĭ'ti-ate (-vĭsh'i-āt), *n.* State of a novice; a novice.

Now, *adv.* At this time.

Now'a-dāys, *adv.* At the present time. [place or state.

Nō'whĕre, *adv.* Not in any

Nō'wiṣe, *adv.* By no means.

Nōx'ĭous (nŏk'shus, 92), *a.* Hurtful; destructive.

Nōx'ĭous-ly (nŏk'shus-), *adv.* Hurtfully; perniciously.

Nōz'zle, *n.* A nose; snout.

Nŭ'ele-us, *n.* (*pl.* Nŭ'ele-uses, or †Nŭ'ele-ī, 147.) A body about which any thing is collected; body of a comet.

Nude, *a.* Bare; naked; void.

Nū'di-ty, *n.* Nakedness.

Nū'ga-to-ry, *a.* Of no force; trifling; vain; futile. [ore.

Nūg'ġet, *n.* A lump of metal or

Nūi'sançe (27), *n.* That which annoys or is offensive to the public.

Nŭll (123), *a.* Void; of no force.

Nŭl'li-fi-eā'tion, *n.* Act of nullifying.

Nŭl'li-fy, *v. t.* [Lat. *nullificare*, from *nullus*, none, and *facere*, to make.] To make void; to deprive of legal force.

Nŭl'li-ty, *n.* Want of force; any thing void or invalid.

Nŭmb (nŭm), *a.* Torpid; void of feeling. — *v. t.* To deprive of feeling; to make torpid. — SYN. To deaden; benumb; chill; stupefy.

Nŭm'ber, *n.* A unit or any assemblage of units; measure; poetry; verse; (*pl.*) fourth book of the Pentateuch. — *v. t.* To count; to reckon; to enumerate.

Nŭm'ber-less, *a.* More than can be counted.

Nŭmb'ness (nŭm'ness), *n.* Torpidity; torpor.

Nū'mer-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being numbered.

Nū'mer-al, *a.* Relating to, or expressing, number. — *n.* A figure or a letter to express a number.

Nū'mer-a-ry, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.

Nū'mer-ā'tion, *n.* Act or art of numbering.

Nū'mer-ā'tor, *n.* A number that shows how many parts are taken.

Nu-mĕr'ic-al, *a.* Denoting [number.

Nu-mĕr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With respect to number.

Nū'mer-oŭs, *a.* Being or containing many.

Nū'mis-măt'ic, *a.* Relating to coin or medals.

Nū'mis-măt'ics, *n. sing.* The science of coins and medals.

Nŭm'skull (139), *n.* A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt.

Nŭn, *n.* A woman devoted to a religious life, and living in a cloister.

Nŭn'ci-o (nŭn'shi-o), *n.* An embassador of the pope.

Nun-cū'pa-tive, or **Nŭn'cu-pā'tive**, *a.* Verbally pronounced; not written.

Nŭn'ner-y, *n.* A house for nuns; a cloister.

Nŭp'tial (nŭp'shal), *a.* Pertaining to marriage.

Nŭp'tials, *n. pl.* Marriage.

Nŭrse, *n.* One who tends a child or a sick person. — *v. t.* To bring up or tend, as a child; to tend, as a sick person.

Nŭrs'er-y, *n.* A room for young children; a plantation of young trees.

Nŭrs'ling (132), *n.* One who is nursed; an infant.

Nŭrt'ūre, *n.* That which nurtures; education. — *v. t.* To feed; to educate; to nourish.

Nŭt, *n.* A fruit consisting of a hard shell and a kernel; a small block for holding a bolt.

Nu-tā'tion, *n.* A vibratory motion of the earth's axis.

Nŭt'-gall, *n.* Excrescence of the oak.

Nŭt'meg, *n.* A kind of aromatic nut used in cookery.

Nū'tri-ment, *n.* That which nourishes. — SYN. Aliment; diet; nourishment; food; education; instruction.

Nu-trĭ'tion (-trish'un), *n.* Act of nourishing; that which nourishes; food; nutriment.

Nū'tri-mĕnt'al, } *a.*
Nu-trĭ'tious (-trish'us), } *a.* Nourishing; nutritive.

Nū'tri-tive, *a.* Nutritious.

Nŭz'zle, *v. t.* or *i.* To root, as a swine; to nestle.

Nymph, *n.* A goddess; a maiden.

Nymph'a, *n.* [of an insect. The chrysalis

O.

O *interj.* used in calling or in direct address; also, to express pain, grief, surprise, desire, &c.

Ōaf, *n.* A changeling; a dolt.

Ōaf'ish, *a.* Dull; stupid.

Oak, *n.* A valuable tree.

Oak'en, *a.* Made of oak.

Oak'um, *n.* Old ropes pulled to pieces; used for calking the seams of ships, &c.

Oar, *n.* An instrument to row boats. — *v.* To row or impel by rowing.

†**Ō'a-sis**, or **O-ā'sis**, *n.* (*pl.* **Ō'a-sēs**, or **O-ā'sēs**.) A fertile spot in a desert.

Oat, *n.* A plant and its seed [used chiefly in the plural].

Oat'en, *a.* Pertaining to oats.

Oath (96), *n.* A solemn affirmation with an appeal to God for its truth; a blasphemous use of the name of God or Christ.

Oāt'mēal, *n.* Meal made of oats.

Ob-dū'ra-çy, or **Ŏb'du-ra-çy**, *n.* State of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; stubbornness.

Ŏb'du-rate, or **Ob-dū'rate**, (114), *a.* Inflexibly hardened in feelings, especially against moral influence. — SYN. Callous; hardened; stubborn.

O-bē'di-ençe, *n.* Compliance with what is required.

O-bē'di-ent, *a.* Willing to obey; submissive to restraint or control. — SYN. Dutiful; subservient; compliant; obsequious.

O-bei'sançe (-bē'- *or* -bā'-), *n.* Act of reverence; a bow.


Obelisk.

Ŏb'e-lĭsk, *n.* [Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelos*, a spit.] A kind of quadrangular pillar or monument; a mark thus, †.

O-bēse', *a.* Excessively fat.

O-bēse'ness, } *n.* Fatness;
O-bēs'i-ty, } corpulence.

O-bey' (135), *v. t.* To comply with the orders of; to yield submission to; to perform.

Ŏb'fus-cā'tion, *n.* A darkening or confusing. [decease.

Ō'bĭt, or **Ŏb'it**, *n.* Death;

Ō-bĭt'u-a-ry, *n.* A notice of the death of a person. — *a.* Relating to the death of a person.

Ŏb'ject, *n.* That on which the mind is employed; ultimate purpose or design; end; aim; motive. [offer in opposition.

Ob-jĕct', *v. t.* To preseut or

Ob-jĕc'tion, *n.* Adverse reason; fault found.

Ob-jĕc'tion-a-ble, *a.* Liable to objections.

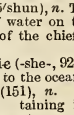
Ob-jĕct'ive, *a.* Relating to the object; outward; external.

Ob-jĕct'ive-ly, *adv.* In an objective manner; in the state of an object.

Ob-jĕct'or, *n.* One who objects.

Ob-jūr'gate, *v. t.* To chide.

Ŏb/jur-gā/tion, *n.* Reproof; chiding.
Ob-jūr/ga-to-ry, *a.* Designed to chide or reprove.
Ob-lāte′, *a.* Flattened or depressed at the poles.
Ob-lā/tion, *n.* An offering.
Ŏb/li-gāte, *v. t.* To bind by contract or duty.
Ŏb/li-gā/tion, *n.* The binding force of a vow, law, or duty; a bond.
Ŏb/li-ga-to-ry, *a.* Imposing an obligation; binding.
O-blīge′, *v. t.* To constrain; to bind by a favor; to gratify.
Ŏb/li-gee′, *n.* One to whom a bond is executed.
O-blīg/ing, *a.* Disposed to do favors; engaging; kind.
Ob-lique′ (-leek′ *or* -lik′), *a.* Deviating from a right line; not parallel; indirect.
Ob-lique′ly (-leek′- *or* -līk′-), *adv.* Not directly.
Ob-liq/ui-ty (-lik′wi-), *n.* Deviation from a right line, or from moral rectitude.
Ob-lit′er-āte, *v. t.* To blot out; to erase; to efface.
Ob-lit′er-ā/tion, *n.* Act of blotting out; extinction.
Ob-līv/i-on, *n.* Forgetfulness.
Ob-līv/i-oŭs, *a.* Causing forgetfulness; forgetful.
Ob/long, *a.* Being longer than broad.
Ŏb/lo-quy, *n.* Calumnious language. — SYN. Slander; calumny; abuse.
Ob-nŏx/ious (-nŏk′shus), *a.* Offensive; odious; liable; exposed.
Ō′bo-e (140), *n.* A wind instrument sounded through a reed; a hautboy.
Ob-ō′vate, *a.* Ovate with the narrow end downward.
Ob-sēne′, *a.* Grossly indelicate and disgusting.
Ob-sēne′ly, *adv.* Impurely; indelicately.
Ob-sēn′i-ty, *n.* Impurity in expression, or in representation. [darkening.
Ŏb/scu-rā/tion, *n.* Act of
Ob-scūre′, *a.* Dark; gloomy; not easily understood; not much known. — *v. t.* To darken; to make less clear or beautiful. [dimly.
Ob-scūre′ly, *adv.* Darkly;
Ob-scūre′ness, } *n.* State of
Ob-scū′ri-ty, } being obscure; darkness; privacy.
Ŏb/se-crā/tion, *n.* Entreaty.
Ŏb/se-quies (-kwiz), *n. pl.* Funeral solemnities.
Ob-sē/qui-oŭs, *a.* Meanly submissive or compliant.
Ob-sē/qui-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With servile compliance.
Ob-sē/qui-oŭs-ness, *n.* Mean compliance; servility.
Ob-sērv′a-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being observed; remarkable; noticeable.
Ob-sērv′a-bly, *adv.* In a manner worthy of note.
Ob-sērv′ançe, *n.* Attention.
Ob-sērv′ant, *a.* Regardful.
Ŏb/ser-vā/tion, *n.* Act of observing; remark; notice.
Ob-sērv′a-to-ry, *n.* A place for astronomical observations.
Ob-sērve′, *v. t.* To see; to notice; to utter, as a remark.
Ob-sērv′er, *n.* One who observes, performs, or fulfils
Ob-sĕs/sion (-sĕsh-un), *n.* Act of besieging.
Ŏb/so-lēs′çent, *a.* Going out of use. [of date.
Ŏb/so-lēte, *a.* Disused; out
Ŏb/so-lēte-ness, *n.* State of being obsolete; disuse.
Ŏb/sta-cle, *n.* That which hinders; obstruction.
Ob-stĕt′ric, *a.* Pertaining to midwifery.
Ob-stĕt′rics, *n. sing.* Science of midwifery. [ness.
Ŏb/sti-na-çy, *n.* Stubborn-
Ŏb/sti-nate, *a.* Stubborn; stiff; pertinacious.
Ŏb/sti-nate-ly, *adv.* Stubbornly; pertinaciously.
Ŏb/sti-pā/tion, *n.* Costiveness.
Ob-strĕp′er-oŭs, *a.* Clamorous; loud; turbulent.
Ob-strĕp′er-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Clamorously; turbulently.
Ob-strŭct′, *v. t.* [Lat. *obstruere, obstructum*, from *ob*, against, in front of, and *struere*, to pile up.] To hinder; to stop; to block up.
Ob-strŭc′tion, *n.* That which obstructs. — SYN. Obstacle.
Ob-strŭct′ive, *a.* Hindering.
Ob-tāin′, *v. t.* To gain; to get. — *v. i.* To become prevalent or general.
Ob-tāin′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being obtained.
Ob-tĕst′, *v. t.* To call to witness; to beseech.
Ŏb/tes-tā/tion, *n.* Supplication; entreaty.
Ob-trude′, *v. t.* To thrust in or upon; to urge upon against the will.
Ob-tru/sion, *n.* Act of obtruding. [trude.
Ob-tru/sive, *a.* Disposed to ob-
Ob-tŭnd′, *v. t.* To dull; to blunt.
Ob-tūse′, *a.* Not acute; dull; obscure. [manner.
Ob-tūse′ly, *adv.* In an obtuse
Ob-tūse′ness (152), *n.* Want of sharpness or readiness; bluntness; dullness of sound.
Ob-tū/sion, *n.* Act of blunting or dulling. [coin.
Ŏb′verse, *n.* The face of a
Ob-vĕrt′, *v. t.* To turn toward or downward.
Ŏb′vi-āte, *v. t.* To meet; to prevent; to clear the way of
Ŏb/vi-oŭs, *a.* Evident; clear.
Ŏb/vi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Evidently.
Oc-cā/sion, *n.* Opportunity; incident; accidental cause; need; exigence. — *v. t.* To cause incidentally; to produce.
Oc-cā/sion-al, *a.* Occurring at times; produced by accident; casual; incidental.
Oc-cā/sion-al-ly, *adv.* Upon occasion; at times.
Ŏc′çi-dent, *n.* The west.
Ŏc′çi-dĕnt′al, *a.* Western.
Oc-çĭp′i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the back part of the head.
†Oc′çi-pŭt, *n.* The hinder part of the head. [up.
Oc-clŭ/sion, *n.* A shutting
Oc-cūlt′, *a.* Secret: hidden.
Ŏc′cul-tā/tion, *n.* The hiding of one heavenly body from sight by another.
Ŏc′cu-pan-çy, *n.* A taking or holding possession.
Ŏc′cu-pant, *n.* One who takes or holds possession.
Ŏc′cu-pā/tion, *n.* Act of occupying; business; possession; employment.
Ŏc′cu-pȳ (135), *v. t.* To hold for use; to keep; to employ.
Oc-cŭr′, *v. i.* [Lat. *occurrere*, fr. *ob*, against, and *currere*, to run.] To be found here and there; to come to the mind.
Oc-cŭr′rençe, *n.* Any single event; an incident.
Ō′cean (ō′shun), *n.* The largest body of water on the earth, or one of the chief divisions of it.
Ō/ce-ăn′ic (-she-, 92), *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.
Ō′cher } (151), *n.* Clay con-
Ō′chre } taining iron, used as a pigment.
Oc′ta-gon, *n.* A figure of eight sides and angles.
Oc-tăg′o-nal, *a.* Containing eight angles and sides.


Octagon.

Oc'ta-hē'dral, *n.* Having eight equal faces.

Oc'ta-hē'dron, *n.* A figure of eight equal sides.



Octahedron.

Oc-tăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having eight angles.

Oc'tave, *n.* (*Mus.*) The interval between one and eight of the scale.

Oc-tā'vo (140), *n.* A book with eight leaves to a sheet.

Oc-tēn'ni-al, *a.* Coming once in eight years.

Oc-tō'ber, *n.* Tenth month of the year.

Oc'to-ge-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person eighty years of age.

Oc-tōg'e-na-ry, or **Oc'to-ge-na-ry**, *a.* Of 80 years of age.

Oc'u-lar, *a.* Known by, or relating to, the eye.

Oc'u-list, *n.* One skilled in diseases of the eye.

Odd (125), *a.* Uneven in number; strange; peculiar.

Odd'i-ty, *n.* Singularity; a singular person.

Odd'ly (131), *adv.* Unevenly; strangely; singularly.

Odd'ness, *n.* State or quality of being odd.

Odds, *n. pl.* Inequality; excess; advantage. [song.

Ode, *n.* A short poem; a

O-dē'on, *n.* A kind of theater.

O'di-oŭs, *a.* Very offensive; hateful; detestable.

O'di-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Hatefully.

O'di-um, *n.* Quality of provoking hate. — SYN. Offensiveness; hatred.

O'dor (135), *n* Scent; smell; perfume.

O'dor-if'er-oŭs, *a.* Fragrant.

O'dor-oŭs, *a.* Sweet of scent; fragrant.

O'er, contraction of *Over.*

Of (ŏv, 68, 123), *prep.* From, or out from; proceeding from; belonging or relating to; concerning.

Off (19), *adv.* Denoting distance. — *prep.* Distant from. — *interj.* Away; begone.

Off'al, *n.* Carrion; putrid meat; refuse.

Of-fēnçe', *n.* See *Offense.*

Of-fĕnd', *v. t.* To displease; to make angry; to shock. — *v. i.* To sin. [fends.

Of-fĕnd'er, *n.* One who of-

Of fĕnse' (149), *n.* Act of offending; displeasure; anger; injury; fault; sin.

Of-fĕn'sive, *a.* Displeasing; obnoxious; used in attack.

Of-fĕn'sive-ly, *adv.* In an offensive manner.

Of'fer (39, 130), *v. t.* or *i.* To present; to propose; to bid; to undertake. — *n.* A proposal; price bid.

Of'fer-ing, *n.* A sacrifice; any thing offered.

Of'fer-to-ry, *n.* An anthem chanted at mass; verses of Scripture read while alms are collecting.

Off'-hănd, *adv.* or *a.* Without study or preparation.

Of'fiçe (140), *n.* Customary duty; public employment; function; place of business; religious truth.

Of'fi-çer, *n.* One who holds an office. — *v. t.* To furnish with officers.

Of-fi'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, office. — *n.* An ecclesiastical judge.

Of-fi'cial-ly (-fĭsh'al-), *adv.* By authority.

Of-fi'ci-āte(-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. i.* To perform the duties of an office.

Of-fic'i-nal, or **Of'fi-çī'nal**, *a.* Approved by a college of medicine.

Of-fi'cious (-fĭsh'us), *a.* Excessively forward in doing kind offices. — SYN. Kind; meddling; busy; impertinent; intermeddling.

Of-fi'cious-ly (-fĭsh'us-), *adv.* In an officious manner.

Of-fi'cious-ness (-fĭsh'us-), *n.* Undue forwardness.

Off'ing, *n.* The sea at a good distance from shore.

Off'scour-ing, *n.* Refuse or rejected matter.

Off'set, *n.* A shoot or sprout; any thing given in exchange or retaliation.

Off-set', or **Off'set**, *v. t.* To set against another account; to balance.

Off'spring, *n.* A child or children; issue; descendants.

Often, *adv.* Frequently.

Often (ŏf'n, 55) } *adv.* Fre-
Oft'en-times, } quently; many times.

O-gee', *n.* A molding which is both concave and convex.



Ogee.

O'gle (ō'gl), *v. t.* or *i.* [From Lat. *oculus*, the eye.] To view or look with side glances. — *n.* A side glance.

O'gler, *n.* One who ogles.

O'gre (ō'gẽr, 151), *n.* An imaginary monster, who lived on human beings.

O'gress, *n.* A female ogre.

Oh, *interj.* denoting surprise or pain, &c.

Oil, *n.* An unctuous animal or vegetable substance. — *v. t.* To smear or anoint with oil.

Oil'-clŏth, *n.* A cloth oiled or painted for covering floors, and for other uses.

Oil'-cō'lor, *n.* A pigment mixed with oil.

Oil'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being oily; unctuousness.

Oil'y, *a.* Like oil; smooth.

Oint, *v. t.* To rub with oil.

Oint'ment, *n.* That which serves to anoint; unguent.

Old, *a.* Having existed a long time; aged; ancient.

Old'en (ōld'n), *n.* Old; ancient.

Old'ness, *a.* State of being old.

Ō'le-ăg'i-noŭs, *a.* Oily.

O'le-as'ter, *n.* A tree much like the olive.

O'le-o-mär'ga-rīne, *n.* Artificial butter made chiefly from animal fat.

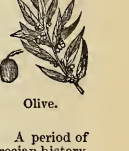
Ol-ĕa'to-ry, *a.* Of, or having the sense of, smelling.

O-lĭb'a-num, *n* A gum resin.

Ol'i-gär'ch(al, } *a.* Relating
Ol'i-gärch'ic-al, } to oligarch.

Ol'i-gärch'y, *n.* Government in the hands of a few.

Ol'ive, *n.* A tree cultivated in the south of Europe for its fruit, and for the oil it yields; the emblem of peace; a color composed of violet and green.



Olive.

O-lym'pi-ăd, *n.* A period of four years in Grecian history.

O-lym'pic, *a.* Pertaining to Olympia and its games.

Om'ber, } *n.* A game at cards,
Om'bre, } usually played by three persons.

†**O-mē'gà**, or **O-mĕg'à**, *n.* The last Greek letter, as Alpha is the first; the last.

Om'e-let, (*colloq.* ŏm'let), *n.* [Fr. *omelette*, from *œufs mêlées*, mixed eggs.] A fritter of eggs, &c.

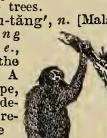
O'men, *n.* A prognostic; a sign; a presage; an augury.

Ōm'i-noŭs, *a.* Containing an omen ; inauspicious.
Ōm'i-noŭs-ly, *adv.* In an ominous manner.
O-mis'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Neglect or failure to do something ; a leaving out.
O-mĭt', *v. t.* To leave out ; to pass by ; to neglect.
Ōm'ni-bus, *n.* A large four-wheeled vehicle for conveying passengers.
Ōm-nĭf'ic, *a.* All-creating.
Ōm'ni-um, *n.* Average value of the different stocks in which a loan to government is funded.
Om-nĭp'o-tençe, *n.* Unlimited or infinite power.
Om-nĭp'o-tent, *a.* Having all power. — *n.* The Almighty.
Ōm'ni-prĕs'ençe, *n.* Presence in every place.
Ōm'ni-prĕs'ent, *a.* Present in every place at the same time.
Om-nis'cience (-nĭsh'enss), *n.* Universal knowledge.
Om-nis'cient (-nĭsh'ent), *a.* Having infinite or universal knowledge. [ing.
Om-nĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* All-devour-
Ŏn, *prep.* At the upper part of a thing, and supported by it ; at ; near ; with ; toward ; for ; upon. — *adv.* Forward ; onward. [time ; formerly.
Ŏnçe (wŭnss), *adv.* At one time
One (wŭn), *a.* Single ; individual ; any.
O-neĭ'ro-crit'ic, *a.* Relating to the interpretation of dreams. [ity.
One'ness (wŭn'nes), *n.* Un-
Ŏn'er-a-ry, *a.* Fitted for carrying burdens.
Ŏn'er-oŭs, *a.* Burdensome.
Ŏn'ion (ŭn'yun), *n.* A culinary plant having a bulbous root.
Ōn'ly (18), *a.* Single. — *adv.* Singly ; barely ; simply.
Ŏn'set, *n.* A violent attack ; an assault. [tack.
Ŏn'slaught (-slawt), *n.* At-
Ŏn-to-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the science of being in general.
On-tŏl'o-jy, *n.* The science of being in general.
†Ō'nus, *n.* [Lat.] The burden.
Ŏn'ward, } *adv.* Forward ;
Ŏn'wards, } further. — *a.* Advanced or advancing ; improving.
Ō'nyx, *n.* A precious stone.
Ooze, *n.* Soft mud. — *v. i.* To flow or issue gently. [mud.
Ooz'y, *a.* Containing soft
O-pāç'i-ty, *n.* Want of transparency. [ent.
O-pā'eoŭs, *a.* Not transpar-
Ō'pal, *n.* A precious stone of changeable colors.
Ō'pal-ĕs'çençe, *n.* A milky reflection from the interior of a mineral.
Ō'pal-ĕs'cent, *a.* Like opal.
Ō'pal-ĭne, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, opal.
O-pāque' (-pāk'), *a.* Not transparent ; impervious to the light.
O-pāque'ness (-pāk'-), *n.* Quality of being opaque.
Ōpe, *v. i.* To open.
Ō'pen (ō'pn, 18), *v. t.* To unclose ; to unfold ; to enter upon ; to begin ; to make plain. — *a.* Not shut up ; unclosed ; public ; candid ; plain. [a breach.
Ō'pen-ing, *n.* An aperture ;
Ō'pen-ly, *adv.* Publicly ; plainly ; frankly.
Ō'pen-ness, *n.* Plainness.
Op'e-rà (140), *n.* A dramatic composition set to music.
Ŏp'er-āte, *v.* [Lat. *operari*, *operatus*, from *opus*, *operis*, work.] To exert power of any kind ; to act ; to put in motion or action ; to work.
Ŏp'er-āt'ic, *a.* Pertaining or appropriate to the opera.
Ŏp'er-ā'tion, *n.* Exertion of power ; action ; agency.
Ŏp'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Exerting force ; efficient. — *n.* A laboring person.
Ŏp'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who operates. [dious.
Ŏp'er-ōse', *a.* Laborious ; te-
Ōph'i-cleĭde, *n.* A large brass wind-instrument.
O-phĭd'i-an, *n.* An animal of the group of snakes.
Ō'phi-ŏl'o-jy, *n.* The natural history of serpents.
Oph-thăl'mic (of- *or* op-), *a.* Relating to the eye.
†Oph-thăl'mi-à } (ŏf- *or* op'-,
Ŏph'thal-my } 82), *n.* A disease of the eyes.
Ō'pi-ate, *n.* A medicine that contains opium ; a narcotic. — *a.* Causing sleep. [pose.
O-pīne', *v. i.* To think ; to sup-
O-pĭn'ion (119), *n.* Judgment formed by the mind ; notion ; sentiment ; persuasion.
O-pĭn'ion-ā'ted, } *a.* Obsti-
O-pĭn'ion-a-tĭve, } nate in adherence to opinions ; obstinate.
Ō'pi um, *n.* The inspissated juice of the poppy.
O'po-dĕl'doc, *n.* A saponaceous camphorated liniment.
O-pŏs'sum, *n.* A marsupial quadruped found in America.
Op-po'nent, *a.* Opposing ; antagonistic. — *n.* An opposer ; an antagonist.
Ŏp'por-tūne', *a.* Timely ; seasonable.
Ŏp'por-tūne'ly, *adv.* Seasonably. [venient time.
Ŏp'por-tū'ni-ty, *n.* Fit or con-
Op-pōse', *v. t.* To resist ; to combat ; to withstand.
Op-pō'ser, *n.* One who opposes ; an opponent.
Ŏp'po-site, *a.* Contrary in position ; facing ; adverse.
Ŏp'po-site-ly, *adv.* In a situation to face each other ; adversely.
Ŏp'po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Repugnance ; resistance ; obstacle ; an opposite party.
Ŏp'po-sĭ'tion-ĭst (-zĭsh'un-), *n.* One in an opposite party.
Op-prĕss', *v. t.* To burden with impositions.
Op-prĕs'sion (-prĕsh'un), *n.* Act of oppressing, or state of being oppressed.
Op-prĕss'ive, *a.* Burdensome ; unjustly severe.
Op-prĕss'ive-ly, *adv.* In an oppressive or cruel manner.
Op-prĕss'ive-ness, *n.* Quality of being oppressive.
Op-prĕs'or, *n.* One who oppresses ; a tyrant.
Op-prō'bri-oŭs, *a.* Reproachful and contemptuous ; made hateful.
Op-prō'bri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Reproachfully ; infamously.
Op-prō'bri-um, *n.* Contemptuous or disdainful reproach.
Op-pūgn' (-pūn'), *v. t.* To oppose ; to fight against.
Op-pūgn'er (-pūn'-), *n.* One who opposes or attacks.
Ŏp'ta-tĭve, *a.* Expressing desire or wish.
Ŏp'tic, } *a.* Pertaining to
Ŏp'tic-al, } the eye or vision, or to optics.
Op-tĭ'cian (-tĭsh'an), *n.* A person skilled in optics.
Ŏp'tĭcs, *n. sing.* Science of the the nature and laws of vision.
Ŏp'ti-mĭsm, *n.* The doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.
Ŏp'ti-mĭst, *n.* One who holds that all events are ordered for the best.
Ŏp'tion, *n.* Right or power of choosing. — SYN. Choice.
Ŏp'tion-al, *a.* Left to choice.

Ŏp′u-lençe, *n.* Wealth; riches; affluence.
Ŏp′u-lent, *a.* Very rich.
Or, *conj.* A connective that marks an alternative.
Ōr′a-cle, *n.* An answer considered infallible; a wise man; (*pl.*) the revelations of God.
O-răc′u-lar, *a.* Uttering oracles; authoritative; ambiguous. [oracular manner.
O-răc′u-lar-ly, *adv.* In an
Ō′ral, *a.* Delivered by the mouth. [word of mouth.
Ō′ral-ly, *adv.* By
Or′angĕe (140), *n.* A certain tree and its round yellow fruit. — *a.* Having the color of an orange.


Orange.

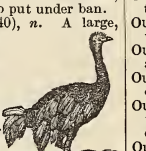
Or′an-ger-y, *n.* A plantation of orange trees.
O-răng′-ou-tăng′, *n.* [Malay- a n *o r ă n g ū t a n, i. e.*, man of the woods.] A large ape, having a deformed resemblance to man.


Orang-outang.

O-rā′tion, *n.* A public and elaborate discourse.
Or′a-tor (115), *n.* An eloquent public speaker; a petitioner.
Or′a-tŏr′i-e-al, *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory. — Syn. Rhetorical; eloquent; flowery. [rhetorical manner.
Or′a-tŏr′ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a
Or′a-tō′ri-o (140), *n.* A sacred drama set to music; an oratory.
Or′a-to-ry, *n.* Art of public speaking; a small chapel. — Syn. Eloquence; elocution.
Ŏrb, *n.* A round body; a sphere; a globe; an orbit.
Ŏrbed, *a.* Round; circular; spherical. [cular; spherical.
Or-bic′u-lar, *a.* Round; cir-
Ŏrb′it, *n.* Path of a planet or comet round its center; cavity of the eye. [orbit.
Ŏr′bit-al, *a.* Pertaining to an
Or′chard, *n.* An inclosure or assemblage of fruit trees.
Or′ches-trà, or Or-chēs′trà, *n.* The part of a theater appropriated for the musicians; the musicians.
Ôr′ches-tral, *a.* Relating to an orchestra.
Or′chis (-kis), *n.* A plant.
Or-dāin′, *v. t.* To establish; to appoint; to decree; to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions.
Or′de-al, *n.* Trial by fire or by water; severe scrutiny.
Or′der, *n.* Regular arrangement; command; rule; a rank or class; a written direction to pay money; (*pl.*) rank of deacon, priest, or bishop. — *v. t.* To regulate; to bid; to command.
Or′der-li-ness, *n.* Regularity.
Or′der-ly, *a.* Regular; not unruly. — *adv.* Methodically; according to rule. — *n.* A non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer.
Ôr′di-nal, *a.* Noting established order. — *n.* A number noting order: a book of rites.
Ôr′di-nançe (140), *n.* Rule established by law; law; rite.
Ôr′di-na-ri-ly (135), *adv.* Usually; commonly.
Or′di-na-ry, *a.* Usual; common; of little merit. — *n.* An ecclesiastical judge; a public table; place of eating at a fixed hour and rate; establishment for ships laid up.
Ôr′di-nate, *a.* Regular; methodical. [daining.
Ôr′di-nā′tion, *n.* Act of or-
Ôrd′nançe, *n.* Heavy artillery; cannon, mortars, &c.
Ôrd′ure, *n.* Dung; filth.
Ōre (84), *n.* A natural compound of metal and other matter.
Or′gan, *n.* An instrument of action or motion; a medium of communication; a wind instrument of music.
Or-găn′ic, } *a.* Containing
Or-găn′ic-al, } organs.
Or-găn′ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an organic manner; by means of organs. [ure.
Ôr′gan-ism, *n.* Organic struct-
Ôr′gan-ist, *n.* One who plays on an organ.
Ôr′gan-i-zā′tion, *n.* Act of organizing; structure.
Or′gan-ize, *v. t.* To furnish with organs; to arrange in parts; to form in due order.
Ôr′gasm, *n.* Immoderate excitement or action.
†Orgeat (ôr′zhat *or* ôr′zhā), *n.* [Fr.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds.
Ôr′gies, *n. pl.* Frantic revels.
Ō′ri-el, *n.* A projecting window.
Ō′ri-ent, *a.* Rising as the sun; eastern; bright; shining. — *n.* The East.
Ō′ri-ĕnt′al (107), *a.* Eastern. — *n.* An inhabitant of the East.
Ō′ri-ĕnt′al-ism, *n.* Any system, doctrine, or form of expression peculiar to inhabitants of the East.
Ō′ri-ĕn′tal-ist, *n.* One versed in Eastern languages. [ture.
Ōr′i-fice, *n.* An opening; aper-
Or′i-gin, *n.* Beginning; commencement; source.
O-rĭg′i-nal, *a.* First; primitive; having new or striking ideas. — *n.* Origin; first copy; an eccentric person.
O-rĭg′i-năl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being original.
O-rĭg′i-nal-ly, *adv.* At first.
O-rĭg′i-nāte, *v. t.* To bring into existence. — *v. i.* To take rise; to begin.
O-rĭg′i-nā′tion, *n.* Act of bringing or coming into existence. [originates.
O-rĭg′i-nā′tor, *n.* One who
Or′i-ŏle, *n.* A bird allied to the thrushes. [constellation
O-rī′on, *n.* A large and bright
Or′i-son, *n.* A prayer.
Or′lop, *n.* Deck on which cables are stowed in ships.
†Or′mo-lū′, *n.* A kind of brass made to resemble gold.
Or′na-ment, *n.* Decoration; embellishment. — *v. t.* To decorate; to embellish; to adorn.
Or′na-mĕnt′al, *a.* Tending to adorn or embellish.
Or′nate, *a.* Adorned; decorated; beautiful.
Or′ni-thŏl′o-gĭst, *n.* One skilled in ornithology.
Or′ni-tho-lŏg′i-e-al, *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.
Or′ni-thŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of birds.
Or-rŏl′o-gy, *n.* The science or description of mountains.
Ôr′phan, *n.* A child having neither father nor mother, or only one of them.
Ôr′phan-ăge, } *n.* State of an
Ôr′phan-ism, } orphan.
Or-phē′an, or Ôr′phe-an, }
Ôr′phic, } *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, an old Greek poet.
Ôr′re-ry (141), *n.* An instrument to show the revolutions of the planets, &c.

Ôr'tho-dŏx, *a.* Correct in doctrine; sound in the Christian faith; not heretical.
Ôr'tho-dŏx'y, *n.* Soundness in opinion and doctrine.
Ôr'tho-ĕp'ĭc-al, *a.* Pertaining to orthoëpy.
Ôr'tho-e-pĭst, *n.* A person well skilled in orthoëpy.
Ôr'tho-e-py, *n.* Correct pronunciation of words.
Or-thŏg'ra-pher, } *n.* One versed
Or-thŏg'ra-phĭst, } in orthography.
Ôr'tho-grăph'ĭc, } *a.* Pertaining to orthography.
Ôr'tho-grăph'ĭc-al, }
Or-thŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The spelling or writing of words with the proper letters.
Ôr'tĭve, *a.* Rising; eastern.
Ôr'to-lan, *n.* A European song-bird.
Ŏs'çil-lāte, *v. i.* To swing; to vibrate; to sway.
Ŏs'çil-lā'tion, *n.* Vibration.
Ŏs'çil-la-to-ry, *a.* Moving as a pendulum; vibratory.
Ŏs'çi-tan-çy, *n.* A yawning.
Ŏs'çi-tant, *a.* Yawning; sleepy. [ing or yawning.
Ŏs'çi-tā'tion, *n.* Act of gap-
Ŏs'cu-lāte, *v. t.* To kiss; to touch, as two curves.
Ŏs'cu-lā'tion, *n.* Act of kissing; contact of one curve with another.
Ō'sier (ō'zher), *n.* A species of willow or the twig of the willow.
Ŏs'mōse, *n.* Tendency in fluids to mix; the action produced by this tendency.
Ŏs'prey, *n.* A long-winged eagle living on fish.
Ŏs'se-oŭs (*colloq.* ŏsh'uŭs), *a.* Bony; like bone. [bone.
Ŏs'si-cle (-kl), *n.* A small
Os-sĭf'ĭc, *a.* Having power to ossify. [changing to bone.
Ŏs'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Process of
Ŏs'si-fraġe, *n.* The young of the sea-eagle or bald eagle.
Ŏs'si-fȳ, *v. t.* or *i.* To change into bone. [bones.
Os-sĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* Feeding on
Os-tăn'si-ble, *a.* Apparent; manifest.
Os-tĕn'si-bly, *adv.* Plausibly.
Os-tĕn'sĭve, *a.* Tending to show; exhibiting.
Ŏs'ten-tā'tion, *n.* Ambitious display. — SYN. Pomp; pageantry; parade.
Ŏs'ten-tā'tioŭs, *a.* Affectedly showy; gaudy; pretentious.
Ŏs'ten-tā'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner.

Ŏs'te-ŏl'o-ġer, } *n.* A describ-
Ŏs'te-ŏl'o-ġĭst, } er of bones; one versed in osteology.
Ŏs'te-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Part of anatomy that treats of bones.
Ŏs'ti-a-ry, *n.* Mouth of a river; an estuary.
Ŏst'ler, *n.* See *Hostler*.
Ŏs'tra-çĭsm, *n.* Banishment.
Ŏs'tra-çīze, *v. t.* To banish; to exile; to put under ban.
Ŏs'trich (140), *n.* A large, swift-running bird, with very short wings, and long, soft plumes in place of feathers. It is found in Africa and Arabia.



Ostrich.

Ŏth'er (ŭth'er), *a.* Second of two; not the same; different.
Ŏth'er-wīse, *adv.* In a different manner.
Ŏt'tar, } *n.* A highly fragrant
Ŏt'to, } oil obtained from the rose.
Ŏt'ter, *n.* A small carnivorous and aquatic quadruped.
Ŏt'to-man (143), *n.* [From the Sultan *Othoman* or *Othman*.] A Turk; a stuffed seat without a back. — *a.* Relating to Turkey. [a ring.
Ouch, *n.* The bezel or socket of
Ought (awt), *n.* See *Aught*. — *v. imperfect.* Is fit or necessary; should.
Ounçe, *n.* Twelfth of a pound troy, and sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois; an animal resembling the leopard.
Our (85), *a.* Pertaining to us.
Ours, *pron.* Of us; belonging to us.
Our-sĕlvęs', *pron. pl.* We; us; — used emphatically.
Ouʻsel (ōō'zl, 58), *n.* A bird of the thrush family.
Oust, *v. t.* To eject with force.
Out, *adv.* On the outside; beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line; abroad; not at home.
Out-băl'ançe, *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to outweigh.
Out-bĭd', *v. t.* To bid more.
Out'bound, *a.* Proceeding to a foreign port.
Out'breāk, *n.* A breaking forth; eruption.
Out'bûrst, *n.* A breaking or bursting out.

Out'cast, *n.* A person banished.
Out'crop, *n.* The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground.
Out'crȳ, *n.* Clamor; loud cry.
Out-dō', *v. t.* [*p. p.* OUTDONE.] To do more than; to surpass; to excel.
Out'er, *a.* Being without.
Out'er-mōst, *a.* On the extreme external part.
Out-frāçe', *v. t.* To bear down with impudence.
Out'fĭt, *n.* Equipment, as of a ship for a voyage.
Out-ġĕn'er-al, *v. t.* To exceed in generalship.
Out-gō', *v. t.* To go beyond; to surpass. — *n.* Outlay; expenditure. [out.
Out'gō-ing, *n.* Act of going
Out-grōw', *v. t.* To surpass in growth.
Out-Hĕr'od, *v. t.* To exceed in cruelty or absurdity.
Out'-house, *n.* A small building near the main house.
Out-lănd'ĭsh, *a.* Foreign; strange; rude; barbarous.
Out-lāst', *v. t.* To last longer than; to exceed in duration.
Out'ląw, *n.* One excluded from the benefit of the law. — *v. t.* To deprive of the benefit and protection of the law.
Out'lą-ry, *n.* Act of depriving of the benefit or protection of the law.
Out'lāy, *n.* Expenditure.
Out'let, *n.* A passage outward.
Out'lĭne, *v. t.* To sketch; to delineate. — *n.* The exterior line of a figure; a sketch.
Out-līve', *v. t.* To live longer than; to survive.
Out-lōōk', *n.* Act of looking out; a watch-tower; prospect; sight.
Out'lȳ-ing, *a.* Being at a distance from the main body or design.
Out-mārch', *v. t.* To march faster than. [in number.
Out-nŭm'ber, *v. t.* To exceed
Out'pōst, *n.* A station without a camp, or at a distance.
Out-pōur', *v. t.* To pour out.
Out-rāġe', *v. t.* To treat with violence and wrong. — *n.* Violence; gross injury.
Out-rāġe'oŭs (183), *a.* Exceeding all bounds of reason or of decency. — SYN. Violent; furious; exorbitant.
Out-rāġe'oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an outrageous manner.
Out-rēach', *v. t.* To go or extend beyond.

Out-rīde′, *v. t.* To ride faster than.

Out′rid-er, *n.* An attending servant on horseback.

Out′rīght (-rit), *adv.* Immediately; at once; completely.

Out-rūn′, *v. t.* To surpass in running; to exceed.

Out-sāil′, *v. t.* To leave behind in sailing.

Out-sĕll′, *v. t.* To exceed in amount of sales.

Out′set, *n.* Beginning; opening; start. [brightness.

Out-shīne′, *v. t.* To excel in

Out′side, *n.* The outward part. — *a.* Exterior; external.

Out′skirt, *n.* Border; suburb.

Out-sprĕad′, *v. t.* To spread open; to extend; to diffuse.

Out-stănd′ing, *a.* Not collected; unpaid. [far.

Out-strĕtch′, *v. t.* To extend

Out-strip′, *v. t.* To outgo; to exceed; to leave behind.

Out-talk′ (-tawk′), *v. t.* To overpower by talking.

Out-vōte′, *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes.

Out-walk′ (-wawk′), *v. t.* To leave behind in walking.

Out′ward, } *a.* External; ex-

Out′wards, } terior; outer. — *adv.* Toward the outside.

Out′ward-ly, *adv.* On the outside; externally.

Out-weār′, *v. t.* To endure or wear longer than.

Out-wēigh′ (-wā′), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or value.

Out-wĭt′, *v. t.* To overcome by stratagem.

Out′work (-wûrk), *n.* Part of a fortress without the principal wall.

Ō′val, *a.* Of the form of an egg; elliptical. — *n.* A body shaped like an egg.


Oval.

Ō′va-ry (141), *n.* Place where, or organ by which eggs are formed.

Ō′vate, *a.* Oval, or egg-shaped, with the lower extremity broadest.

O-vā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *ovatio*, from *ovare*, to exult.] An inferior or less formal triumph.

Ōv′en (ŭv′n), *n.* An arched or other cavity for baking.

Ō′ver, *prep.* Across; above; upon; on the surface. — *adv.* From side to side; more than.

Ō′ver-ăct′, *v. t.* To perform to excess.

Ō′ver-ālls, *n.* A kind of long trowsers worn over others.

Ō′ver-ărch′, *v. t.* To cover with an arch. [by awe.

Ō′ver-awe′, *v. t.* To restrain

Ō′ver-bāl′ançe, *v. t.* To weigh down; to preponderate.

Ō′ver-bēar′, *v. t.* To bear down; to repress; to subdue.

Ō′ver-bēar′ing, *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; insolent.

Ō′ver-bōard, *adv.* Over the side of, or out of, a ship.

Ō′ver-bûr′dĕn, *v. t.* To load to excess.

Ō′ver-cāst′, *v. t.* To cloud; to obscure. — *a.* Overspread with gloom; sewed over.

Ō′ver-chārge′, *v. t.* To charge to excess. [load or charge.

Ō′ver-chārge, *n.* Excessive

Ō′ver-cloud′, *v. t.* To cover with clouds.

Ō′ver-cōat, *n.* A coat worn over the other clothing.

Ō′ver-cōme′ (-kŭm′), *v. t.* To get the better of. — SYN. To conquer; to vanquish.

Ō′ver-dō′, *v.* To do too much.

Ō′ver-dōse, *n.* Too great a dose; excess.

Ō′ver-drāw′, *v. t.* To draw orders upon beyond one's credit.

Ō′ver-flōw′, *v. t.* or *i.* To spread over, as water; to inundate; to flood.

Ō′ver-flōw, *n.* Inundation; deluge; superabundance.

Ō′ver-grōw′, *v. t.* To cover with herbage; to grow beyond the natural size.

Ō′ver-grŏwth, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth. [over.

Ō′ver-hăng′, *v. t.* To jut

Ō′ver-haul′, *v. t.* To turn over and examine thoroughly; to overtake.

Ō′ver-hĕad′, *adv.* Above; aloft. [accident.

Ō′ver-hēar′, *v. t.* To hear by

Ō′ver-hēat′, *v. t.* To heat to excess. [with joy.

Ō′ver-joy′, *v. t.* To transport

Ō′ver-lā′bor, *v. t.* To harass with toil; to jade.

Ō′ver-lănd, *a.* Carried by land.

Ō′ver-lāy′, *v. t.* To lay or spread over; to smother.

Ō′ver-lēap′, *v. t.* To leap over; to pass by leaping.

Ō′ver-lōad′, *v. t.* To load too heavily; to fill to excess.

Ō′ver-lōok′, *v. t.* To inspect; to neglect; to excuse.

Ō′ver-lie′, *v. t.* To lie over or upon. [powerful for.

Ō′ver-mătch′, *v. t.* To be too

Ō′ver-mătch, *n.* One superior in power or skill.

Ō′ver-mŭch′, *a.* Too much. — *adv.* In too great a degree.

Ō′ver-night′ (-nīt′), *adv.* During the night previous; last night. [to cross; to omit.

Ō′ver-pāss′, *v. t.* To go over;

Ō′ver-pāy′, *v. t.* To pay too much or more than is due.

Ō′ver-per-suāde′, *v. t.* To persuade against inclination.

Ō′ver-plus, *n.* More than is wanted; surplus.

Ō′ver-poīse, *n.* Preponderant weight. — *v. t.* To outweigh.

Ō′ver-pow′er, *v. t.* To vanquish by superior force; to affect too strongly.

Ō′ver-rāte′, *v. t.* To rate too high or beyond the truth.

Ō′ver-rēach′, *v. t.* To deceive; to cheat.

Ō′ver-rule′, *v. t.* To control.

Ō′ver-rūn′, *v. t.* To spread over; to ravage. — *v. i.* To overflow; to run over.

Ō′ver-see′, *v. t.* To superintend; to supervise.

Ō′ver-seer′, *n.* A supervisor.

Ō′ver-sĕt′, *v. t.* or *i.* To overturn; to subvert.

Ō′ver-shād′ōw, *v. t.* To throw a shadow over; to shelter.

Ō′ver-shōōt′, *v. t.* To shoot over or beyond.

Ō′ver-shŏt, *a.* Receiving water over a wheel.

Ō′ver-sīght (-sīt), *n.* A mistake; omission; failure to notice; superintendence.

Ō′ver-sleep′, *v. t.* To sleep beyond.—*v. i.* To sleep too long.

Ō′ver-sprĕad′, *v. t.* To spread or cover over.

Ō′ver-stāte′, *v. t.* To state too strongly; to exaggerate.

Ō′ver-stĕp′, *v. t.* To step beyond. [full.

Ō′ver-stŏck′, *v. t.* To fill too

Ō′ver-strāin′, *v. t.* To strain to excess. [ifest.

Ō′vert, *a.* Open; public; man-

Ō′ver-tāke′, *v. t.* {*imp.* OVERTOOK; *p. p.* OVERTAKEN.} To come up with: to catch.

Ō′ver-tāsk′, *v. t.* To impose too much work on.

Ō′ver-thrōw′, *v. t.* To subvert; to defeat. [defeat.

Ō′ver-thrōw′ (116), *n* Ruin;

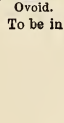
Ō′vert-ly, *adv.* In open view; openly: publicly.

Ō′ver-tŏp′, *v. t.* To rise above, to surpass.

Ō′ver-trāde′, *v. i.* To trade beyond one's means

Ō′vert-ūre, *n.* An offer; a proposal; an introductory piece of music.

Ō/ver-tûrn′, *v. t.* To throw over or down; to destroy.
Ō/ver-turn, *n.* Overthrow; subversion. [excessively.
Ō/ver-vāl′ūe, *v. t.* To value
Ō/ver-ween′ing, *a.* Conceited; arrogant; vain.
Ō/ver-weigh′ (-wā′), *v. t.* To exceed in weight.
Ō/ver-weight (-wāt), *n.* Preponderance; greater weight.
Ō/ver-whēlm′, *v. t.* To spread over or crush beneath; to immerse and bear down.
Ō/ver-work′ (-wûrk′), *v. t.* [*p. p.* OVERWROUGHT.] To cause to labor too much.
Ō′vi-fôrm, *a.* Egg-shaped.
Ō-vĭp′a-roŭs (117), *a.* Producing eggs, as a hen.
Ō′void, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and Gr. *eidos*, shape.] Having the shape of an egg.


Ovoid.

Owe (ō, 137), *v. t.* To be indebted.
Ōw′ing, *p. pr.* or *a.* Due; imputable; ascribable.
Owl, *n.* A nocturnal bird, of a short, stout form, with downy feathers and large head.


Owl.

Owl′ing, *n.* The offense of transporting wool or sheep out of England contrary to law.
Owl′ish, *a.* Resembling an owl.
Ōwn, *a.* Noting property or title; belonging exclusively to; peculiar. — *v. t.* To possess; to confess; to avow.
Ōwn′er, *n.* The rightful proprietor of any thing.
Ōwn′er-shĭp, *n.* Exclusive right of possession.
Ōx, *n.* (*pl.* Ōx′en, 144.) A castrated male of the bovine genus.
Ox-ăl′ĭc, *a.* Relating to, or obtained from, sorrel.
Ōx′ide (152), *n.* A compound of oxygen and a base.
Ōx′id-āte, } *v. t.* To convert
Ōx′id-īze, } into an oxide.
Ōx-id-ā′tion, *n.* Operation of converting into an oxide.
Ōx′y-ġen, *n.* A kind of gas which produces combustion and serves to support life. With hydrogen, it forms water.
Ōx′y-ġen-āte, } *v. t.* To cause
Ōx′y-ġen-īze, } to combine with oxygen.
Ōx-ŷġ′e-noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, oxygen.
Ōx′y-mĕl, *n.* A mixture of vinegar and honey.
Ō′yer, *n.* A hearing in court, as of a deed, bond, &c.
Ō′yez (o′yes), *interj.* Hear; attend; — a term used by criers of courts.
Oys′ter, *n.* A bivalvular mollusk of which some species are used for food.
Ō′zōne, *n.* Oxygen in a condensed form.

P.

PĀÇE, *n.* A step; gait; measure of five feet. — *v. t.* To measure by steps or paces. — *v. i.* To walk.
Pā′çer, *n.* A horse that paces.
Pa-ċha′, or Pā′ċhā, *n.* See *Pasha.*
Păch′y-dĕrm, *n.* A non-ruminant hoofed animal, having a thick skin, as the elephant.
Păch′y-dĕrm′a-toŭs, *a.* Relating to a pachyderm.
Pa-ċĭf′ĭc, *a.* Conciliatory; peaceable; mild; gentle.
Pa-ċĭf′ĭ-cā′tion, or Pāċ′ĭ-fi-cā′tion, *n.* Act of making peace.
Pa-ċĭf′ĭ-cā′tor, or Pāċ′ĭ-fi-cā′tor, *n.* A peace-maker.
Pa-ċĭf′ĭ-ca-to-ry, *a.* Tending to peace; conciliatory.
Pāċ′ĭ-fŷ, *v. t.* [Lat. *pacificare*, from *pax, pacis*, peace, and *facere*, to make.] To appease; to allay; to calm; to still; to tranquilize.
Păck, *n.* A bundle; load; 52 cards assorted; a number of hounds; a set; a crew. — *v. t.* To make into a bundle; to send off in haste.
Păck′a̤ġe, *n.* A bundle; a packet; a parcel; a bale.
Păck′et, *n.* A small package; a vessel for dispatches, or for passengers.
Păck′-hôrse, *n.* A horse used for carrying packs or other burdens.
Păck′man (143), *n.* A peddler.
Păck′-sād′dle, *n.* A saddle on which packs are borne.
Păck′-thrēad, *n.* A thread for binding parcels.
Pāct, *n.* A contract; a bargain; a covenant; a compact.
Pād, *n.* A small cushion; a robber; an easy-paced horse. — *v. t.* To stuff, as a saddle, cushion, &c.
Pād′dle, *v. i.* To propel by an oar or paddle; to play in water. — *n.* A kind of short oar.
Pād′dock (127), *n.* A small inclosure.
Pād′lŏck, *n.* A lock for a staple. — *v. t.* To fasten with a padlock.
Pād′ĭa-soy′ (pād′u-), *n.* A kind of silk stuff.
Pæ′an, *n.* A song of triumph or joy.
Pā′gan, *n.* A heathen; an idolater. — *a.* Heathenish; idolatrous.
Pā′gan-ĭşm, *n.* Heathenism.
Pā′gan-īze (153), *v. t.* To convert to heathenism.
Pāġe (140), *n.* A boy that waits on some great personage or on a legislative body; one side of a leaf. — *v. t.* To mark with pages.
Pāġ′eant (pāj′ant *or* pā′jant), *n.* A pompous show.
Pāġ′eant-ry (pāj′ant- *or* pā′jant-), *n.* Pompous exhibition. — SYN. Spectacle; show; pomp. [pages.
Pāġ′ĭ-nal, *a.* Consisting of
Pa-gō′dā (140), *n.* [Hindu *butkadah*, a house of idols.] An East Indian idol, temple, or coin.
Pāid (136), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Pay.*
Pāil, *n.* A vessel for water, milk, &c. [a pail holds.
Pāil′ful (139), *n.* As much as
Pāin, *n.* Distress; suffering; penalty. — *v. t.* To distress; to afflict. [borious.
Pāin′ful, *a.* Full of pain; la-
Pāin′ful-ly, *adv.* Laboriously.
Pāin′less, *a.* Free from pain.
Pāins, *n.* Care; trouble.

Pāint, *v. t.* To cover or represent with colors. — *v. i.* To practice painting; to color the face. — *n.* A coloring substance; pigment.

Pāint'er, *n.* One who paints; a rope to fasten a boat.

Pāint'ing, *n.* Art of forming figures in colors; a picture.

Pair, *n.* Two things suited or used together; a couple. — *v. i.* To be joined in couples. — *v. t.* To unite in couples.

Pal'açe, *n.* A magnificent house of some great personage. [knight.

Pal'a-din, *n.* An eminent

Pal'an-quin' (-keen'), *n.* An Eastern covered carriage borne on the shoulders.

Pal'a-ta-ble, *a.* Pleasing to the taste.

Pal'a-ta-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being palatable.

Pal'a-tal, *a.* Pertaining to, or uttered by the aid of, the palate. — *n.* A letter uttered by the aid of the palate.

Pal'ate, *n.* The roof of the mouth; taste; relish.

Pa-lā'tial, *a.* Pertaining to a palace; magnificent.

Pa-lāt'i-nate, *n.* Province of a palatine.

Pal'a-tine, *n.* One invested with royal privileges. — *a.* Possessing royal privileges.

Pa-lā'ver, *n.* Idle talk; flattery. — *v. t.* or *i.* To flatter; to use idle talk.

Pāle, *a.* Destitute of color; white of look. — *n.* A narrow pointed board; a stake; a district. — *v. t.* To inclose with pales.

Pāle'ness (132), *n.* State of being pale; defect of color.

Pā-le-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Science of deciphering ancient documents.

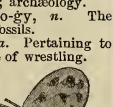
Pā'le-ŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in paleology.

Pā'le-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Treatise on antiquities; archæology.

Pā'le-on-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science of fossils.

Pa-lĕs'trie, *a.* Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling.

Pal'ette, *n.* A tablet upon which a painter lays and mixes his pigments.



Palette.

Pal'frey, *n.* A small saddle-horse. [work.

Pal'ing, *n.* A kind of fence-

Pal'in-ōde, *n.* A song repeated; a recantation.

Pal'i-sāde', *n.* A fortification of stakes. — *v. t.* To fortify with pales or posts.

Pall, *n.* A covering for the dead. — *v. i.* or *t.* To make or become vapid; to cloak; to cloy.

Pal-lā'di-um, *n.* A statue of Pallas; an effective defense.

Pal'let, *n.* A palette; a lever in a watch or clock; a small, poor bed.

Pal'li-āte, *v. t.* To cover; to excuse or extenuate.

Pal'li-ā'tion, *n.* Extenuation.

Pal'li-a-tive, *n.* That which extenuates. — *a.* Mitigating.

Pal'lid, *a.* Pale; wan.

Palm (päm), *n.* A tree; a measure equal to three or four inches; inner part of the hand. — *v. t.* To conceal in the hand; to impose upon.

Palm'a-ry, *a.* Worthy of the palm; chief; principal.

Palm'ā-ted, *a.* Like the hand with the fingers spread; web-footed.

Palm'er (päm'er), *n.* A pilgrim from the Holy Land, who bore a branch of palm.

Pal-mĕt'to (*pl.* Pal-mĕt'tōs, 140), *n.* A kind of palm-tree.

Pal'mi-pĕd, *n.* A bird with webbed feet.

Pal'mis-try, *n.* Art of telling fortunes by examining the palm of the hand.

Palm'y (päm'ў), *a.* Flourishing; prosperous.

Pal'pa-bil'i-ty, } *n.* Quality
Pal'pa-ble-ness, } of being palpable.

Pal'pa-ble, *a.* Capable of being felt. [obviously.

Pal'pa-bly, *adv.* Plainly;

Pal'pi-tāte, *v. i.* To throb or beat, as the heart; to flutter.

Pal'pi-tā'tion, *n.* A beating or fluttering, as of the heart.

Pal'sied (pawl'zid), *a.* Having the palsy; paralytic.

Pal'sy, *n.* [Contracted from *paralysis.*] Loss of the power of voluntary muscular motion; paralysis. — *v. t.* To strike with palsy; to paralyze.

Pal'ter, *v. i.* To act insincerely; to trifle.

Pal'tri-ness, *n.* Meanness.

Pal'try, *a.* Mean; pitiful; insignificant. [full.

Pām'per, *v. t.* To feed to the

Pām'phlet, *n.* Sheets stitched but not bound.

Pām'phlet-eer', *n.* One who writes pamphlets.

Pan, *n.* A broad, shallow vessel; part of a gun-lock; hard stratum of earth below the soil. [remedy.

Pan'a-cē'a, *n.* A universal

Pan'cāke, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan or baked on an iron plate or griddle.

Pan'cre-as, *n.* A soft gland of the body; the sweetbread.

Pan'cre-at'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.

Pan'dect, *n.* A treatise containing the whole of any science.

Pan'de-mō'ni-um, *n.* The council-hall of evil spirits.

Pan'der, *n.* A pimp; a procurer; one who ministers to the evil passions of another. — *v. i.* To act as agent for the lusts or passions of others.

Pane, *n.* A square of glass.

Pan'e-ġyr'ic, *n.* A laudatory speech; encomium. — *a.* Containing praise or eulogy.

Pan'e-ġyr'ist, *n.* A eulogist.

Pan'e-ġy-rīze (153). *v. t.* To praise highly; to eulogize.

Pan'el, *n.* A compartment, as of a door; jury roll. — *v. t.* (130). To form with panels; to form, as a list of jurors.

Pang, *n.* Momentary agony.

Pan'ic (127), *n.* Sudden fright without good cause. — *a.* Extreme or sudden and causeless.

Pan'nier (păn'yer), *n.* A wicker-basket to be carried on horses.

Pan'o-ply, *n.* Armor covering the whole body.

Pan'o-rā'mà, or Pan'o-rā'ma, *n.* [Gr. *pas, pan*, all, and *korama*, a view.] Complete view; a large or continuous picture.

Pan'o-răm'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a panorama.

Pan'sy, *n.* A plant and flower; the garden violet.

Pant, *v. i.* To breathe rapidly; to gasp. — *n.* A rapid breathing; a gasp.

Pan'ta-grāph, *n.* See *Pantograph.* [drawers.

Pan'ta-lĕts', *n. pl.* Loose

Pan'ta-lōons', *n. pl.* A kind of trowsers.

Pan'the-ism, *n.* The doctrine that the universe is God.

Pan'the-ist, *n.* One who believes in pantheism.

Păn'the-ĭst'ĭc, *a.* Relating to pantheism.

Pan-thĕ'on, or Păn'the-on, *n.* A temple dedicated to all the deities. [animal.

Păn'ther, *n.* A ferocious feline

Păn'tile, *n.* A curved or hollowed tile. [pel.

Pan-tŏ'fle (-tōō'fl), *n.* A slip-

Păn'to-grăph, *n.* An instrument to copy any drawing.

Pan-tŏg'ra-phy, *n.* General description; entire view.

Păn'to-mīme, *n.* A representation in dumb show.

Păn'to-mīm'ĭc, } *a.* Repre-
Păn'to-mīm'ĭc-al, } senting characters and actions by dumb show.

Păn'try, *n.* A store-room or closet for provisions.

Păp, *n.* A nipple; soft food.

Pa-pä', *n.* Father; — a word used by children.

Pā'pa-cy, *n.* Office and dignity of the Pope; popedom.

Pā'pal, *a.* Belonging to the Pope; popish.

Pa-pāv'er-oŭs, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the poppy.

Pa-pa̤w', *n.* A tree and its sweet edible fruit.

Pā'per, *n.* A substance for writing or printing on. — *v. t.* To cover with paper.

†Papier-maché (păp'yā-mā'shā), *n.* [Fr.] A hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper.

Pa-pĭl'ĭo-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* Resembling a butterfly.

Păp'il-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, nipples.

Pā'pist, *n.* One who adheres to the Roman Catholic religion and the papal authority.

Pa-pĭst'ĭc, } *a.* Pertaining
Pa-pĭst'ĭc-al, } to popery; popish. [babe.

Pap-poose', *n.* An Indian

Păp'poŭs, *a.* Downy.

Păp'py, *a.* Like pap; succulent; soft.

Pa-pȳ'rus, *n.* An Egyptian plant, and a kind of paper made from it.

Păr, *n.* State of equality; equality of nominal and actual value.

Păr'a-ble, *n.* A moral fable.

Pa-răb'o-la, *n.* One of the conic sections.

Păr'a-bŏl'ĭc, } *a.*
Păr'a-bŏl'ĭc-al, }
Expressed by parable, or similitude.

Păr'a-chūte (-shōōt, 107), *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall.] A contrivance resembling an umbrella, to prevent rapidity of descent in a balloon.

Parabola.

Păr'a-clēte, *n.* A comforter; an intercessor; the Holy Spirit.

Pa-rāde', *n.* A pompous exhibition; military display. — SYN. Ostentation. — *v. i.* To assemble or go about, as troops. — *v. t.* To display; to show off.

Păr'a-dĭgm (-dĭm), *n.* An example of a word declined or conjugated, &c.

Păr'a-dīse, *n.* The garden of Eden; a place of bliss.

Păr'a-di-sī'ac-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, paradise.

Păr'a-dŏx (140), *n.* A tenet seemingly absurd, yet true.

Păr'a-dŏx'ĭc-al, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox.

†Păr'a-gō'ge, *n.* [Gr.] Addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.

Păr'a-gŏg'ĭc, } *a.* Length-
Păr'a-gŏg'ĭc-al, } ening a word by adding a syllable or letter.

Păr'a-gon, *n.* Pattern of superior excellence.

Păr'a-grăph, *n.* A distinct part of a discourse; the character ¶; a brief notice.

Păr'al-lăx'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to a parallax.

Păr'al-lăx, *n.* Apparent change of place in a heavenly body as viewed from different points.

Păr'al-lel, *a.* Equally distant in all parts; ——— like; similar. — (130), *n.* A line equally distant from another at all points; resemblance; comparison. — *v. t.* (8) To equal; to compare.

Parallels.

Păr'al-lel-ĭsm, *n.* State of being parallel.

Păr'al-lĕl'o-grăm, *n.* A right-lined figure of four sides, whose opposite sides are equal and parallel.

Parallelogram.

Păr'al-lĕl'o-pī'ped, *n.* A regular solid, the faces of which are six parallelograms.

Parallelopiped.

Pa-răl'o-gĭsm, } *n.* False reasoning.
Pa-răl'o-gy, }

Pa-răl'y-sĭs, *n.* Palsy; loss of voluntary motion.

Păr'a-lȳt'ĭc, *a.* Affected with paralysis or palsy. — *n.* One affected with palsy.

Păr'a-lȳze (153), *v. t.* To strike with paralysis or palsy; to destroy action in.

Păr'a-mount, *a.* Chief; superior to all others.

Păr'a-mour (-mōor), *n.* A kept mistress; a concubine.

Păr'a-nȳmph, *n.* A brideman.

Păr'a-pet, *n.* A wall for defense; a breast-work.

Păr'a-pher-nā'li-à, *n. pl.* Apparel and ornaments; trappings.

Păr'a-phrāse, *n.* A copious explanation or re-statement. — *v. t.* To explain or interpret amply. [terprets.

Păr'a-phrāst, *n.* One who in-

Păr'a-phrāst'ĭc, *a.* Ample in explanation; not literal.

Păr'a-plē'gy, *n.* Paralysis of the lower half of the body.

†Păr'a-se-lē'ne, *n.* (*pl.* Păr'a-se-lē'næ.) A luminous circle around the moon.

Păr'a-sīte, *n.* A hanger-on; a plant growing on another. — SYN. Sycophant.

Păr'a-sĭt'ĭc, } *a.* Having
Păr'a-sĭt'ĭc-al, } the qualities of a parasite.

Păr'a-sōl', *n.* A small umbrella used as a screen from the sun.

Păr'boil, *v. t.* To boil partly.

Păr'çel (*colloq.* pär'sl), *n.* [Fr. *parcelle*, dim. of *part*, a part.] A small bundle; a portion; a package. — *v. t.* (130) To divide and distribute by portions; to apportion.

Păr'çe-na-ry, *n.* Co-heirship.

Păr'çe-ner, *n.* A joint heir; coparcener.

Părch, *v.* To burn the surface; to scorch.

Părch'ment, *n.* Skin of a sheep or goat dressed for writing on.

Pärd, *n.* The leopard; any spotted beast.

Păr'don (pär'dn), *n.* Forgiveness; remission of penalty. — *v. t.* To forgive; to excuse.

Păr'don-a-ble, *a.* Admitting of pardon; excusable.

Păr'don-a-bly, *adv.* So as to admit of pardon.

Pâre, *v. t.* To cut or shave off the surface of; to diminish gradually.

Păr'e-gŏr'ĭc, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain.

Pâr'ent (3), *n.* A father or mother. [traction.
Pâr'ent-ağe, *n.* Birth; ex-
Pa-rĕnt'al, *a.* Like a parent; tender; affectionate.
Pa-rĕn'the-sīs, *n.* [Gr., fr. *parentithenai*, to insert.] A sentence or a part of one included in curved lines, thus ( ); the curved lines themselves.
Pâr'en-thĕt'ic, } *a.* In-
Pâr'en-thĕt'ic-al, } cluded in a parenthesis.
Pâr'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pares.
Pâr'ğet (pär'jet), *n.* Plaster for covering walls, &c. — *v. t.* To plaster.
†Pâr-hĕl'ion (-hĕl'yun), *n.* (*pl.* Pâr-hĕl'ia.) A mock sun or meteor.
Pâ'ri-ah, or Pā'ri-ah, *n.* The lowest caste in Hindostan; an outcast.
Pa-rī'e-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a wall or building.
Pâr'ing, *n.* A thin strip cut off.
Pâr'ish, *n.* A religious society, or the precinct of one. — *a.* Belonging to a parish.
Pa-rĭsh'ion-er (-rĭsh'un-), *n.* One belonging to a parish.
Pâr'i-syl-lăb'ic, *a.* Having the same number of syllables.
Pâr'i-ty, *n.* Equality of number, likeness, quantity, &c.
Pärk, *n.* A piece of inclosed ground kept for game, or for recreation, &c.; a place for artillery. — *v. t.* To inclose in a park.
Pär'lanҫe, *n.* Talk; form of speech; conversation.
Pär'ley, *n.* Conference; mutual discourse. — *v. i.* To treat by word of mouth; to discuss orally.
Pär'lia-ment (pär'lĭ-), *n.* The supreme legislative assembly of Great Britain, &c.
Pär'lia-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to parliament; according to legislative usages.
Pär'lor (155), *n.* A room for receiving company, &c.
Pa-ro'chi-al, *a.* Belonging to a parish.
Pâr'o-dĭst, *n.* One who writes a parody.
Pâr'o-dy, *n.* A ludicrous adaptation of a poem. — *v. t.* To apply differently; to give a burlesque imitation of.
Pa-rōl', } *n.* Word of mouth;
Pa-rōle', } a verbal promise. — *a.* Oral; verbal.
Pâr'o-nym, } *n.* A paron-
Pâr'o-nyme, } mous word.
Pa-rŏn'y-mous, *a.* Sounding alike, but of different meaning and spelling.
Pâr'o-quĕt (-kĕt), *n.* A small kind of parrot.
Pa-rŏt'id, *a.* Pertaining to certain glands near the ears.
Pâr'ox-ysm, *n.* A violent fit of pain.
Par-quet' (-kā' or -kĕt'), *n.* Lower floor of a theater.
Pär'quet-ry (-ket-), *n.* Cabinet work of wood inlaid with figures.
Pâr'ri-ğī'dal, *a.* Relating to, or committing, parricide.
Pâr'ri-ğīde, *n.* One who murders his parent.
Pâr'rot, *n.* A tropical bird of brilliant plumage.
Pâr'ry, *v. t.* To ward off.
Pârse, *v. t.* To analyze and describe grammatically.
Pär'si-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Frugal; sparing; penurious.
Pär'si-mō'ni-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Sparingly; frugally.
Pär'si-mo-ny, *n.* Frugality; niggardliness.
Pärs'ley, *n.* A plant used in cookery. [root.
Pärs'nip, *n.* A plant and its
Pär'son (pär'sn), *n.* The clergyman of a parish.
Pär'son-ağe, *n.* House of the minister of a parish.
Pärt, *n.* A portion; division; share; side. — *v. t.* or *i.* To divide; to share; to separate; to quit.
Par-tāke', *v. t.* To have a part of.
Par-tāk'er, *n.* One who shares.
Par-tĕrre' (par-târ'), *n.* An ornamental plot of ground.
Pär'tial, *a.* Affecting or including a part only; not general; biased.
Pär'ti-ăl'i-ty (-shī-ăl'ĭ-), *n.* Undue bias or fondness.
Pär'tial-ly, *adv.* In part only; with undue bias.
Pärt'i-ble, *a.* Divisible.
Par-tĭç'i-pant, *a.* Sharing; partaking. — *n.* A partaker.
Par-tĭç'i-pāte, *v. t.* To partake; to share.
Par-tĭç'i-pā'tion, *n.* A sharing: distribution.
Par-tĭç'i-pā'tor, *n.* One who partakes with another.
Pär'ti-çĭp'i-al, *a.* Having the nature of, or formed from, a participle.
Pär'ti-çi-ple, *n.* A word partaking of the properties of a noun and a verb.
Pär'ti-ele, *n.* A minute portion of matter; an atom.
Par-tie'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a single person or thing; minute; exact; peculiar. — *n.* A single point or circumstance.
Par-tie'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Something peculiar; exactness.
Par-tie'u-lar-ize (153), *v. t.* To mention in particulars.
Par-tie'u-lar-ly, *adv.* Distinctly; singly; especially.
Pär'ti-sān', *n.* An adherent to a party or faction. — SYN. Follower; disciple.
Par-ti'tion (-tish'un), *n.* Separation; that which separates. — *v. t.* To divide into parts.
Pärt'i-tīve, *a.* Distributive.
Pärt'ly, *adv.* In part.
Pärt'ner, *n.* An associate in business; a sharer; companion, as in a dance.
Pärt'ner-shĭp, *n.* Union or joint interest in business.
Par-tŏok', *imp.* of *Partake.*
Pär'tridğe (140), *n.* A name given to different birds.
Par-tū'ri-ent, *a.* Giving birth to young.
Pär'tu-ri'tion (-rĭsh'un), *n.* Act of giving birth.
Pär'ty (141), *n.* A number of persons united by some tie; a select assembly; one of two litigants.
Pär'ty-eŏl'ored, *a.* Variegated; of various colors.
Pär'ty-wąll, *n.* A wall that separates two buildings.
Pâs'ehal, *a.* Pertaining to the passover.
Pa-shą', or Pä'shȧ, *n.* A Turkish viceroy or governor.
Pa-shä'lie, *a.* Jurisdiction of a pasha.
Pâs'quin-ăde' (-kwin-), *n.* A satirical writing; a lampoon. — *v. t.* To satirize.
Pass (5, 124), *v. t.* To go beyond; to spend; to omit; to enact. — *v. i.* To go; to move; to circulate; to be current. — *n.* A passage; license to pass; a thrust.
Pâss'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being passed; tolerable.
Pâss'a-bly, *adv.* Tolerably.
Pâs'sağe, *n.* Act of passing; journey; way: course; hall; incident; portion of a book; enactment.
Pâss'-bŏok, *n.* A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit and then

passes or sends it to the purchaser.

Pas'sen-ger, *n.* A traveler on foot or by some public conveyance.

Pas'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of receiving impressions.

Pas'si-ble, *a.* Susceptible of impressions.

†**Pas'sim**, *adv.* Every where.

Pass'ing, *n.* Act of going by.

Pass'ing-bell, *n.* A bell that rings at death or interment.

Pas'sion (pash'un, 89), *n.* That which is suffered; any strong emotion. — SYN. Feeling; emotion. [cited.

Pas'sion-ate, *a.* Easily ex-

Pas'sion-ate-ly, *adv.* With passion; ardently.

Pas'sion-flow'er, *n.* A flower and the plant that bears it. [excited.

Pas'sion-less, *a.* Not easily

Pas'sion-week (pash'un-), *n.* The week preceding Easter.

Pas'sive, *a.* Receiving impressions; not active; unresisting. [sive manner.

Pas'sive-ly, *adv.* In a pas-

Pas'sive-ness, } *n.* Quality

Pas-siv'i-ty, } of being passive.

Pass'o-ver, *n.* A feast of the Jews. See *Exod.* xii.

Pass'pōrt, *n.* A permission to travel; a safe conduct.

Pass'word (-wûrd), *n.* A word to be given before one can pass; a watch-word.

Past, *prep.* Beyond. — *n.* Time that has gone by. — *a.* Elapsed; ended.

Paste (54), *n.* An adhesive mixture, esp. of flour and water; an imitation of precious stones. — *v. t.* To unite or cement with paste.

Paste'bōard, *n.* A species of thick paper.

Pas'tern, *n.* Part of a horse's leg next to the hoof.

Pas-tille' (-teel'), *n.* A small cone made of perfumed paste for burning.

Pas'tīme (139), *n.* Diversion; amusement; sport.

Pas'tor, *n.* A shepherd; minister of a church.

Pas'tor-al, *a.* Rural; relating to a pastor. — *n.* A poem describing rural life.

Pas'tor-ate, } *n.* The office

Pas'tor-ship, } of a pastor.

Pās'try, *n.* Pies, tarts, cake, and the like.

Past'ūr-age, *n.* Lands grazed by cattle; grass for cattle.

Past'ūre, *n.* Land for grazing. — *v. t.* or *i.* To graze.

Pās'ty, *a.* Like paste or dough. — *n.* A pie made of paste.

Pat, *a.* Fit; exactly suitable. — *n.* A light blow.

Patch (140), *n.* A piece of cloth used in mending; plot. — *v. t.* To put a patch on; to repair clumsily.

Patch'work (-wûrk), *n.* Bits of cloth sewed together; bungling work.

Pate, *n.* The head; skin of a calf's head.

Pat'en (55), *n.* A small plate used at the eucharist.

Pā'tent, or **Pat'ent**, *n.* A grant of an exclusive right to an invention. — *v. t.* To make a public grant of.

Pā'tent, or **Pat'ent**, *a.* Open; public; manifest.

Pā'tent-ee', or **Pat'ent-ee'**, *n.* One to whom a patent is granted.

Pa-tēr'nal, *a.* Fatherly; hereditary.

Pa-tēr'ni-ty, *n.* Relation of a father to his offspring; fatherhood. [prayer.

†**Pā'ter-nōs'ter**, *n.* The Lord's

Path (96 *n.* (*pl.* **Paths**), *n.* [A.-S. *pāth*, *padh*, Skr. *patha*, fr. *path*, to go.] A way trod by man or beast; course of action or life. — SYN. Road; route; passage; track.

Pa-thēt'ic, *a.* Affecting or moving the tender emotions.

Pa-thēt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a pathetic manner.

Path'less, *a.* Having no path.

Path'o-lōg'ic, } *a.* Pertain-

Path'o-lōg'ic-al, } ing to pathology.

Pa-thŏl'o-gist, *n.* One who treats of pathology.

Pa-thŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of diseases.

Pā'thŏs, *n.* That which awakens tender emotions.

Path'wāy, *n.* A path conducting to any point.

Pā'tience, *n.* Power of suffering without complaint; perseverance; resignation.

Pā'tient, *a.* Enduring without complaint. — *n.* A sick person.

Pā'tient-ly, *adv.* Without complaint; with resignation.

Pā'tri-arch, *n.* The head of a family or church.

Pā'tri-ärch'al, *a.* Pertaining to a patriarch.

Pā'tri-ärch'ate, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

Pa-trī'cian (-trĭsh'an), *a.* Of noble family. — *n.* A nobleman. [by inheritance.

Pāt'ri-mō'ni-al, *a.* Possessed

Pāt'ri-mo-ny, *n.* An estate derived by inheritance.

Pā'tri-ot, *n.* One who loves his country. [one's country.

Pā'tri-ŏt'ic, *a.* Having love to

Pā'tri-ŏt-ĭsm, *n.* Love of one's country.

Pa-trĭs'tic. *a.* Relating to the ancient Christian fathers.

Pa-trōl', *n.* The guard that goes round camp or a garrison at night. — *v. i.* To go round, as a sentry. — *v. t.* To pass round, as a sentry.

Pā'tron, *n.* One who countenances or protects. — SYN. Advocate; benefactor.

Pāt'ron-age (153), *n.* Special countenance or support; aid.

Pāt'ron-al, *a.* Protecting; favoring. [tron.

Pā'tron-ess, *n.* A female pa-

Pāt'ron-īze (153), *v. t.* To act the patron to. — SYN. To support; favor; aid; defend; uphold.

Pāt'ro-nўm'ic, *n.* A name derived from an ancestor.

Pāt'ten, *n.* The base of a column; a kind of wooden shoe standing on an iron ring.

Pāt'ter, *v. i.* [A frequentative form of *pat*, to strike gently.] To strike, as drops of rain.

Pāt'tern, *n.* A model for imitation. — *v. i.* To copy.

Pāt'ty, *n.* A little pie.

Pau'ci-ty, *n.* Smallness of number or quantity.

Paunch, or **Pâunch**, *n.* The belly.

Pau'per, *n.* A poor person; one who receives alms.

Pau'per-ĭsm, *n.* State of being a pauper; indigence.

Pause, *n.* A stop; cessation; suspense. — *v. i.* To stop; to cease; to wait.

Pāve, *v. t.* To lay with stone or brick. [stone or brick.

Pāve'ment, *n.* A floor of

Pāv'er, } *n.* One who lays

Pāv'ier, } stones for a pavement; one who paves.

Pa-vĭl'ion (-vĭl'yun), *n.* A tent; a kind of building or turret.

Paw, *n.* The foot of a beast. — *v. i.* or *t.* To scrape or strike with the foot.

Pawl, *n.* A catch, to check the backward revolution of a wheel or windlass, &c.

Pawn, *n.* A pledge deposited. — *v. t.* To leave as security.

Pąwn'brō-ker, *n.* One who lends money on pledge.

Pāy (136), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAID.] To discharge, as a debt or duty; to reward; to rub over, as with tar, &c. — *v. i.* To be remunerative. — *n.* Payment; reward.

Pāy'a-ble, *a.* Justly due.

Pāy'-dāy, *n.* A day of reckoning.

Pāy-ee', *n.* One to whom a note is made payable.

Pāy'er, *n.* One who pays.

Pāy'-mās'ter, *n.* An officer who makes payment.

Pāy'ment, *n.* Act of paying; what is paid, esp. money.

Pēa, *n.* (*pl.* Pēas, Pēase, 145.) A plant and its fruit, used for food.

Pēace, *n.* Quiet; repose; freedom from war or disturbance.

Pēace'a-ble (133), *a.* Disposed to peace; quiet.

Pēace'a-bly, *adv.* Quietly.

Pēace'ful (133), *a.* Quiet in mind; undisturbed; calm.

Pēace'ful-ly, *adv.* Quietly.

Pēace'ful-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being peaceful.

Pēace'-māk'er, *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties at variance.

Pēace'-ŏf'fi-cer, *n.* A civil officer; a constable.

Pēach (140), *n.* A delicious stone-fruit. [fowl.

Pēa'cŏck, *n.* A beautiful

Pēa'hen, *n.* Female of the peacock.

Pēa'-jăck'et, *n.* A thick woolen jacket. [a point.

Pēak, *n.* The top of a hill;

Pēal, *n.* A loud sound or succession of sounds. — *v. i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds. [a pæan.

Pē'an, *n.* A triumphal song;

Peār, *n.* A tree and its fruit.

Pēarl, *n.* A beautiful white substance found in the oyster. — *v. t.* To adorn with pearls.

Pēarl'ash, *n.* Refined potash.

Pēarl'y, *a.* Like pearl.

Pēas'ant, *n.* One who lives by rural labor. [rustics.

Pēas'ant-ry, *n.* Peasants;

Pēase, *n. pl.* Peas collectively.

Pēat (126), *n.* A species of turf, often used for fuel.

Pēat'-mŏss, *n.* A fen producing peat. [stone.

Pēb'ble, *n.* A small roundish

Pēb'bly, *a.* Full of pebbles.

Pe-căn', *n.* A tree and its nut.

Pēc'ca-bīl'i-ty, *n.* Liability to sin.

Pēc'ca-ble, *a.* Liable to sin.

Pēc'ca-dīl'lo (140), *n.* A slight fault; a petty offense.

Pēc'cant, *a.* Criminal; faulty.

Pēck, *n.* Fourth of a bushel. — *v. t.* To strike with the beak or something pointed.

Pēc'ti-nal, } *a.* Like a
Pēc'ti-nate, } comb.

Pēc'to-ral, *a.* Belonging to the breast. — *n.* A breast-plate; a medicine for the breast.

Pēc'u-lāte, *v. i.* To steal public moneys intrusted to one.

Pēc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of peculating; embezzlement.

Pēc'u-lā'tor, *n.* A robber of the public property.

Pe-cūl'iar, *a.* Appropriate; singular; special.

Pe-cūl'iăr'i-ty (-yăr'i-), *n.* Singularity.

Pe-cūl'iar-ly, *adv.* In a peculiar manner; particularly.

Pe-cūn'ia-ry (-kūn'ya-), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, money.

Pĕd'a-gŏg'ic, } *a.* Suiting,
Pĕd'a-gŏg'ic-al, } or pertaining to, a pedagogue.

Pĕd'a-gŏg-ĭşm, *n.* Business or character of a pedagogue.

Pĕd'a-gŏgue, *n.* [Gr. *paidagōgos*, fr. *pais*, a boy, and *agein*, to lead.] A schoolmaster.

Pē'dal, *a.* Relating to the foot.

Pĕd'al, *n.* The foot-key of an organ or piano-forte.

Pĕd'ant, *n.* One who makes a display of learning.

Pe-dănt'ie, *a.* Displaying pedantry. [learning.

Pĕd'ant-ry, *n.* Ostentation of

Pĕd'dle, *v. i.* To travel and retail goods.

Pĕd'dler, *n.* A traveling trader in small wares.

Pĕd'dler-y, *n.* Small wares sold by a peddler.

Pĕd'es-tal, *n.* The base of a column, statue, or the like.

Pe-dĕs'tri-an, *a.* Going or performed on foot. — *n.* One who goes on foot.

Pe-dĕs'tri-an-ĭşm, *n.* Act of walking, and going on foot.

Pĕd'i-gree, *n.* Genealogy; lineage; account of descent.

Pĕd'i-ment, *n.* An ornamental crowning of a door, window, &c. [of infants.

Pĕ'do-băp'tĭşm, *n.* Baptism

Pē'do-băp'tĭst, *n.* One who holds to infant baptism.

Pe-dūn'cle (-dŭnk'l), *n.* Stem of a flower and of the fruit of a plant. [a peduncle.

Pe-dūn'cu-lar, *a.* Relating to

Peel (130), *v. t.* To strip of skin or rind; to flay; to plunder. — *v. i.* To come off, as the skin. — *n.* Rind; bark; a large fire shovel.

Peep, *n.* Sly look; first appearance; cry of chickens. — *v. i.* To look slyly; to begin to appear; to cry as a chicken.

Peer, *n.* [From Lat. *par*, equal.] An equal; a nobleman. — *v. i.* To come in sight; to look curiously.

Peer'aġe (86), *n.* Rank or dignity of a peer; body of peers.

Peer'ess, *n.* Wife of a peer.

Peer'less, *a.* Without an equal; unequaled.

Pee'vish, *a.* Easily vexed. — SYN. Cross; testy; irritable; captious; fretful.

Pee'vish-ly, *adv.* In a peevish manner. [ness.

Pee'vish-ness, *n.* Fretful-

Pĕg, *n.* A small wooden pin. — *v. t.* (129). To fasten with a peg or pin. [*sense.*

Pēlf, *n.* Money; — *in an odious*

Pĕl'i-can, *n.* A large web-footed water-fowl.

Pe-lisse' (-leess'), *n.* A silk habit for a female.

Pĕll (123), *n.* A skin; a hide.

Pĕl'let, *n* A little ball.

Pĕl'li-cle, *n.* A thin external skin; film.

Pĕll-mĕll', *adv.* Confusedly.

Pel-lū'cid, *a.* Admitting the passage of light; translucent.

Pĕlt, *n.* A raw or undressed hide. — *v. i.* To strike with pellets or missiles.

Pĕlt'ry, *n.* Furs.

†Pĕl'vis, *n.* The open, bony structure at the lower extremity of the body, which supports and contains the intestines, &c.

Pĕm'mi-can, *n.* Meat dried, pounded, and mixed with melted fat and dried fruit.

Pĕn, *n.* Instrument for writing; a writer; a small inclosure for beasts. — *v. t.* To write; to confine.

Pē'nal, *a.* Denouncing or incurring punishment.

Pēn'al-ty, *n.* Punishment attached to the commission of a crime.

Pēn'ançe, *n.* Suffering or pain inflicted or self-imposed for sin; punishment.

Pēnçe, *n.*; *pl.* of *Penny.*

†Penchant (pŏng/shŏng′), *n.* Inclination; decided taste.

Pĕn′çil, *n.* A small brush used by painters; an instrument of black lead, colored chalk, or the like, for writing and drawing. — *v. t.* (130) To draw or paint.

Pĕnd′ant, *n.* A hanging appendage; a pennant.

Pĕnd′en-çy, *n.* Suspense; delay of decision.

Pĕnd′ent, *a.* Hanging; suspended; pendulous.

Pĕnd′ing, *a.* Remaining undecided; in suspense.

Pĕnd′u-lous, *a.* Swinging.

Pĕnd′u-lum, *n.* A body suspended and vibrating.

Pĕn′e-tra-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being penetrable.

Pĕn′e-tra-ble, *a.* Capable of being penetrated.

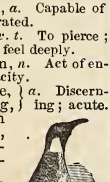
Pĕn′e-trāte, *v. t.* To pierce; to enter; to feel deeply.

Pĕn′e-trā′tion, *n.* Act of entering; sagacity.

Pĕn′e-trā′tive, *a.* Discerning.

Pĕn′e-trā′ting, } *ing; acute.

Pĕn′guin (-gwin, 79), *n.* A web-footed marine bird.



Penguin.

Pen-ĭn′su-lȧ (-sū- *or* -shu-), *n.* [Lat., from *pæne*, almost, and *insula*, an island.] Land nearly surrounded by water.

Pen-ĭn′su-lar (-sū- *or* -shu-), *a.* Having the form of a peninsula.

Pĕn′i-tençe, *n.* Sorrow of heart for sin; contrition.

Pĕn′i-tent, *a.* Suffering sorrow for sin. — *n.* One sorrowful for sin.

Pĕn′i-tĕn′tial, *a.* Pertaining to, or expressing, penitence.

Pĕn′i-tĕn′ti-a-ry (-shĭ-a-rў), *a.* Relating to penitence. — *n.* A house of correction; prison.

Pĕn′i-tent-ly, *adv.* With penitence.

Pĕn′knĭfe (pĕn′nĭf), *n.* (*pl.* Pĕn′knĭves, pen/ĭvz). A knife for pens.

Pĕn′man (143), *n.* One who writes a good hand; an author.

Pĕn′man-shĭp, *n.* Manner of writing; use of the pen.

Pĕn′nant, } *n.* A small flag or

Pĕn′non, } streamer.

Pĕn′nate, *a.* Winged.

Pĕn′ni-less (135), *a.* Having no money.

Pĕn′ny, *n.* (*pl.* Pĕn′nies, Pençe, 145, 147.) Twelfth of a shilling, equal to four farthings, or about two cents.

Pĕn′ny-a-lĭn′er, *n.* One who writes for a public journal at so much a line; hence, a worthless scribbler.

Pĕn′ny-pŏst, *n.* One who carries letters for a small sum.

Pĕn′ny-roy′al, *n.* An aromatic herb.

Pĕn′ny-weight (-wāt), *n.* A troy weight of 24 grains.

Pĕn′ny-wĭse, *a.* Saving small sums at the risk of losing larger ones.

Pĕn′ny-worth (-wûrth), *n.* As much as is bought for a penny; a bit.

Pĕn′sĭle, *a.* Hanging.

Pĕn′sion, *n.* [Lat. *pensis*, payment.] A settled yearly allowance by government. — *v. t.* To grant a pension or annual allowance to.

Pĕn′sion-a-ry, *a.* Receiving, or consisting of, a pension.

Pĕn′sion-er, *n.* One who receives a pension; a student who pays for his commons himself.

Pĕn′sĭve, *a.* Thoughtful; sad.

Pĕn′sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a pensive manner. [thoughtfulness.

Pĕn′sĭve-ness, *n.* Melancholy;

Pĕn′-stŏck, *n.* A place to confine water.

Pĕnt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Pen.* Closely confined.

Pĕn′ta-gon, *n.* A figure of five angles and five sides.



Pentagon.

Pen-tăg′o-nal, *a.* Having five angles.

Pĕn′ta-grăph, *n.* An instrument for copying figures in various sizes. [equal sides.

Pĕn′ta-hē′dral, *a.* Having five

Pĕn′ta-hē′dron, *n.* A figure having five equal sides.

Pen-tăm′e-ter, *n.* A poetic verse of five feet.

Pen-tăn′gu-lar, *a.* Having five angles.

Pĕn′ta-teŭch, *n.* First five books of the Old Testament.

Pĕn′te-cŏst, *n.* A Jewish festival fifty days after the Passover. [to Pentecost.

Pĕn′te-cŏs′tal, *a.* Pertaining

Pĕnt′-house, *n.* A shed sloping from the main building.

Pē′nŭlt, or Pe-nŭlt′, *n.* Last syllable but one.

Pe-nŭl′ti-mȧ, } *n.* The last

Pe-nŭl′ti-mate, } syllable but one of a word; penult.

Pe-nŭlt′i-mate, *a.* Of the last syllable but one.

Pe-nŭm′brȧ, *n.* A partial shade in an eclipse.

Pe-nŭ′ri-oŭs, *a.* Very parsimonious: niggardly.

Pe-nŭ′ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With parsimony.

Pe-nŭ′ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being penurious. [gence.

Pĕn′u-ry, *n.* Poverty; indi-

Pē′on, *n.* A debtor held as a slave till he works out his debt.

Pē′on-age, *n.* The servitude of a peon. [flower.

Pē′o-ny, *n.* A plant and its

Pēo′ple (pē′pl), *n.* A nation; persons generally; folks. — *v. t.* To stock with inhabitants; to populate.

Pĕp′per, *n.* A plant and its hot, pungent seed. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with pepper; to pelt.

Pĕp′per-cŏrn, *n.* The berry of the pepper plant.

Pĕp′per-mint, *n.* An aromatic and pungent plant.

Pĕp′per-y, *a.* Hot; pungent; fiery; irritable.

Pĕp′tic, *a.* Relating to, or promoting, digestion.

Pĕr′ad-vĕnt′ūre, *adv.* By chance; perhaps.

Per-ăm′bu-lāte, *v. t.* To walk round or over.

Per-ăm′bu-lā′tion, *n.* A passing or walking over.

Per-ăm′bu-lā′tor, *n.* One who perambulates; an instrument for measuring distances.

Per-çēiv′a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being perceived.

Per-çēive′, *v. t.* To feel; to observe; to discern.

Per-çĕnt′ȧge, *n.* Allowance or duty on a hundred.

Per-çĕp′ti-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being perceptible.

Per-çĕp′ti-ble, *a.* Capable of being perceived.

Per-çĕp′ti-bly, *adv.* So as to be perceived.

Per-çĕp′tion, *n.* Act or power of perceiving. — Syn. Idea; conception; sentiment; sensation; observation.

Per-çĕp′tĭve, *a.* Able to perceive.

Pĕrch, *n.* A kind of fish; a pole; a roost; a rod. — *v. i.* To light; to roost.

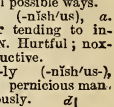
Per-chançe′, *adv.* Perhaps.

Per-çĭp'i-ent, *a.* Having the faculty of perception.
Pĕr'eo-lāte, *v. i.* or *t.* To strain through; to filter.
Pĕr'eo-lā'tion, *n.* A passing through small interstices; filtration.
Per cŭs'sion (-kŭsh'un), *n.* Act or effect of striking; vibratory shock; a stroke.
Per-eŭ'tient (-shent), *a.* Striking, or having power to strike
Per-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* Ruin; loss of the soul.
Per-dū', *adv.* Lost; in a state of concealment.
Pĕr'e-gri-nā'tion, *n.* A traveling; a wandering
Per'emp-to-ri-ly, *adv.* Positively; absolutely.
Per'emp-to-ri-ness, *n.* Positiveness. [absolute.
Pĕr'emp-to-ry, *a.* Positive;
Per-ĕn'ni-al, *a.* Durable; lasting perpetually.
Per'fect, *a.* [Lat. *perfectus*, performed, finished.] Complete; finished; consummate.
Per'fect, or **Per-fĕct'** (112), *v. t.* To finish; to complete.
Per'fect-er, or **Per-fĕct'er**, *n.* One who perfects.
Per-fĕc'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being perfectible.
Per-fĕc'ti-ble, *a.* Capable of becoming, or of being made, perfect.
Per-fĕc'tion, *n.* State of being perfect; completeness.
Per-fĕct'ive, *a.* Conducive to perfection.
Per'fect-ly, *adv.* Completely.
Per-fĭd'i oŭs, *a.* False to trust; faithless; treacherous.
Per-fĭd'i-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a perfidious manner.
Per-fĭd'i-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being perfidious.
Per'fi-dy, *n.* Violation of faith. — SYN. Treachery; disloyalty; faithlessness.
Per'fo-rāte, *v. t.* To bore or pierce through.
Per'fo-rā'tion, *n.* Act of boring through; a hole bored.
Per'fo-rā'tor, *n.* An instrument that perforates.
Per-fôrçe', *adv.* Violently; of necessity.
Per-fôrm', *v. t.* To do; to execute thoroughly.
Per-fôrm'ançe, *n.* That which is done; composition; work.
Per-fôrm'er, *n.* One who performs, esp. on a musical instrument.
Per'fûme, or **Per-fûme'** (112), *n.* A sweet scent; fragrance.
Per-fûme', *v. t.* To scent.
Per-fûm'er-y, *n.* Perfumes in general.
Per-fûn'e-to-ry, *a.* Done to get rid of the duty; indifferent; negligent.
Per-hăps', *adv.* By chance.
Pĕ'rĭ (140), *n.* A kind of fairy.
†**Pĕr'i-cärd'i-um**, *n.* The membrane inclosing the heart.
Per'i-cärp, *n.* The ripened ovary of a plant.



a, *b*, drupe of peach; *c*, nut, filbert; *d*, strobile of pine; *e*, *f*, capsule of poppy; *g*, capsule of Aristolochia. Pericarps.

†**Pĕr'i-crā'ni-um**, *n.* The membrane that immediately invests the skull.
Per'i-gee, *n.* That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth.
†**Per'i-hĕl'ion** (*or* -hē'lĭ-un), *n.* The point in a planet's orbit nearest the sun.
Per'il (130), *n.* Danger; risk; hazard. — *v. t.* (130). To hazard.
Per'il-oŭs, *a.* Full of danger.
Pe-rĭm'e-ter, *n.* The outer boundary of a figure.
Pĕ'ri-od (107), *n.* A circuit; time of a revolution; series of years; epoch; era; age; end; a complete sentence; the point [.], used in writing and printing.
Pĕ'ri-ŏd'ic-al, *a.* Regularly returning. — *n.* A publication issued periodically.
Pĕ'ri-ŏd'ic-al-ly, *adv.* At stated periods.
Per'i-pa-tĕt'ic, *a.* Relating to the philosophy of Aristotle, who gave his instructions while walking.
Pe-rĭph'er-y, *n.* Circumference of a circle.
Pĕr'i-phrāse, *n.* A round- about mode of expression; a circuit of words; circumlocution.
†**Pe-rĭph'ra-sĭs**,
Per'i-phrăs'tic, *a.* Expressing or expressed in many words; circumlocutory.
Per'ip-neŭ'mo-ny, *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.
Per'ish, *v. i.* To decay; to die; to go to ruin.
Per'ish-a-ble, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay.
Per'i-stăl'tic, *a.* Contracting with a worm-like motion.
Per'i-stўle, *n.* A range of columns round an edifice.
Per'i-wig (130), *n.* A small wig. [shell-fish.
Per'i-wĭnk'le, *n.* A small
Per'jure, *v. t.* To make a false oath to.
Per'ju-rer, *n.* One who wilfully takes a false oath.
Per'ju-ry, *n.* The act of wilfully taking a false oath.
Pĕrk, *a.* Lively; pert.
Per'ma-nençe, *n.* Continuance; duration; fixedness.
Per'ma-nent, *a.* Durable; lasting; without change.
Per'ma-nent-ly, *adv.* With long continuance; durably.
Per'me-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being permeable.
Per'me-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being passed through.
Per'me-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *permeare*, *-atum*, from *per*, through, and *meare*, to go.] To pass through the interstices or pores of.
Per'me-ā'tion, *n.* The act of passing through pores.
Per-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* Proper to be permitted; allowable.
Per-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of permitting; formal consent; leave; liberty.
Per-mĭs'sive, *a.* Granting.
Per-mĭt', *v. t.* To give permission, or leave; to license.
Per'mit, or **Per-mĭt'** (112), *n.* A warrant in writing.
Per'mu-tā'tion, *n.* Arrangement of a given number of things in all possible ways.
Per-nĭ'cioŭs (-nĭsh'us), *a.* Injuring or tending to injure. — SYN. Hurtful; noxious; destructive.
Per-nĭ'cioŭs-ly (-nĭsh'us-ly), *adv.* In a pernicious manner; injuriously.
Pĕr'o-rā'tion, *n.* The closing part of an oration.
Pĕr'pen-dĭc'u-lar, *a.* Upright; meeting at right angles. — *n.* A



ad, Perpendicular.

line or plane at right angles to another.

Pĕr′pen-dĭc′u-lăr′i-ty, *n.* State of being perpendicular.

Pĕr′pen-dĭc′u-lar-ly, *adv.* At right angles.

Pĕr′pe-trāte, *v. t.* To do or commit; to perform.

Pĕr′pe-trā′tion, *n.* Commission of something wrong.

Pĕr′pe trā′tor, *n.* One who perpetrates.

Pĕr-pĕt′u-al, *a.* Never ceasing; everlasting.

Pĕr-pĕt′u-al-ly, *adv.* Unceasingly. [perpetual.

Pĕr-pĕt′u-āte, *v. t.* To make

Pĕr-pĕt′u-ā′tion, *n.* A rendering perpetual. [ration.

Pĕr′pe-tū′i-ty, *n.* Endless du-

Pĕr-plĕx′, *v. t.* To embarrass; to puzzle. [ing.

Pĕr-plĕx′ing, *a.* Embarrass-

Pĕr-plĕx′i-ty, *n.* State of intricacy; embarrassment.

Pĕr′qui-sīte, *n.* An extra allowance in money or other things. [made from pears.

Pĕr′ry, *n.* A kind of cider

Pĕr′se-cūte, *v. t.* To pursue with malignity; to harass.

Pĕr′se-cū′tion, *n.* Act of persecuting, or state of being persecuted. [persecutes.

Pĕr′se-cū′tor, *n.* One who

Pĕr′se-vĕr′ançe, *n.* A persisting in what is undertaken.

Pĕr′se-vĕre′, *v. i.* To persist.

Pĕr′se-vĕr′ing-ly, *adv.* With perseverance.

†Persiflage (pĕr′se/flăzh′), *n.* Frivolous or bantering talk.

Per-sĭm′mon, *n.* A tree and its fruit, found from New York southward.

Per-sĭst′, *v. i.* To persevere steadily and firmly.

Per-sĭst′ençe, *n.* Perseverance against opposition; steady pursuit.

Pĕr′son (per′sn), *n.* A living human being; one; outward appearance.

Pĕr′son-a-ble, *a.* Having a well-formed body.

Pĕr′son-a-ġe, *n.* A person of distinction.

Pĕr′son-al, *a.* Belonging to a person; peculiar; movable.

Pĕr′son-al′i-ty, *n.* Direct application to a person.

Pĕr′son-al-ly, *adv.* In person.

Pĕr′son-al-ty, *n.* Personal property or estate.

Pĕr′son-āte, *v. t.* To represent. [representing.

Pĕr′son-ā′tion, *n.* Act of

Per-sŏn′i-fi-cā′tion (107), *n.* A representation of inanimate things as living beings.

Per-sŏn′i-fy, *v. t.* To regard or treat as a person.

Per-spĕc′tĭve, *a.* Relating to vision. — *n.* Art of representing objects correctly on a plain surface.

Pĕr′spi-cā′cioŭs, *a.* Quick-sighted; discerning; keen.

Pĕr′spi-căç′i-ty, *n.* Acuteness of sight or discernment.

Pĕr′spi-cū′i-ty, *n.* Clearness.

Pĕr-spĭc′u-oŭs, *a.* Clear; especially in statement; plain.

Per-spĭr′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being perspired.

Pĕr′spi-rā′tion, *n.* Excretion through the pores; sweat.

Per-spīre′, *v.* To emit fluid matter through the pores; to sweat.

Per-suād′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being persuaded.

Per-suāde′, *v. t.* To influence by argument or entreaty.

Per-suā′si-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Capability of being persuaded.

Per-suā′si-ble (-swā′-), *a.* Capable of being persuaded.

Per-suā′sion, *n.* Act of persuading; creed; belief; opinion; reason.

Per-suā′sĭve, } *a.* Tending
Per-suā′so-ry, } to persuade.

Per-suā′sive-ly, *adv.* In a persuasive manner.

Per-suā′sive-ness, *n.* Quality of being persuasive.

Pĕrt, *a.* Smart; brisk; saucy.

Per-tāin′ (130), *v. i.* To belong; to relate to.

Pĕr′ti-nā′cioŭs, *a.* Holding firmly to any opinion or purpose. — SYN. Firm; constant; stubborn; obstinate.

Pĕr′ti-nā′cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a pertinacious manner.

Pĕr′ti-năç′i-ty, *n.* Obstinacy in adherence.

Pĕr′ti-nençe, } *n.* Fitness;
Pĕr′ti-nen-çy, } suitableness.

Pĕr′ti-nent, *a.* Appropriate to the case. — SYN. Relevant; apposite; appropriate; apt.

Pĕr′ti-nent-ly, *adv.* To the purpose; fitly.

Pĕrt′ly, *adv.* Smartly; saucily; impertinently.

Pĕrt′ness, *n.* Quality of being pert; sauciness.

Per-tûrb′, *v. t.* To disturb the mind of; to agitate.

Pĕr′tur-bā′tion, *n.* Disturbance of the mind or passions; disquiet. [of hair.

Pĕr′ụke, *n.* An artificial cap

Pe-rụ′sal, *n.* Act of perusing.

Pe-rụse′, *v. t.* To read with attention.

Per-vāde′, *v. t.* [Lat. *pervadere*, fr. *per*, through, and *vadere*, to go.] To pass through. [vading.

Per-vā′sion, *n.* Act of per-

Per-vā′sĭve, *a.* Tending, or having power, to pervade.

Per-vĕrse′, *a.* Obstinate in the wrong; froward.

Per-vĕrse′ly, *adv.* In a perverse manner.

Per-vĕrse′ness (132), *n.* Quality of being perverse.

Per-vĕr′sion, *n.* A diverting from the proper use.

Per-vĕr′si-ty (133), *n.* State of being perverse.

Per-vĕr′sive, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.

Per-vĕrt′, *v. t.* To turn from truth or from the right; to corrupt. [penetrated.

Pĕr′vi-oŭs, *a.* Capable of being

Pĕr′vi-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being pervious.

Pĕst, *n.* Plague; pestilence.

Pĕs′ter, *v. t.* To harass with little vexations; to annoy.

Pĕst′-house, *n.* A hospital for infectious diseases.

Pes-tĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* Pestilential; troublesome.

Pĕs′ti-lençe, *n.* Contagious distemper; plague.

Pĕs′ti-lent, *a.* Noxious to health, morals, society, &c.

Pĕs′ti-lĕn′tial, *a.* Containing, or tending to, the plague.

Pĕs′tle (pĕs′l), *n.* An instrument for pounding and breaking things in a mortar.

Pĕt, *n.* Fit of peevishness; any creature fondled or indulged. — *v. t.* (129) [*p. p.* PETTED.] To treat as a pet; to fondle. [leaf.

Pĕt′al, or Pē′tal, *n.* A flower-

Pĕt′al-oŭs, *a.* Having petals.

Pe-tărd′, *n.* A piece of ordnance for blowing up works.

Pĕt′i-ōle, *n.* Foot-stalk of a leaf. [tle; mean.

Pĕt′it (pĕt′y), *a.* Small; lit-

Pe-tĭ′tion (-tĭsh′un), *n.* Request; prayer. — *v. t.* To supplicate; to solicit.

Pe-tĭ′tion-a-ry (-tĭsh′un-), *a.* Coming with, or containing, a petition.

Pe-tĭ′tion-er (-tĭsh′un-), *n.* One who offers a petition.

†Petit-maitre (pĕt-mā′tr *or* pĕt′te-mā′tr), *n.* A dangler about ladies; fop; coxcomb.

Pĕt′rel, *n.* [A dim. of *Peter*;

prob. in allusion to Peter's walking on the sea.] A long-winged, web-footed sea-fowl.

Pe-trĕs'cençe, *n.* A changing into stone. [stone.

Pe-trĕs'cent, *a.* Becoming

Pĕt'ri-făc'tion, *n.* Conversion into stone.

Pĕt'ri-făct'ive, *a.* Having power to change into stony matter; petrific.

Pe-trĭf'ic, *a.* Having power to turn to stone.

Pĕt'ri-fȳ, *v. t.* To convert into stone or a stony substance. — *v. i.* To become stone.

Pe-trō'le-um, *n.* An inflammable, bituminous liquid exuding from the earth.

Pĕt'ti-cōat, *n.* A woman's under garment. [lawyer.

Pĕt'ti-fōg'ger, *n.* A petty

Pĕt'ti-fōg'ger-y, *n.* Mean business of a lawyer.

Pĕt'tish, *a.* Fretful; peevish

Pĕt'tish-ly, *adv.* Peevishly.

Pĕt'tish-ness, *n.* Fretfulness.

Pĕt'ti-tōes, *n. pl.* The toes or feet of a pig.

Pĕt'ty, *a.* Small; trifling.

Pĕt'u-lançe, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness. [ful; irritable.

Pĕt'u-lant, *a.* Peevish; fret-

Pĕt'u-lant-ly, *adv.* In a petulant manner.

Pew (pū), *n.* An inclosed seat in a church. [wing.

Pē'wit, *n.* A bird; the lap-

Pew'ter, *n.* A compound of tin and lead.

Phā'e-ton, *n.* An open four-wheeled carriage.

Phăl'anx, *n.* A compact body of soldiers; any firm combination of men.

Phăl'an-stĕr'y, *n.* The residence or the common stock of a community of Fourierites; the community itself.

Phăn'tasm, *n.* Mental image of a real or of an imaginary object; an optical illusion.

Phan-tăs'ma-gō'ri-à, *n.* Illusive images.

Phăn'tom, *n.* An apparition.

Phăr'i-sā'ic, } *a.* Like the
Phăr'i-sā'ic-al, } Pharisees; formal. [in religion.

Phăr'i-sā-ĭsm, *n.* Hypocrisy

Phăr'i-see, *n.* One of a Jewish sect strict in the externals of religion.

Phăr'ma-çeū'tic, *a.* Pertaining to pharmacy.

Phăr'ma-çeū'tics, *n. sing.* Science of preparing medicines.

Phăr'ma-co-pœ'ià, *n.* A book describing the preparations of medicines. [of medicines.

Phăr'ma-çy, *n.* Preparation

Phā'rŏs, *n.* A light-house.

Phăr'ynx (79), *n.* Cavity above the windpipe, and into which the nose and mouth open.

Phāse (130), *n.* Appearance.

†Phā'sis. *n.* (*pl.* Phā'sēs.) An appearance; a phase.

Phēas'ant, *n.* A gallinaceous bird found wild in Europe.

Phē'nix, *n.* A fabulous bird, thought to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

Phe-nŏm'e-nal, *a.* Relating to a phenomenon, or to phenomena.

Phe-nŏm'e-non, *n.* (*pl.* †Phenŏm'e-nà.) An appearance; any thing remarkable.

Phĭ'al, *n.* A glass vessel. — *v. t.* To put or keep in a phial.

Phĭl'an-thrŏp'ic, } *a.* Having
Phĭl'an-thrŏp'ic-al, } ing good will to mankind.

Phĭ-lăn'thro-pĭst, *n.* A person of general benevolence.

Phĭ-lăn'thro-py, *n.* The love of mankind at large.

Phĭl'har-mŏn'ic, *a.* Loving harmony or music.

Phĭ-lĭp'pic, *n.* Any invective discourse or declamation.

Phĭl'o-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to philology.

Phĭ-lŏl'o-ger, } *n.* One versed
Phĭ-lŏl'o-gĭst, } in philology.

Phĭ-lŏl'o-gy, *n.* The study of language, especially in a philosophical manner.

Phĭl'o-mel, *n.* The nightingale.

Phĭl'o-pē'nà, *n.* A forfeit of one friend to another, arising out of their partaking together of a double-kerneled almond.

Phĭ'lo-pro-ġĕn'i-tĭve-ness, *n.* The love of offspring.

Phĭ-lŏs'o-pher, *n.* One skilled in philosophy.

Phĭl'o-sŏph'ic, } *a.* Per-
Phĭl'o-sŏph'ic-al, } taining or according to philosophy; rational; cool.

Phĭl'o-sŏph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to philosophy; calmly; wisely; rationally.

Phĭ-lŏs'o-phize, *v. t.* To reason like a philosopher.

Phĭ-lŏs'o-phy, *n.* Knowledge of phenomena, as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws.

Phĭl'ter, *n.* A potion to excite love.

Phĭz, *n.* The face; visage.

Phle-bŏt'o-mĭst, *n.* One who lets blood with a lancet.

Phle-bŏt'o-my, *n.* Act or art of opening a vein.

Phlĕgm (flĕm), *n.* Cold animal fluid; mucus; sluggish ness; coldness; dullness.

Phleg-măt'ic, *a.* Abounding with phlegm; cold; dull.

Phlŏx, *n.* A flowering plant.

Phœ'nix, *n.* *See Phenix.*

Pho-nĕt'ic, *a.* Relating to the representation of sounds by characters.

Pho-nĕt'ics, *n. sing.* Science of the sounds of the human voice; phonology.

Phŏn'ic, *a.* Same as *Phonetic.*

Phŏn'ics, *n. sing.* Same as *Phonetics.*

Phŏn'o-grăph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or based upon, phonography.

Pho-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* A representation of sounds, each by its distinctive character.

Pho-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science of vocal elementary sounds.

Phŏs'pho-rĕsçe', *v. i.* To exhibit a phosphoric light.

Phŏs'pho-rĕs'çençe, *n.* A faint light without heat.

Phŏs'pho-rĕs'çent, *a.* Shining without heat.

Phos-phōr'ic, *a.* Obtained from phosphorus.

Phŏs'phor-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, phosphorus.

Phŏs'pho-rus, *n.* [Gr. *phosphoros*, lit. light-bringer.] A combustible substance exhibiting a faint light in the dark.

Phō'to-grăph, *n.* A picture obtained by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces.

Pho-tŏg'ra-phy (117), *n.* Art of producing pictures on chemically prepared paper by the agency of light.

Pho-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument to measure the relative intensities of light.

Phrāse, *n.* A sentence; mode of speech; style; diction. — *v. t.* To name or style.

Phrā'se-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Manner of expression.

Phre-nĕt'ic, *a.* Mad; frantic.

Phrēn'o-lŏġ'ic-al, *a.* Relating to phrenology.

Phre-nŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in phrenology.

Phre-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Science of the special functions of the parts of the brain.

Phrĕn'sy, *n.* Madness.

Phthĭs'ic (tĭz'ĭk, 97), *n.* Habitual difficulty of breathing.

Phthĭs'ic-al (tĭz'-), *a.* Breathing hard.

†Phthī'sis (thī'sis), *n.* Consumption of the lungs.

Phȳ-lăc'ter-y, *n.* A parchment with a passage of Scripture written on it.

Phȳs'ic (127), *n.* The art of healing; medicine. — *v. t.* To evacuate the bowels of.

Phȳs'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to nature; external; corporeal.

Phȳs'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to nature.

Phȳ-sĭ'cian (-zĭsh'an), *n.* One who practices physic; a doctor of medicine.

Phȳs'ics, *n. sing.* Science of nature or natural objects.

Phȳs'i-og-nŏm'ic, *a.* Relating to physiognomy.

Phȳs'i-ŏg'no-mist, *n.* One skilled in physiognomy.

Phȳs'i-ŏg'no-my, *n.* The art of discerning the character of the mind from the face.

Phȳs'i-o-lŏg'ic, } *a.* Per-
Phȳs'i-o-lŏg'ic-al, } taining to physiology.

Phȳs'i-ŏl'o-gist (117), *n.* One who is versed in physiology.

Phȳs'i-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of living beings.

Phȳ-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* Doctrine of plants; botany.

Pĭ, *n.* Type confusedly mixed.

Pī'ăc'u-lar, *a.* Expiatory.

Pi-ăn'ist, *n.* A performer on the piano-forte.

Pi-ăn'no-fôr'tē, *n.* A musical keyed instrument. [walk.

Pi-ăz'zà (140), *n.* A covered

Pī'ĕā, *n.* A printing type of which there are two sizes, called respectively pica and small pica.

Pick. *v. t.* To choose; to gather; to open. — *n.* A sharp-pointed tool.

Pick'ăx, } *n.* An ax that
Pick'ăxe, } has a point.

Pick'ed (57), *a.* Pointed; sharp at the end.

Pick'et, *n.* A sharpened stake; a guard in front of an army. — *v. i.* To fortify with pickets; to fasten to a picket.

Pick'le (pĭk'l), *n.* Brine; any thing pickled. — *v. t.* To preserve in brine.

Pick'pŏck-et, *n.* One who steals from another's pocket.

Pĭe'nic, *n.* A pleasure party in which each one furnishes refreshment.

Pic-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures.

Pĭct'ūre, *n.* A likeness in colors; any kind of drawing. — *v. t.* To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent.

Pĭct'ūr-ésque', *a.* Fitted to form a pleasing picture.

Pĭd'dle, *v. i.* To deal in trifles; to feed squeamishly.

Pie, *n.* Paste baked with something in it, or under it; the magpie.

Pie'bald, *a.* Of various colors.

Piĕçe, *n.* A part; a patch; a fragment. — *v. t.* To mend by the addition of a piece; to patch.

Piĕçe'mēal, *a.* Single. — *adv.* In or by pieces or parts; in fragments.

Pied (pīd), *a.* Party-colored.

Pĭer, *n.* [Fr. *pierre*, stone.] Support of an arch; a mound; a mole.

Pierçe, *v. t.* To penetrate.

Pierç'ing, *a.* Keen; sharp.

Pĭer'-glăss, *n.* A glass hanging between windows.

Plĕr'-tă'ble, *n.* A table standing between windows.

Pi'e-tism, *n.* Strict devotion.

Pi'e-ty, *n.* Veneratiou with love of God; filial duty.

Pig, *n.* A young swine; mass of metal, as extracted from the ore. — *v. i.* To bring forth pigs; to lie together like pigs.

Pĭg'eon (pĭj'un), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of several species; a dove.

Pig'eon-hōle (pĭj'un-), *n.* A little division in a case for papers.

Pig'gĭn, *n.* A kind of pail.

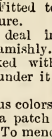
Pig'ment, *n.* A colored substance for painting; paint.

Pig'my, *n.* See *Pygmy.*

Pike, *n.* A lance; a spear; a kind of fresh-water fish.

Pīk'ed, *a.* Ending in a point.

Pi-lăs'ter, *n.* A square column.



Pĭl'chard, *n.* A fish resembling the herring.

Pile, *n.* A heap; an edifice; a piece of timber driven into the ground; fiber of wool. — *v. t.* To heap; to accumulate.

Pilaster.

Piles, *n. pl.* A disease.

Pil'fer, *v. t.* To steal in a petty way; to filch.

Pil'fer-er, *n.* One who pilfers, one guilty of petty theft.

Pil-grăr'lie, *n.* One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor forsaken wretch.

Pĭl'grim, *n.* A traveler to holy places; a wanderer.

Pĭl'grim-ăge, *n.* A journey to a place deemed sacred.

Pill (123), *n.* A medicine in form of a small ball.

Pil'lage, *n.* That which is taken by open force. — SYN. Plunder; rapine; spoil. — *v. t.* To plunder; to strip.

Pĭl'la-ger, *n.* One who pillages. [a prop.

Pĭl'lar, *n.* A column, a pier;

Pĭll'ion, *n.* A cushion attached to the hinder part of a saddle for riding on.

Pil'lo-ry, *n.* A frame to confine criminals by the head and hands as a punishment.

Pĭl'lōw, *n.* A cushion as a support for the head. — *v. t.* To rest on a pillow.

Pĭl'lōw-cāse, *n.* A cloth cover for a pillow.

Pī'lot (39), *n.* One who steers a ship; a guide. — *v. t.* To steer; to guide; to direct.

Pī'lot-age, *n.* The pay or office of a pilot.

Pi-mĕn'ta, } *n.* The aromatic
Pi-mĕn'to, } fruit of a certain tree; allspice. [curer.

Pimp, *n.* A pander; a pro-

Pim'per-nel, *n.* A plant.

Pim'ple, *n.* A small pointed elevatiou on the skin.

Pim'pled, *a.* Having pimples on the skin.

Pĭn, *n.* A pointed instrument for fastening clothes, &c. — *v. t.* (129) To fasten with a pin.

Pĭn'a-fôre', *n.* A kind of apron; a tire. [ing pins.

Pin'-căse, *n.* A case for hold-

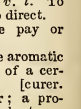
Pin'cers, } *n. pl.* A tool for
Pinch'ers, } drawing nails.

Pinch, *v. t.* To squeeze, as with the ends of the fingers. — *n.* A squeezing or gripe.

Pinch'beck, *n.* A yellow mixture of copper and zinc.

Pin'cush-ion, *n.* A small cushion for pins.

Pīne, *n.* An evergreen tree or its wood. — *v. i.* To languish.



Pīne'-ăp'ple, *n.* A fruit which resembles the cone of a pine-tree.

Pine-apple.

Pĭn'-fēath'er, *n.* A small or short feather.

Pĭn'fōld, *n.* A place in which to confine beasts.

Pĭn'ion (-yun), *n.* A quill; a wing; tooth of a wheel. — *v. t.* To bind the wings or arms of.

Pĭnk, *n.* A flower; a small eye; a reddish color. — *v. t.* To work with eyelet-holes.

Pĭn'-mŏn'ey, *n.* A wife's pocket-money. [a boat.

Pĭn'naçe, *n.* A small vessel;

Pĭn'na-ele, *n.* A turret; summit; a high point.

Pĭn'nate, *a.* Shaped like a feather; furnished with fins.

Pĭnt, *n.* Half a quart; four gills.

Pĭn'tle, *n.* A little pin; a long iron bolt. [pines.

Pĭn'y, *a.* Abounding with

Pī'o-neer', *n.* One who goes before to clear the way; a first settler. [a peony.

Pī'o-ny, *n.* A perennial plant;

Pī'oŭs, *a.* Religious; godly.

Pī'oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a pious manner; with piety.

Pĭp, *v. i.* To chirp. — *n.* The seed of an apple, orange, &c.; a disease of fowls.

Pīpe, *n.* A tube, especially one for smoking; a cask; a musical instrument. — *v.* To play on a pipe; to whistle.

Pīp'er, *n.* One who plays on a pipe.

Pīp'ing, *a.* Simmering; boiling. —*n.* A kind of cord trimming. [boiler.

Pĭp'kin, *n.* A small earthen

Pĭp'pin, *n.* A species of apple. [ness; severity.

Pĭq'uan-çy (-an-), *n.* Sharp-

Pĭq'uant (pĭk'ant), *a.* Pricking; pungent; severe; tart.

Pique (peek), *n.* A feeling of resentment. — SYN. Spite; grudge. — *v. t.* To irritate; to nettle; to stimulate.

Pi-quĕt' (-kĕt'), *n.* A game at cards.

Pī'ra-çy, *n.* Robbery on the seas; literary theft.

Pī'rate, *n.* [Gr. *peiratēs*, from *peiran*, to attempt.] One who robs on the seas; a vessel employed in piracy. — *v. t.* To publish without permission, as books or writings.

Pī-răt'ĭc-al, *a.* Practicing robbery on the sea.

Pī-rōgue', } *n.* A canoe
Pī-rä'guä, } formed from the trunk of a tree; a kind of narrow ferry-boat.

Pĭs'ca-ry, *n.* Right of fishing in another man's waters.

Pĭs'ca-tō'ri-al, } *a.* Relating
Pĭs'ca-to-ry, } to fishing or fishes. [tempt.

Pĭsh, *interj.* expressive of con-

Pĭs'mīre, *n.* The ant.

Pĭs-tā'chĭō, *n.* Nut of a kind of turpeutine-tree. [coiu.

Pĭs'ta-reen', *n.* A small silver

Pĭs'til, *n.* An organ in a flower, inclosing the seed.

Pĭs'tol, *n.* The smallest of fire-arms. — *v. t.* (39, 130) To shoot with a pistol.

Pis-tōle', *n.* A gold coin of Spain, worth about $3.60.

Pĭs'ton, *n.* A short solid cylinder fitted to a hollow one within which it moves.

Pĭt, *n.* A deep hole; the stone of certain fruits; floor part of a theater. — *v. t.* To sink in hollows.

Pĭt'-a-păt, *adv.* In a flutter.

Pĭtch, *n.* A black, sticky substance obtained from tar; point; descent; degree of elevation of the voice, of an instrument, &c. — *v. t.* To smear with pitch; to fix firmly; to toss; to set the tone of. — *v. i.* To rise and fall, as a ship on the waves; to light.

Pĭtch'er, *n.* A vessel with a spout. [hay, &c.

Pĭtch'fŏrk, *n.* A fork to throw

Pĭtch'-pīpe, *n.* An instrument to give the key-note.

Pĭtch'y, *a.* Like pitch; smeared with pitch; sticky; black; dismal.

Pĭt'eōal, *n.* Coal dug from the earth.

Pĭt'e-oŭs, *a.* Capable of exciting pity; sorrowful.

Pĭt'e-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a piteous manner.

Pĭt'fall, *n.* A pit slightly covered, as a trap.

Pĭth, *n.* The soft substance in plants; strength or force.

Pĭth'i-ly, *adv.* With strength or energy.

Pĭth'i-ness, *n.* State of being pithy. [or strength.

Pĭth'less, *a.* Wanting pith

Pĭth'y, *a.* Consisting of pith; energetic; forcible.

Pĭt'i-a-ble, *a.* Deserving pity.

Pĭt'i-ful (135), *a.* Compassionate: base; mean; paltry.

Pĭt'i-ful-ly, *adv.* In a pitiful manner; contemptibly.

Pĭt'i-less, *a.* Void of pity.

Pĭt'man (143), *n.* One who works in a pit.

Pĭt'saw, *n.* A large saw to be used by two men.

Pĭt'tançe, *n* A small allowance; a mere trifle.

Pi-tū'i-toŭs, } *a.* Consisting
Pi-tū'i-ta-ry, } of mucus.

Pĭt'y, *n.* Sympathy for another's distresses. — SYN. Sympathy; compassion. — *v. t.* To have sympathy for.

Pĭv'ot, *n.* A pin on which any thing turns.

Plā'ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Willingness to forgive. [give.

Plā'ca-ble, *a.* Willing to for-

Pla-cärd', *n.* A printed paper posted in a public place. — *v. t.* To notify publicly.

Plā'cāte, *v. t.* To appease or pacify.

Plāçe, *n.* A portion of space; locality; rank; office; room; residence. — *v. t.* To fix; to establish; to locate; to settle.

Plāçe'man (143), *n.* One holding an office under government.

†**Pla-çer'** (pla-thēr'; *by Mexicans and Californians* plasēr'), *n.* A gravelly place where gold is found.

Plăc'id, *a.* [Lat. *placidus*, fr. *placere*, to please.] Pleased; contented; calm; quiet; mild.

Pla-çĭd'i-ty, } *n.* Calmness;
Plăç'id-ness, } mildness; unruffled state.

Plăç'id-ly, *adv.* In a placid manner; calmly; mildly.

Plā'gia-rĭsm, *n.* Literary theft; piracy.

Plā'gia-rĭst, } *n.* One who pur-
Plā'gia-ry, } loins the writings of another.

Plā'gia-rīze, *v. i.* To be guilty of literary theft.

Plāgue, *n.* A contagious disease; vexation. — *v. t.* To trouble; to vex.

Plāgu'i-ly, *adv.* Vexatiously.

Plāgu'y (plāg'ў), *a.* Vexatious.

Plāice, *n.* A fish allied to the flounder.

Plāid, *n.* A variegated stuff.

Plāin, *a.* Flat; level; frank; clear; evident; homely. — *n.* A level ground.

Plāin'ly, *adv.* In a plain manner; sincerely; bluntly; clearly.

Plāin'ness, *n.* State of being plain; flatness; clearness; want of ornament.

Plāint, *n.* A complaint; cry of distress; lamentation.

Plāint'iff, *n.* One who commences a lawsuit.

Plāint'ĭve (54), *a.* Mournful.

Plāit, *n.* A fold, as of cloth. — *v. t.* To fold; to braid.

Plān, *n.* Any thing devised; a scheme; model. — *v. t.* (129) To scheme; to contrive in thought; to devise.

Plānch, *v. t.* To plank.

Plānch'et, *n.* A flat piece of metal or coin.

Plāne, *n.* A level surface; a joiner's tool. — *v. t.* To smooth with a plane.

Plăn'et, *n.* [Gr. *planētēs*, lit. a wanderer.] A celestial body revolving about another.

Plăn'et-ā'ri-um, *n.* An astronomical machine for exhibiting the motions of the planets.

Plăn'et-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, planets.

Plāne'-tree, *n.* An oriental tree; also, a North American tree, often called *buttonwood*. [smooth.

Plān'ish, *v. t.* To make

Plăn'i-sphēre, *n.* A sphere projected on a plane, as a map.

Plănk, *n.* A piece of sawed timber thicker than a board. — *v. t.* To cover with planks.

Plā'no-cŏn'cāve, *a.* Flat on one side, concave on the other.

Plā'no-cŏn'vex, *a.* Flat on one side, convex on the other.

Plănt, *n.* An organic body without sensation or voluntary motion; any vegetable production; an herb; a tree. — *v. t.* To set in the earth; to settle.

Plănt'ain, *n.* A West India tree and its fruit; an herb.

Plan-tā'tion, *n.* A place planted with trees; a colony; a large cultivated estate.

Plănt'er, *n.* One owner of a plantation. [embryo.

Plănt'i-cle, *n.* A plant in

Plăn'ti-grāde, *n.* An animal that walks on the sole of the foot, as the bear.

Plăsh, *n.* A puddle of water. — *v. t.* To dash, as water; to splash; to cut and interweave, as branches.

Plăsh'y, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles.

Plăsm, *n.* A mold for metals.

Plās'ter, *n.* A composition of lime, sand, and water; an adhesive salve. — *v. t.* (130) To cover with plaster. [ters.

Plās'ter-er, *n.* One who plas-

Plās'ter-ing, *n.* A covering of plaster; plaster-work.

Plās'tic, *a.* Giving form; capable of being formed, molded, or modeled. [ing plastic.

Plas-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* Quality of be-

Plāt, *v. t.* To interweave. — *n.* A level piece of ground.

Plāte, *n.* A flat piece of metal; wrought silver; a shallow vessel; a casting from type. — *v. t.* To coat with metal.

Plāt'ed, *p. a.* Overlaid with some other metal, esp. silver.

Pla-teau' (pla-tō', 140), *n.* A flat, broad, and elevated area of land.

Plāte'ful (148), *n.* Enough to fill a plate.

Plāte'-glăss, *n.* A fine glass for mirrors and windows.

Plāt'en (55), *n.* The flat part of a printing-press.

Plāt'fôrm, *n.* Floor of boards or planks; a terrace; a declaration of principles.

Plā'ti-nā, or Pla-tī'nā, } Plā'ti-num, or Pla-tī'num, } *n.* A very heavy metal resembling silver.

Plăt'i-tūde, *n.* Insipidity; a weak or empty remark.

Pla-tŏn'ic, *a.* Relating to Plato; intellectually refined.

Plā'to-nĭsm, *n.* The philosophy of Plato. [Plato.

Plā'to-nĭst, *n.* A follower of

Pla-tōon', *n.* Half of a company of soldiers. [dish.

Plăt'ter, *n.* A broad shallow

Plău'dit, *n.* Expression of applause; praise bestowed.

Plău'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Speciousness; appearance of right.

Plău'si-ble, *a.* Superficially pleasing; apparently right. — Syn. Specious. [show.

Plău'si-bly, *adv.* With fair

Plāy, *v. i.* To sport; to contend in a game; to act. — *v. t.* To put in action; to perform. — *n.* (133) Sport; recreation; game; a drama.

Plāy'-bill, *n.* Advertisement of a play.

Plāy'er, *n.* One who plays.

Plāy'fēl-lōw, *n.* A companion in play. [of, play; sportive.

Plāy'ful, *a.* Given to, or full

Plāy'ful-ly, *adv.* Sportively.

Plāy'ful-ness, *n.* Sportiveness.

Plāy'-house, *n.* A theater.

Plāy'māte, *n.* A play-fellow.

Plāy'thing, *n.* A toy.

Plēa (140), *n.* What is advanced in support of a cause; an excuse.

Plēad, *v. i.* To urge; to supplicate earnestly; to argue.

Plēad'er, *n.* One who pleads.

Plēad'ing, *n.* Allegation.

Plēas'ant, *a.* Giving pleasure; pleasing; gratifying; delightful; gay.

Plēas'ant-ly, *adv.* In a pleasant manner; gayly.

Plēas'ant-ness, *n.* Agreeableness; gayety.

Plēas'ant-ry, *n.* Cheerfulness; sprightly talk; liveliness; gayety; merriment.

Plēase, *v. t.* To give pleasure; to make glad. — *v. i.* To choose; to like.

Plēas'ing, *a.* Giving pleasure.

Plēas'ur-a-ble, *a.* Giving pleasure; pleasing.

Plēas'ure (plĕzh'ur), *n.* Gratification; delight. — *v. t.* To afford gratification to.

Ple-bē'ian (-bē'yan), *a.* [Lat. *plebeius*, fr. *plebs*, the common people.] Vulgar; common. — *n.* One of the common people.

Plĕdge, *n.* A pawn; a deposit given as a security. — *v. t.* To give as security; to pawn; to drink to the health of. [lint.

Plĕdg'et, *n.* A small tent of

†Plĕ'ĭa-dēs (-ya-), } *n. pl.* A

Plē'iads (-yadz), } cluster of seven stars in the constellation Taurus.

Plē'na-ry, *a.* Full; complete.

Ple-nĭp'o-tençe, *n.* Fullness of power. [of full power.

Ple-nĭp'o-tent, *a.* Possessed

Plĕn'i-po-tĕn'ti-a-ry (-shĭ-a-), *n.* One having full power to transact any business; an envoy. — *a.* Having full power.

Plĕn'i-tūde, *n.* Fullness.

Plĕn'te-oŭs, *a.* Abundant.

Plĕn'te-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In abundance; copiously.

Plĕn'te-oŭs-ness, *n.* Abundance; copiousness.

Plĕn'ty, *n.* Adequate supply; abundance. — *a.* Abundant.

Plē'o-năsm, *n.* Redundancy of words.

Plē'o-năs'tic, *a.* Partaking of pleonasm; redundant.

Plĕth'o-rà, *n.* Fullness or excess of blood; repletion; over fullness of any kind.

Ple-thŏr'ic, or Plĕth'o-rĭc (120), *a.* Having a full habit of body; evincing plethora.

†Pleū'rà, *n.* Membrane that

covers the inside of the thorax, and invests the lungs.

Pleū'ri-sy, *n.* Inflammation of the pleura. [pleurisy.

Pleu-rit'ie, *a.* Diseased with

†Pleū'ro-pneū-mō'ni-à (-nū-), *n.* Inflammatory disease of the pleura and lungs.

Plĕx'i-fôrm, *a.* Like network; complicated.

Plĭ'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of yielding; flexibleness.

Plĭ'a-ble, *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; flexible.

Plĭ'an-çy, *n.* Easiness to be bent; flexibility. [bent.

Plĭ'ant, *a.* Flexible; easily

Plĭ'erş, *n. pl.* An instrument to bend small things.

Plight (plīt), *v. t.* To pledge, as the hand, faith, or honor. — *n.* Pledge; security; gage; condition; state; case.

Plĭnth, *n.* The square member at the base of a column.

Plŏd, *v. i.* To travel steadily and laboriously; to toil; to drudge. [laborious person.

Plŏd'der, *n.* A dull, heavy,

Plŏt, *n.* A stratagem; a conspiracy; a scheme; a plat. — *v. t.* To plan; to project.

Plŏt'ter, *n.* One who plots; a schemer. [quatic bird.

Plŏv'er (plŭv'er), *n.* An a-

Plow, } *n.* An instrument

Plough, } to turn and break the soil. — *v. t.* To trench and turn up, as the ground.

Plow'a-ble, } *a.* Arable; ad-

Plough'a-ble, } mitting of being plowed.

Plow'er, } *n.* One who

Plough'er, } ploughs land; a plowman; a cultivator.

Plow'man } (143), *n.* One

Plough'man } who plows, or holds a plow.

Plow'shâre, } *n.* The iron

Plough'shâre, } of a plow.

Plŭck, *v. t.* To pull with sudden force; to snatch. — *n.* The heart, liver, and lights of an animal; spirit; courage; perseverance.

Plŭg, *n.* Stopper of a hole in a vessel or cask. — *v. t.* To stop with a plug.

Plŭm, *n.* A tree and its fruit; £100,000. [of a bird.

Plŭ'maġe (133), *n.* Feathers

Plŭmb (plŭm), *n.* [Lat. *plumbum*, lead.] A leaden weight on a line. — *a.* Perpendicular. — *v. t.* To adjust by a plumb line.

Plum-bā'go, *n.* A mineral consisting of carbon; black lead.

Plŭmb'er (plŭm'er), *n.* One who works in lead.

Plŭmb'er-y (plŭm'-), *n.* Work done by a plumber.

Plŭmb'-līne (plŭm'-), *n.* A line perpendicular to the horizon; a plummet.

Plŭm'-cāke, *n.* Cake containing raisins, &c.

Plūme, *n.* A feather; token of honor; pride. — *v. t.* To adjust the feathers of; to pride: to value.

Plū'mi-pĕd, *n.* A bird that has feathers on its feet.

Plūm'met, *n.* [Fr. *plombet*, fr. *plumb*, lead.] A long piece of lead attached to a line, used for sounding the depth of water, &c.

Plŭmp, *a.* Fat; sleek; full; round. — *v. t.* To fatten; to swell; to fall heavily. — *adv.* At once, or with a sudden fall.

Plŭmp'er, *n.* Something to dilate the cheeks; an unqualified lie.

Plŭmp'ly, *adv.* Fully; without reserve.

Plŭmp'ness, *n.* Fatness; fullness of skin; distention.

Plŭm'-pud'ding, *n.* A pudding with raisins or currants in it. [plumes.

Plū'my, *a.* Adorned with

Plūn'der, *v. t.* To take by pillage or open force. — SYN. To pillage; sack; rifle. — *n.* Spoil taken by open force.

Plūn'der-er, *n.* A pillager.

Plūnġe, *v. t.* To put suddenly into water; to immerse in a fluid. — *v. i.* To dive. — *n.* Act of plunging.

Plū'ral, *a.* Consisting of, or expressing, more than one.

Plū'ral-ĭst, *n.* A clergyman who holds several benefices.

Plu-răl'i-ty, *n.* A number greater than any other, but less than half the aggregate.

Plū'ral-ly, *adv.* In a sense that implies more than one.

Plŭs, this sign +, noting addition.

Plŭsh, *n.* A shaggy cloth.

Plu-tō'ni-an, } *n.* One who

Plū'to-nĭst, } holds that the world was formed by the action of fire.

Plu-tŏn'ie, *a.* Relating to the system of the Plutonists; igneous.

Plū'vi-al, *a.* Rainy; wet.

Plū'vi-ăm'e-ter, *n.* A raingauge.

Plȳ, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLIED.] To work at closely.

Pneu-măt'ie (nu-), *a.* Consisting of air; moved by air.

Pneu-măt'ies (nu-), *n. sing.* Science that treats of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids.

Pneū'ma-tŏl'o-ġy (nū'-), *n.* The doctrine of, or a treatise on, spiritual existences.

Pneu-mō'ni-à (nu-), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.

Pneu-mŏn'ie (nu-), *a.* Pertaining to the lungs.

†Pneū'mo-nī'tis (nū'-), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.

Pōach, *v. t.* To boil slightly; to steal, as game. — *v. i.* To steal or pocket game.

Pōach'er, *n.* One who poaches; a stealer of game.

Pōach'y, *a.* Soft; wet; marshy.

Pŏck (127), *n.* A pustule on the skin in small pox, &c.

Pŏck'et, *n.* A small bag or pouch. — *v. t.* To put in the pocket: to steal.

Pŏck'et-bŏŏk, *n.* A book to be carried in the pocket.

Pŏck'y, *a.* Full of pocks or pustules.

Pŏd, *n.* Capsule; seed-case. — *v. i.* To grow, as pods.

Pō'em, *n.* A composition in verse. [ems.

Pō'e-sy, *n.* Art of writing Po-ĕt'ry, *n.* One who writes poetry; a bard.

Pō'et-ăs'ter, *n.* A pitiful versifier; a rhymester. [poet.

Pō'et-ess (108), *n.* A female

Po-ĕt'ie, } *a.* Written in

Po-ĕt'ie-al, } verse; pertaining to poetry.

Po-ĕt'ie-al-ly, *adv.* In a poetical manner.

Pō'et Lau're-ate. A poet whose office is to compose poems for the birthdays of a prince, or other special occasion.

Pō'et-ry, *n.* Imaginative, and usually metrical, composition; verse.

Poign'an-çy (poin'-), *n.* Sharpness; point; asperity.

Poign'ant (poin'-), *a.* Sharp; satirical; severe; painful.

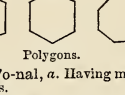
Poign'ant-ly (poin'-), *adv.* With keen point; sharply.

Point, *n.* A sharp end; a stop; a cape; object; end; aim. — *v. t.* To sharpen; to aim; to divide by stops. — *v. i.* To direct the finger toward an object; to aim.

Point'-blank, *adv.* Directly.

Point'ed, *a.* Keen; satirical.

Point'ed-ly, *adv.* With point.
Point'er, *n.* An index; a variety of dog.
Point'less, *a.* Having no point.
Poise, *n.* Weight; balance. — *v. t.* To balance for weighing.
Poi'son (poi'zn), *n.* Any thing infectious or malignant. — SYN. Venom. — *v. t.* To infect with poison. [sons.
Poi'son-er, *n.* One who poi-
Poi'son-oŭs, *a.* Having the qualities of poison.
Pōke, *n.* A pocket; a sack; a push; a machine to check unruly beasts from leaping fences. — *v. t.* To push a poke on; to thrust against.
Pōk'er, *n.* An iron bar for stirring a fire.
Pō'lar, *a.* Pertaining to the poles. [the pole.
Po-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Tendency to
Pō'lar-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of polarizing; polarity.
Pō'lar-īze, *v. t.* To communicate polarity to.
Pō'lar-y, *a.* Tending to a pole.
Pōle (18), *n.* Extremity of an axis; the sky; a long, slender piece of wood; a rod or perch. — *v. t.* To furnish with poles; to convey on poles; to push with poles.
Pōle'-ăx, } *n.* A hatchet fixed
Pōle'-ăxe, } on a pole.
Pōle'cat, *n.* An ill-smelling animal allied to the weasel.
Po-lēm'ic, *n.* A disputant.
Po-lēm'ic, } *a.* Controver-
Po-lēm'ic-al, } sial.
Po-lēm'ics, *n. sing.* Controversy, especially on religious subjects.
Pōle'-stăr, *n.* A star vertical to the pole of the earth.
Po-lĭçe' (-leess'), *n.* Civil officers of a city organized to preserve good order, and enforce the laws.
Pŏl'i-cy, *n.* Art or system of government; prudence; contract of insurance.
Pŏl'ish, *v. t.* To make smooth; to refine in manners. — *n.* Artificial gloss; elegance of manners.
Po-līte', *a.* Polished; refined.
Po-līte'ly (132), *adv.* Genteelly; with courtesy.
Po-līte'ness, *n.* Good breeding; courtesy.
Pŏl'i-tic (120), *a.* Wise; prudent. [politics; public.
Po-lĭt'ic-al, *a.* Relating to
Po-lĭt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With reference to a state or to politics.
Pŏl'i-ti'cian (-tish'an), *n.* One versed in politics.
Pŏl'i-tĭcs, *n. sing.* The science of government.
Pŏl'i-ty, *n.* Civil constitution; form of government.
Pŏl'kà (18), *n.* [Bohemian *pulka*, half, from the half-step prevalent in it.] A kind of dance.
Pōll, *n.* The head; a register of persons; election. — *v. t.* To lop the tops of, as trees; to clip; to register, as the names of voters.
Pōl'lard, *n.* A tree lopped; bran and meal mixed.
Pōl'len, *n.* The fecundating dust of plants.
Pōl'lock, *n.* A fish of the cod kind; the whiting.
Pōll'-tăx, *n.* A tax levied by the poll or head.
Pol-lūte', *v. t.* To make foul or unclean. — SYN. To defile; contaminate; dishonor; corrupt.
Pol-lū'tion, *n.* Defilement.
Pol-trōon'. *n.* An arrant coward; a dastard.
Pōl'y-ăn'thus, *n.* An ornamental plant.
Pōl'y-ăr'chy, *n.* A government by many persons.
Po-lўg'a-mist, *n.* One who advocates polygamy.
Po-lўg'a-my, *n.* Plurality of wives at the same time.
Pŏl'y-glŏt, *n.* A book containing many languages. — *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, several languages.
Pŏl'y-gŏn, *n.* A figure of many angles and sides.



Polygons.

Po-lўg'o-nal, *a.* Having many angles.
Pŏl'y-grăph, *n.* An instrument to multiply copies of a writing with expedition.
Pŏl'y-grăph'ic, } *a.* Per-
Pŏl'y-grăph'ic-al, } taining to polygraphy; done with a polygraph.
Po-lўg'ra-phy, *n.* The art of writing in various ciphers.
Pŏl'y-hē'dron, *n.* A body having many sides.
Pŏl'y-nō'mi-al, *a.* Containing many terms.
Pŏl'yp, *n.* An aquatic animal of the radiate kind.
Pŏl'y-poŭs, *a.* Having the nature of the polypus.
Pŏl'y-pus, *n.* Something that has many feet or roots; a fleshy tumor.
Pŏl'y-scōpe, *n.* A glass that makes a single object appear as many.
Pŏl'y-syl-lăb'ic, } *a.* Hav-
Pŏl'y-syl-lăb'ic-al, } ing many syllables.
Pŏl'y-sўl'la-ble, *n.* A word of more syllables than three.
Pŏl'y-tĕch'nĭc (-tĕk'nik), *a.* Comprehending many arts.
Pŏl'y-thē'ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of a plurality of gods.
Pŏl'y-thē'ĭst, *n.* One who believes in a plurality of gods.
Pŏl'y-the-ĭst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to polytheism.
Pŏm'açe, *n.* Substance of apples crushed. [ment.
Po-mād'e, *n.* Perfumed oint-
Po-mā'tum, *n.* An unguent for the hair. [its fruit.
Pōme-grăn'ate, *n.* A tree and
Po-mĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Apple-bearing; fruit-bearing.
Pŏm'mel (pŭm'-, *n.* A knob or ball; a protuberance on a saddle. — *v. t.* (130) To beat; to thump.
Pom-mēl'ion (-meel'yun), *n.* The knob of a cannon.
Po-mŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One interested in pomology.
Po-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* Art or science of raising fruit. [rade.
Pŏmp, *n.* Ostentation; pa-
Pŏmp'i-on, *n.* A pumpkin.
Pom-pŏs'i-ty, *n.* Ostentation; exterior show; parade.
Pŏmp'oŭs, *a.* Showy with grandeur; ostentatious.
Pŏmp'oŭs-ly, *adv.* With parade or display. [ing water.
Pŏnd, *n.* A body of fresh stand-
Pŏn'der, *v. t.* To think upon deliberately. — SYN. To consider; muse; weigh.
Pŏn'der-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being weighed.
Pŏn'der-ōs'i-ty, *n.* Weight; gravity; heaviness. [sy.
Pŏn-der'oŭs, *a.* Heavy; mas-
Pon-gee', *n.* An inferior kind of India silk.
Pŏn'iard (-yard), *n.* A small dagger. — *v. t.* To stab.
Pŏn'tiff, *n.* A high-priest; the pope.
Pon-tĭf'ic } (131), *a.* Be-
Pon-tĭf'ic-al } longing to a high priest, or to the Pope.
Pon-tĭf'ic-al, *n.* A book of rites and forms; (*pl.*) the full dress of a pontiff or bishop.

Pon-tĭf'ĭc-ate (131), *n.* Office or reign of a pontiff.
Pon-tōōn', *n.* A boat used by armies for making bridges.
Pō'ny (141), *n.* A small horse; a nag.
Pŏŏ'dle, *n.* A lap-dog.
Pōōl, *n.* A small pond; the stakes played for in card-playing.
Pōōp, *n.* A deck raised above the after-part of the spardeck.
Pōōr (84), *a.* Needy; indigent; necessitous; lean; meagre; mean; unfertile.
Pōōr'ly, *a.* Somewhat ill. — *adv.* Without wealth; with poor success; meanly; without spirit.
Pōōr'ness, *n.* Poverty; want.
Pŏp, *n.* A small, smart, quick sound. — *v. i.* or *t.* To dart suddenly; to offer suddenly.
Pōpe, *n.* The head of the Roman Catholic church.
Pōpe'dŏm, *n.* The dignity or jurisdiction of the pope.
Pō'per-y, *n.* The Roman Catholic religion.
Pŏp'gŭn, *n.* A child's air-gun for shooting pellets.
Pŏp'in-jāy, *n.* A parrot, or a mark in the shape of one for shooting at; a fop.
Pŏp'lar, *n.* A genus of trees.
Pŏp'lin, *n.* A stuff of silk or worsted of many varieties.
Pō'pish, *a.* Relating to the pope; papal.
Pŏp'py (141), *n.* A soporific plant. [people.
Pŏp'u-laçe, *n.* The common
Pŏp'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or pleasing to, the people; prevailing; familiar. [vor.
Pŏp'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Public fa-
Pŏp'u-lar-ĭze, *v. t.* To make common or popular. [vor.
Pŏp'u-lar-ly, *adv.* With fa-
Pŏp'u-lāte, *v. t.* To furnish with inhabitants; to people.
Pŏp'u-lā'tion, *n.* The whole people, as of a country.
Pŏp'u-loŭs, *a.* Full of people.
Pŏp'u-loŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being populous.
Pōr'çe-lain, *n.* A fine translucent species of earthen ware
Pōrch 140, *n.* An entrance to a building; a portico. [swine.
Pōr'çine, *a.* Pertaining to
Pōr'cu-pīne, *n.* [Lat. *porcus*, swine, and *spina*, thorn.] A quadruped armed with spines or prickles.
Pōre, *n.* An orifice in the skin. — *v. i.* To look steadily.
Pōr'i-ness (135), *n.* State of being full of pores.
Pōrk, *n.* The flesh of swine.
Pōrk'er, *n.* A young hog.
Pō-rŏs'i-ty, *n.* The quality of having pores.
Pō'roŭs, *a.* Having pores.
Pōr'phy-rĭt'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, porphyry.
Pōr'phy-ry, *n.* A hard mottled kind of stone.
Pōr'poise (-pus), *n.* A fish of the whale kind.
Pōr'rĭdge, *n.* A mixture of meal or flour and water boiled; vegetables boiled in water, with or without meat.
Pōr'rin-ger, *n.* A small metal vessel for warming liquids in.
Pōrt, *n.* A harbor; a gate; carriage or mien; a wine; the larboard or left side of a vessel. — *v. t.* To carry to the port or larboard side.
Pōrt'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being portable.
Pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being carried.
Pōrt'ăge, *n.* Price of carriage; a carrying place.
Pōrt'al, *n.* An imposing gate or entrance.
Pōrt-cŭl'lis, *n.* A frame-work of crossed timbers for obstructing a passage.
Pōrte, *n.* The Ottoman court.
†**Pōrte'-mŏn-naie'** (mun-nā'), *n.* [Fr.] A small pocket-book or wallet for carrying money.
Por-tĕnd', *v. t.* To foretoken.
Por-tĕnt', *n.* An omen of ill.
Por-tĕnt'oŭs, *a.* Foreshadowing ill; ominous.
Pōr'ter, *n.* A door-keeper; a carrier; a kind of strong beer, or malt liquor.
Pōr'ter-ăge, *n.* Money paid for carriage by a porter.
Pōrt-fō'lĭ'o (-fō'lyo *or* -fō'lĭ-o), *n.* (*pl.* **Pōrt-fō'lĭōs**, -fōl'yōz *or* -fō'lĭ-ōz, 140.) A portable case for loose papers.
Pōrt'-hōle, *n.* An opening in a ship's side for cannon.
Pōr'ti-co, *n.* (*pl.* **Pōr'ti-cōs**, 140.) A covered space with columns at the entrance of a building.
Pōr'tion, *v. t.* To divide; to allot; to endow. — *n.* Part assigned; allotment; share of an estate; a wife's fortune.
Pōrt'li-ness, *n.* Dignity of mien; largeness of person.
Pōrt'ly, *a.* Large and full; of noble appearance.
Pōrt-măn'teau (-măn'to), *n.* [Fr., from *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak.] A bag to carry clothes in.
Pōr'trait, } *n.* A picture
Pōr'trait-ūre, } of a person drawn from life.
Pōr-trāy', *v. t.* To paint the likeness of; to describe.
Pōr-trāy'al, *n.* The act or art of portraying. [ter.
Pōr'tress, *n.* A female por-
Pōşe, *v. t.* To puzzle.
Pōş'er, *n.* One who poses; that which puzzles.
Po-şĭ'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Situation; station; posture; principle laid down.
Pōş'i-tĭve (46), *a.* Certain; real; absolute; confident.
Pōş'i-tĭve-ly, *adv.* Absolutely; really; confidently.
Pōş'i-tĭve-ness, *n.* State or quality of being positive.
†**Pōş'se Cŏm'i-tā'tus.** [Lat.] Citizens who may be summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot, &c.
Pos-sĕss' (pos-sĕs' *or* poz-zĕs'), *v. t.* To have or hold as one's own; to own.
Pos-sĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un *or* -zĕsh'un), *n.* The state of owning; the thing owned.
Pos-sĕss'ĭve (-sĕs'sĭv *or* -zĕs'sĭv), *a.* Denoting possession.
Pos-sĕss'or (-sĕs'sor *or* -zĕs'sor), *n.* One who possesses; one who holds or occupies.
Pos-sĕss'o-ry (pos-sĕs'- or poz-zĕs'-), *a.* Relating to a possessor, or to a thing possessed; having possession.
Pōs'set, *n.* Milk curdled with wine or other liquor.
Pōs'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The power of being or doing; that which is possible.
Pōs'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being or of being done.
Pōs'si-bly, *adv.* By any power really existing.
Pōst, *n.* A messenger; an express; office; place; a piece of timber; a kind of letter paper. — *v. t.* To station; to put in the mail. — *v. i.* To carry to a ledger.
Pōst'ăge, *n.* Money paid for conveyance of letters.
Pōst'al, *a.* Belonging to the post-office or mail service.
Pōst'-boy, *n.* A boy that rides as post; a courier.
Pōst'-çhāişe, *n.* A traveling carriage.
Pōst'-dāte, *v. t.* To date after the true time.
Pōst'-dĭ-lū'vi-an, *a.* Being after the deluge.

Pos-tē'ri-or, *a.* Later in time or order; subsequent.
Pos-tē'ri-ors, *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal.
Pos-tē'ri-ty, *n.* Descendants.
Pŏst'ern, *n.* A small back gate, or private entrance
Pŏst'fix, *n.* A letter or syllable added. [end.
Pŏst-fix', *n.* To annex at the
Pŏst'-hāste, *adv.* As fast as possible; at full speed.
Pŏst'hu-moŭs, *a.* Born, published, or continuing, after one's decease. [oue's decease.
Pŏst'hu-moŭs-ly, *adv.* After
Pŏs-tĭl'ion (-yun), *n.* [Written also *postillion.*] One who rides and guides a horse in a coach or post-chaise.
Pŏst'man (143), *n.* A letter-carrier.
Pŏst'märk, *n.* Stamp of a post-office on a letter, &c.
Pŏst'más-ter, *n.* One who superintends a post-office.
Pŏst'me-rĭd'i-an, *a.* Belonging to the afternoon.
†Pŏst-mŏr'tem, *a.* [Lat.] After death.
Pŏst'-nōte, *n.* A bank-note payable at some future specified day.
Pŏst'-ŏf'fĭce, *n.* A place where mail letters are received and delivered.
Pŏst'pāid, *a.* Having the postage paid in advance.
Pŏst-pōne', *v. t.* [Lat. *postponere*, from *post*, after, and *ponere*, to place.] To put off; to delay; to defer. [ting off.
Pŏst-pōne'ment, *n.* A put-
Pŏst'script, *n.* Something added to a writing.
Pŏst'-town (103), *n.* A town having a post-office.
Pŏst'u-late, *n.* Any thing assumed without proof. — *v. t.* To take for granted.
Pŏst'u-lā'tion, *n.* An assumption without proof.
Pŏst'ūre, *n.* Attitude; position; situation.
Pŏ'sy (141), *n.* A motto on a ring; a nosegay.
Pŏt, *n.* A large deep vessel for various uses. — *v. t.* To preserve in pots.
Pŏ'ta-ble, *a.* Fit to be drunk.
Pŏt'ash, *n.* An alkaline salt from the ashes of plants.
Po-tā'tion, *n.* A drinking; an excessive draught.
Po-tā'to (140), *n.* A well-known esculent root.
Pŏ'ten-cy, *n.* Relative power, strength, or efficacy.
Pō'tent, *a.* Having great power or authority. — SYN. Mighty; puissant; forcible; powerful; strong; efficient.
Pō'tent-āte, *n.* A monarch.
Po-tĕn'tial, *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act.
Po-tĕn'tĭ-ăl'i-ty (-tĕn'shĭ-), *n.* Possibility. [bility.
Po-tĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* In possi-
Pō'tent-ly, *adv.* Powerfully.
Pŏt'-hăng'er, *n.* A hook to hang pots on over the fire.
Pŏth'er, *n.* Confusion; bustle.
Pŏt'-hōok, *n.* A hook to hang pots on over a fire; a character resembling such hook.
Pŏt'-house, *n.* An ale-house.
Pō'tion, *n.* A draught; a liquid medicine.
Pŏt'-lŭck, *n.* A chance or picked-up dinner.
Pŏt'sherd, *n.* A piece of a broken pot.
Pŏt'tage, *n.* Meat and vegetables boiled together till soft; a thick soup.
Pŏt'ter, *n.* One who makes earthen vessels.
Pŏt'ter-y, *n.* Wares of a potter, or place where they are made.
Pŏt'tle, *n.* A measure of two quarts; a small basket for holding fruit.
Pŏt'-văl'iant (-yant), *a.* Made courageous by liquor.
Pouch, *n.* A small bag; a pocket; a purse. — *v. t.* To pocket; to save.
Pou-chŏng' (pōō-shŏng'), *n.* A kind of black tea.
Pou-drĕtte', *n.* A kind of manure. [in poultry.
Pōul'ter-er, *n.* One who trades
Pōul'tĭce (140), *n.* A soothing application for sores. — *v. t.* To apply a poultice to.
Pōul'try (18), *n.* Domestic fowls.
Pounce, *n.* The claw of a bird of prey; a fine kind of powder. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with pounce; to fall and seize.
Pound, *n.* Weight of 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 of troy; a pinfold; 20 shillings. — *v. t.* To beat; to pulverize; to confine in a pen.
Pound'ăge, *n.* A duty rated on the pound.
Pound'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pounds; a thing denominated from a certain number of pounds.
Pour, *v. t.* To throw out in a continuous stream. — *v. i.* To issue; to flow.
Pout, *n.* A sullen look; a fish. — *v. i.* To push out the lips in sullenness.
Pŏv'er-ty, *n.* [Lat *paupertas*, fr. *pauper*, poor.] Want of riches; indigence; penury.
Pow'der, *n.* A fine dust; composition for firing guns, &c. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with powder; to reduce to dust.
Pow'der-y, *a.* Easy crumbling; friable; dusty.
Pow'er, *n.* Faculty of doing; force; ability; strength; influence; a state; a sovereign; legal authority.
Pow'er-fŭl, *a.* Having power; strong. [great force.
Pow'er-fŭl-ly, *adv.* With
Pow'er-less, *a.* Without power; weak; impotent.
Pow'er-lōom, *n.* A loom worked by some mechanical power.
Pow'-wow, *n.* An Indian conjurer, or conjuration for the cure of diseases; a noisy assembly.
Pŏx, *n.* An eruptive disease.
Prăc'ti-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being practicable; feasibility.
Prăc'ti-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being done. — SYN. Possible.
Prăc'ti-ca-bly, *adv.* So that it may be done.
Prăc'ti-cal, *a.* Relating to practice; capable of being turned to use.
Prăc'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* By use.
Prăc'tĭce, *n.* Customary use; habit; performance. — *v. t.* (149) To do frequently or habitually; to use.
Prac-tĭ'tion-er (-tĭsh'un-), *n.* One engaged in the practice of a profession.
Prag-măt'ic, } *a.* Very for-
Prag-măt'ic-al, } ward in acting; officious; meddlesome; impertinent.
Prāi'rĭe, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *pratum*, a meadow.] An extensive tract of level grass land destitute of trees.
Prāise, *n.* Commendation; object or ground of praise. — *v. t.* To commend; to extol; to applaud.
Prāise'wor-thy (-wûr-), *a.* Commendable; laudable.
Prânce, *v. i.* To spring; to leap; to bound.
Prănk, *v. t.* To adorn; to decorate. — *n.* A frolic; a trick.
Prāte, *v. i.* To talk much and foolishly. — *n.* Idle talk; unmeaning loquacity.

†Prăt'ique (prăt'eek), *n.* A license to trade after performing quarantine.

Prăt'tle, *n.* Childish or idle talk. — *v. i.* To talk much and idly; to chatter.

Prăt'tler, *n.* One who prattles. [ceous fish.

Prawn, *n.* A small crusta-

†Prăx'is, *n.* Examples to teach practice.

Pray, *v. t.* or *i.* To ask with earnestness; to supplicate.

Pray'er (3), *n.* One who prays.

Prayer (prâr), *n.* A petition; a supplication.

Prayer'-book (prâr'-), *n.* A book containing forms of prayers.

Prayer'ful (prâr'-), *a.* Given to prayer. [prayer.

Prayer'ful'ly, *adv.* With

Prayer'less (prâr'-), *a.* Habitually neglecting prayer.

Preach, *v. i.* or *t.* To discourse publicly on a religious subject. [preaches.

Preach'er, *n.* One who

Preach'ing, *n.* Act of one who preaches.

Pre'ad-mŏn'ish, *v. t.* To admonish previously.

Pre'am-ble, *n.* An introductory writing; something previous; a kind of preface.

Prēb'end, *n.* A stipend in a cathedral church.

Prēb'end-al, *a.* Belonging to a prebend.

Prēb'end-a-ry, *n.* The stipendiary of a cathedral.

Pre-eā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Held by a doubtful tenure. — SYN. Uncertain; unsettled; doubtful; dubious.

Pre-eā'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Uncertainly; doubtfully.

Pre'e'a-to-ry, *a.* Suppliant; beseeching. [tion or care.

Pre-eau'tion, *n.* Previous cau-

Pre-eau'tion-a-ry, *a.* With a view to prevent mischief.

Pre-cēde', *v. t.* To go before.

Pre-cēd'ence, } *n.* A going

Pre-cēd'en-cy, } before; priority of time; superior rank or influence.

Pre-cēd'ent, *a.* Going before; anterior; antecedent.

Prē'ç'e-dent, *n.* Something previously done or said that serves as an example.

Prē'ç'e-dent-ed, *a.* Authorized by example.

Pre-cēd'ent-ly, *adv.* At a former time; beforehand.

Pre-cēd'ing, *p. a.* Going before; precedent.

Pre-cĕn'tor, *n.* Leader of a cathedral choir.

Prē'cept, *n.* A commandment; order; rule; direction; instruction. [cepts.

Pre-cĕpt'ive, *a.* Giving pre-

Pre-cĕpt'or, *n.* A teacher.

Pre-cĕp'to-ry, *a.* Giving precepts. — *n.* A subordinate religious house of the Knights Templars. [teacher.

Pre-cĕp'tress, *n.* A female

Pre-cĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* A going before; a slow backward motion, as the equinoctial points.

Prē'çinct, *n.* An outward limit; a territorial district.

Prē'cioŭs (prĕsh'us), *a.* Of great price or value; costly.

Prē'cioŭs-ly (prĕsh'us-), *adv.* In a precious or costly way; in great esteem.

Prēç'i-pice, *n.* A steep descent of land or rock.

Pre-çĭp'i-tance, } *n.* Great

Pre-çĭp'i-tan-çy, } or rash haste; headlong hurry.

Pre-çĭp'i-tant, *a.* Rushing hastily or headlong. [ly.

Pre-çĭp'i-tant-ly, *adv.* Hasti-

Pre-çĭp'i-tāte, *v. t.* To throw headlong; to hasten rashly; to cast to the bottom.

Pre-çĭp'i-tate, *a.* Very hasty; headlong; rash. — *n.* A substance in solution chemically separated from its solvent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel.

Pre-çĭp'i-tate-ly, *adv.* In a precipitate manner.

Pre-çĭp'i-tā'tion, *n.* Rash haste; headlong hurry.

Pre-çĭp'i-toŭs, *a.* Very steep; headlong; rash.

Pre-çĭp'i-toŭs-ly, *adv.* Descending rapidly.

Pre-çīse', *a.* Exact; over-nice; strict; stiff. [ly.

Pre-çīse'ly (132), *adv.* Exact-

Pre-çīse'ness, *n.* Exactness.

Pre-çĭs'ian, *n.* One rigidly exact in observing rules.

Pre-çĭs'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* Exactness; accuracy.

Prc-eludе', *v. t.* To prevent from entering; to hinder.

Pre-elū'sion, *n.* Act of preventing or shutting out.

Pre-elū'sive, *a.* Preventing.

Pre-ō'cioŭs, *a.* Ripe prematurely; too forward.

Pre-ō'cioŭs-ness, *n.* Premature ripeness or development.

Pre-eōç'i-ty, *n.* Premature growth and ripeness.

Prē'eog-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Previous knowledge.

Pre'eon-çēive', *v. t.* To conceive beforehand.

Prē'eon-çĕp'tion, *n.* Previous conception or opinion.

Prē'eon-çērt', *v. t.* To concert or plan beforehand.

Prē'eon-çērt'ed, *a.* Previously concerted or planned.

Pre-eŏn'tract, *n.* A contract previous to another.

Pre-eûr'sor, *n.* One who, or that which, precedes an event. — SYN. Forerunner; harbinger; omen; sign.

Pre-eûr'sor-y, *a.* Preceding as the harbinger.

Pre-dā'ceoŭs (-shus), *a.* Living by plunder.

Prēd'a-to-ry, *a.* Plundering.

Prēd'e-çēs'sor, *n.* One who has gone before; an ancestor.

Pre-dēs'ti-nā'ri-an, *n.* One who believes in predestination. — *a.* Pertaining to predestination.

Pre-dēs'ti-nāte, } *v. t.* To

Pre-dēs'tine, } foreordain.

Pre-dēs'ti-nā'tion, *n.* The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events.

Prē'de-tĕr'mi-nate, *a.* Determined beforehand.

Prē'de-tĕr'min-ā'tion, *n.* Previous determination.

Prē'de-tĕr'mĭne, *v. t.* To determine beforehand.

Prē'di-al, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, land or farms.

Prēd'i-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being predicable.

Prēd'i-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being affirmed of or attributed to.

Pre-dĭc'a-ment, *n.* Class; state; particular condition.

Prēd'i-cate, *n.* That which is affirmed or denied.

Prēd'i-cāte, *v. t.* To affirm; to assert to belong to something.

Prēd'i-cā'tion, *n.* An affirmation concerning any thing.

Prēd'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Affirmative; positive.

Pre-dict', *v. t.* To foretell.

Pre-dĭc'tion, *n.* A prophecy.

Pre-dĭct'ive, *a.* Foretelling.

Prē'di-lĕc'tion, *n.* A previous liking; partiality.

Prē'dis-pōse', *v. t.* To incline or adapt previously.

Prē-dĭs'po-şi'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Previous propensity.

Pre-dŏm'i-nançe, } *n.* Ascen-

Pre-dŏm'i-nan-çy, } dency; superiority.

Pre-dŏm'i-nant, *a.* Prevalent over others; predominating.
Pre-dŏm'i-nant-ly, *adv.* With superior strength or influence.
Pre-dŏm'i-nāte, *v. i.* To be superior; to have controlling influence; to rule; to prevail.
Prē-ĕm'i-nençe, *n.* Superiority to others in place or rank. [others.
Prē-ĕm'i-nent, *a.* Surpassing
Prē-ĕm'i-nent-ly, *adv.* In a pre-eminent degree.
Prē-ĕmp'tion, *n.* Act or right of buying something, as land, before others.
Preen, *n.* A forked instrument used by clothiers. — *v. t.* To clean and adjust the feathers of, as birds.
Prē'-en-gāge', *v. t.* To engage beforehand.
Prē'-en-gāge'ment, *n.* A prior engagement or obligation; previous attachment.
Prē'-es-tăb'lish, *v. t.* To establish beforehand.
Prē'-ex-ĭst', *v. i.* To exist beforehand. [existence.
Prē'-ex-ĭst'ençe, *n.* Previous
Prē'-ex-ĭst'ent, } *a.* Existing
Prē'-ex-ĭst'ing, } in time previous.
Prĕf'açe (42), *n.* An introductory speech or writing. — *v. t.* To introduce by preliminary remarks.
Prĕf'a-to-ry, *a.* Introductory.
Prē'fect, *n.* A governor or chief officer; a commander.
Prē'fect-ūre, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a prefect.
Pre-fĕr' (12, 129, 130), *v. t.* To esteem above others; to choose; to offer; to exalt.
Prĕf'er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of preference. [ence.
Prĕf'er-a-bly, *adv.* In prefer-
Prĕf'er-ençe, *n.* Estimation or choice above another.
Pre-fēr'ment, *n.* Advancement to a higher office or honor.
Pre-fĭg'u-rā'tion, *n.* Previous representation by similitude.
Pre-fĭg'u-ra-tĭve, *a.* Showing by previous types or signs.
Pre-fĭg'ūre, *v. t.* To show by a figure beforehand.
Pre-fĭg'ūre-ment, *n.* Prefiguration. [fore.
Pre-fĭx', *v. t.* To place be-
Prē'fix, *n.* A letter, syllable, or word prefixed.
Prĕg'nan-çy, *n.* State of being with young; fertility.
Prĕg'nant, *a.* Being with young; fertile; teeming.
Prĕg'nant-ly, *adv.* In a pregnant manner; fruitfully.
Pre-hĕn'sĭle, } *a.* Grasping;
Pre-hĕn'so-ry, } adapted to grasp or seize.
Pre-hĕn'sion, *n.* A seizing, as with the hand.
Pre-jūdge', *v. t.* To judge before hearing.
Pre-jūdg'ment, *n.* Act of prejudging.
Pre-jū'di-çate, *v. t.* To determine beforehand; to prejudge.
Pre-jū'di-cā'tion, *n.* Act of judging without due examination.
Prĕj'u-dĭçe, *n.* Prejudgment; unreasonable prepossession; bias; injury. — *v. t.* To bias unduly.
Prĕj'u-dĭ'cial (-dĭsh'al), *a.* Likely to injure; hurtful.
Prēl'a-çy, } *n.* Office of a
Prēl'a-tĭsm, } prelate; government by prelates.
Prēl'ate, *n.* A high dignitary of the church.
Pre-lāt'ĭc, } *a.* Pertaining
Pre-lāt'ĭc-al, } to prelates or the prelacy.
Prēl'a-tĭst, *n.* One who supports prelacy.
Pre-lĕc'tion, *n.* A public lecture or discourse.
Prē'lĭ-bā'tion, *n.* A foretaste.
Pre-lĭm'i-na-ry, *a.* Preceding. — SYN. Introductory; previous; preparatory. — *n.* A first step; introduction.
Prē'lūde, or Prēl'ude, *n.* Previous air in music; an introductory performance.
Pre-lūde', *v. t.* or *i.* To preface; to serve as an introduction; to play an introduction.
Pre-lū'sĭve, } *a.* Serving to
Pre-lū'so-ry, } introduce.
Prē'ma-tūre', *a.* [Lat. *præmaturus*, fr. *præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe.] Ripe too soon; too hasty; too early.
Prē'ma-tūre'ly, *adv.* Before the proper time.
Prē'ma-tūre'ness, } *n.* Quality of being premature.
Prē'ma-tū'ri-ty, }
Pre-mĕd'i-tāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To meditate beforehand.
Pre-mĕd'i-tā'ted, *a.* Conceived, designed, or contrived beforehand.
Pre-mĕd'i-tā'tion, *n.* Previous deliberation; forethought.
Prē'mi-er (*or* prĕm'yer), *n.* First minister of state. — *a.* First; chief; principal.
Pre-mīse' (153), *v.* To lay down premises.
Prĕm'is-es, *n. pl.* Propositions admitted; a building and its adjuncts.
Prē'mi-um, *n.* Reward; advance; something given or offered for the loan of money; money paid for insurance.
Pre-mŏn'ish, *v. t.* To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.
Prē'mo-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information.
Pre-mŏn'i-to-ry, *a.* Giving previous notice.
Prē-ŏc'cu-pan-cy, *n.* Previous occupation.
Prē-ŏc'cu-pā'tion, *n.* Prior occupation.
Prē-ŏc'cu-pȳ, *v. t.* To take possession of before another.
Prē'or-dāin', *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand.
Prē-ôr'di-nā'tion, *n.* Act of foreordaining.
Prĕp'a-rā'tion, *n.* Act of preparing, or making ready; preparatory act.
Pre-păr'a-tĭve, } *a.* Adapted
Pre-păr'a-to-ry, } or tending to prepare.
Pre-păr'a-tĭve, *n.* That which prepares or is done to prepare; preparation.
Pre-pâre', *v. t.* To make fit or ready; to qualify.
Prē-pāy', *v. t.* To pay in advance, as postage.
Pre-pĕnse', *a.* Premeditated.
Pre-pŏn'der-ançe, *n.* Superiority of weight or power.
Pre-pŏn'der-ant, *a.* Superior in weight or influence.
Pre-pŏn'der-āte, *v. t.* or *i.* To outweigh.
Pre-pŏn'der-ā'tion, *n.* Act of outweighing.
Prĕp'o-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* A particle governing a noun or pronoun, and showing its relation to some other word.
Prĕp'o-sĭ'tion-al (-zĭsh'un-), *a.* Relating to prepositions.
Pre-pŏs'i-tĭve, *a.* Put before.
Prē'pos-sĕss' (-pos-sĕs' *or* -poz-zĕs'), *v. t.* To preoccupy; to bias; to prejudice.
Prē'pos-sĕss'ing (-pos-sĕs'- *or* -poz-zĕs'-), *a.* Adapted to invite favor.
Prē'pos-sĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un *or* -zĕsh'un), *n.* Prior possession; preconceived opinion.
Pre-pŏs'ter-oŭs, *a.* Absurd.

Pre-pŏs'ter-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Absurdly; foolishly.
Prē-rĕq'ui-sīte (-rĕk'wĭ-), *a.* Previously required or necessary. — *n.* Something previously necessary.
Prē-rŏg'a-tĭve, *n.* An exclusive or peculiar privilege.
Prēs'age, *n.* A prognostic; a token.
Prē-sāge', *v. t.* To foreshow; to foretoken; to forebode.
Prēs'by-ter, *n.* An elder; a priest.
Prēs'by-tē'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, presbyters. — *n.* One who belongs to the Presbyterian church.
Prēs'by-tē'ri-an-ĭsm, *n.* Principles and government of Presbyterians.
Prēs'by-ter-y, *n.* A body of pastors and ruling elders.
Prē'sci-ençe (prē'shĭ-ens), *n.* Foreknowledge.
Prē'sci-ent (prē'shĭ-ent), *a.* Foreknowing.
Pre-scrībe', *v. t.* or *i.* To direct; to dictate; to lay down rules.
Prē'script, *n.* An official or authoritative direction.
Pre-scrĭp'tion, *n.* Medical direction of remedies; claim from long use or possession.
Pre-scrĭp'tĭve, *a.* Arising from prescription.
Prēs'ençe, *n.* A being present; neighborhood; mien.
Prēs'ent, *a.* In company; being now or here; immediate. — *n.* Something presented; the present time.
Pre-sĕnt', *v. t.* To give; to bestow; to exhibit; to view; to prefer; to indict.
Pre-sĕnt'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being present.
Prēs'en-tā'tion, *n.* Act of presenting; exhibition.
Pre-sĕn'ti-ment, *n.* Previous notion or apprehension.
Prēs'ent-ly, *adv.* Shortly; soon; immediately.
Pre-sĕnt'ment, *n.* A presenting; representation; accusation by a grand jury.
Pre-sĕrv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being preserved.
Prēs'er-vā'tion, *n.* Act of preserving; safety; security.
Pre-sĕrv'a-tĭve, } *a.* Having
Pre-sĕrv'a-to-ry, } power to preserve. — *n.* That which preserves.
Pre-sĕrve', *v. t.* To keep safe from injury or destruction; to save; to secure; to defend. — *n.* Fruit preserved; a place to keep game or fish in.
Pre-sĕrv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, preserves.
Pre-sīde', *v. i.* To exercise superintendence or control
Prēs'i-dĕn-çy, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of president.
Prēs'i-dent, *n.* One at the head of a society, college, or republic.
Prēs'i-dĕn'tial, *a.* Pertaining to a president.
Prĕss (124, *v. t.* To squeeze; to crowd; to urge. — *v. i.* To encroach: to urge vehemently. — *n.* A machine for pressing; a machine for printing; art of printing and publishing; publications collectively; urgency; a crowd; a throng.
Prĕss'-bĕd, *n.* A bed that may be turned up and inclosed in a closet.
Prĕss'-găng, *n.* A crew that impresses men as seamen.
Prĕss'ing, *a* Urgent.
Prĕss'-man (123, 143), *n.* The man who impresses the sheets in printing.
Prĕss'ure (presh'ur), *n.* Act of pressing; affliction; weight; force; urgency.
Prēs'tĭge, *n.* Influence coming from past success, character, or deeds. [deuly.
Prēs'to, *adv.* Quickly; sud-
Pre-sūm'a-ble, *a.* Such as may be presumed.
Pre-sūme', *v. i.* [Lat. *præsumere*, fr. *præ*, before, and *sumere*, to take.] To suppose; to venture without leave.
Pre sŭmp'tion, *n.* Opinion; strong probability; excess of confidence.
Pre-sŭmp'tĭve, *a.* Partaking of presumption.
Pre-sŭmpt'u-oŭs, *a.* Rashly; bold; unduly confident.
Prē'sup-pōs'al, *n.* Previous supposition.
Prē'sup-pōse', *v. t.* To suppose as previous; to take for granted.
Pre-tençe', *n.* See *Pretense.*
Pre-tend', *v. t.* To hold out an appearance of; to simulate; to feign; to claim. — *v. i.* To use pretense.
Pre-tĕnd'ed, *p. a.* Having a false appearance or claim.
Pre-tĕnd'er, *n.* One who pretends or lays claim.
Pre-tĕnse' (149), *n.* A simulated claim or assumption; a pretext; assumption.
Pre-tĕn'sion, *n.* Claim, true or false; pretense.
Pre-tĕn'tioŭs, *a.* Making great pretensions.
Prē'ter-im-pĕr'fect, *a.* Not absolutely or distinctly past.
Prĕt'er-it, or Prē'ter-it, *a.* (*Gram.*) Past or perfectly past. [Written also *preterite*.
Prē'ter-ĭ'tion (-ish'un), *n.* Act of passing or going past.
Prē'ter-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* The act of omitting.
Prē'ter-mĭt', *v. t.* To pass by; to omit; to disregard.
Prē'ter-năt'u-ral, *a.* Beyond, or different from, what is natural; aside from nature.
Prē'ter-pĕr'fect, *a.* Expressing action or being absolutely past; perfect.
Prē'ter-plu-pĕr'fect, *a.* Expressing action or being at or before another past event or time; pluperfect.
Pre-tĕxt', or Prē'text (111), *n.* A pretense; an excuse.
Prē'tor, *n.* A civil officer among the ancient Romans.
Prē-tō'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to a pretor or judge.
Pret'ti-ly (prĭt'ĭ- *or* prĕt'ĭ-), *adv.* Neatly; pleasingly.
Pret'ty (prĭt'ĭ *or* prĕt'ĭ), *a.* Neat; handsome. — *adv* In some degree; tolerably.
Prē-văĭl', *v. i.* To be prevalent; to be generally received. [predominant.
Prē-văĭl'ing, *a.* Prevalent;
Prē'va-lençe, *n.* Most general reception; predominance.
Prē'va-lent, *a.* Predominant; powerful.
Prē-văr'i-cāte, *v. i.* To avoid giving a direct answer. — Syn. To evade; equivocate; quibble. [quibbling.
Pre-văr'i-cā'tion, *n.* Act of
Pre-văr'i-cā'tor, *n.* One who quibbles; a shuffler.
Pre-vēn'i-ent, *a.* Going before; preceding; preventive.
Pre-vĕnt', *v. t.* To hinder; to stop; to anticipate.
Pre-vĕn'tion, *n.* Hindrance.
Pre-vĕnt'ĭve, *a.* Tending to hinder or prevent. — *n.* Something that prevents.
Prē'vi-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *prævius*, going before, fr. *præ*, before, and *via*, the way.] Going before in time; prior; antecedent.
Prē'vi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Anteco-dently; beforehand.

Pre-vĭş'ion (-vĭzh'un), *n.* Foresight; foreknowledge.

Prey (prā), *n.* Spoil; booty; plunder. — *v. i.* To take food by violence; to collect spoil; to plunder.

Prĭçe, *n.* Equivalent paid for any thing; value; reward.

Prĭçe'-cŭr'rent, *n.* A published list of the prevailing prices of merchandise, &c.

Prĭçe'less, *a.* Invaluable; inestimable.

Prick, *v. t.* To pierce; to spur. — *v. i.* To become acid. — *n.* A puncture; a sharp point.

Prick'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pricks.

Prick'le (prĭk'l), *n.* A sharp pointed projection.

Prick'li-ness, *n.* Fullness of prickles.

Prick'ly, *a.* Full of prickles.

Prĭde, *n.* Inordinate self-esteem; generous elation of heart; dignity; that of which one is proud. — *v. t.* To indulge in self-esteem.

Prĭest, *n.* A clergyman; an ecclesiastic.

Prĭest'eraft, *n.* Religious fraud or imposition.

Prĭest'ess, *n.* A female priest.

Prĭest'hood, *n.* Office of a priest; the order of priests.

Prĭest'li-ness, *n.* Appearance and manners of a priest.

Prĭest'ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a priest; sacerdotal.

Prig, *n.* A conceited fellow. — *v. t.* To steal.

Prig'gish (129), *a.* Conceited; pert; affected.

Prim, *a.* Formal; precise; affectedly nice. — *v. t.* To deck with great nicety.

Prĭ'ma-cy, *n.* Office or dignity of an archbishop.

†**Prĭ'ma-Dŏn'na**, *n.* [It.] The first female singer in an opera.

Prim'a-ġe, *n.* A charge imposed in addition to the freight. [nally.

Prĭ'ma-ri-ly (135), *adv.* Origi-

Prĭ'ma-ry, *a.* Original; first in time, meaning, or rank.

Prĭ'mate, *n.* Chief ecclesiastic; an archbishop.

Prime, *a* First; original; chief; early. — *n.* The dawn; spring; the best part; youth; full health. — *v. t.* To put powder in the pan of, as of a gun; to lay the first color in painting.

Prim'er, *n.* A small first book for children; a kind of type of which there are two species, one called

Long-primer,

and the other called

Great-primer.

Prī-mē'val (45), *a.* [Lat. *primævus*, fr. *primus*, first, and *ævum*, age.] Belonging to the earliest ages; primitive.

Prim'ing, *n.* Powder in the pan of a gun; first color laid on in painting.

Prim'i-tĭve, *a.* First; original. — *n.* A primitive word.

Prim'ness, *n.* Affected niceness or formality.

Prĭ'mo-ġĕ'ni-al, *a.* First born or made.

Prĭ'mo-ġĕn'i-tor, *n.* The first father or forefather.

Prĭ'mo-ġĕn'i-tūre, *n.* Seniority by birth; exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the eldest son or daughter. [der; original.

Prī-mōr'di-al, *a.* First in or-

Prim'rōse, *n.* An early flowering plant.

Prince (140), *n.* A king's son; a sovereign; a ruler.

Prince'dŏm, *n.* The dignity or domain of a prince; sovereignty.

Prince'li-ness, *n.* State or manner of a prince.

Prince'ly, *a.* Of or relating to a prince; grand.

Prin'cess, *n.* The consort of a prince; a king's daughter.

Prin'ci-pal, *a.* Chief; capital. — *n.* A chief man; a head; a sum of money at interest.

Prĭn'ci-păl'i-ty, *n.* A prince's domain; sovereignty.

Prĭn'ci-pal-ly, *adv.* Chiefly; above all.

Prĭn'ci-ple, *n.* A settled or right rule of conduct; fundamental truth; tenet; an original element.

Prĭnk, *v. t.* To dress for show.

Prĭnt, *v. t.* To mark by impression. — *n.* A mark made by pressure; impressions of type; cloth stamped with figures.

Prĭnt'er, *n.* One who prints.

Prĭnt'ing, *n.* The art or practice of a printer.

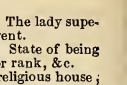
Prī'or, *a.* Former; antecedent. — *n.* The superior of a monastery.

Prī'or-ess, *n.* The lady superior of a convent.

Prī-ŏr'i-ty, *n.* State of being first in time or rank, &c.

Prī'or-y, *n.* A religious house; a convent.

Prĭşm, *n.* A solid, whose bases are similar, equal, parallel, plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.



Prism.

Prĭş'on (prĭz'n), *v. t.* To shut up; to confine. — *n.* A jail.

Prĭş'on-er, *n.* One under arrest; a captive. [nal.

Prĭs'tine, *a.* Ancient; origi-

Prĭth'ee, *adv.* I pray thee.

Prĭ'va-cy, *n.* Retirement; secrecy; a place of retreat.

Prĭ'vate, *a* Secret; peculiar to one's self; alone. — *n.* A common soldier.

Prĭ'va-teer', *n.* A private ship of war commissioned to take prizes. — *v. i.* To cruise in a privateer.

Prĭ'vate-ly, *adv.* In a private or secret manner.

Prĭ-vā'tion, *n.* Act of depriving; absence; loss.

Prĭv'a-tĭve, *a.* Causing privation. — *n.* A prefix to a word, giving it a negative signification. [shrub.

Prĭv'et, *n.* An ornamental

Prĭv'i-lēġe, *v. t.* To invest with peculiar rights. — *n.* Peculiar advantage or right. — SYN. Prerogative. [vately.

Prĭv'i-ly, *adv.* Secretly; pri-

Prĭv'i-ty, *n.* Private knowledge and concurrence.

Prĭv'y, *a.* Privately knowing and consenting; private. — *n.* A partaker; a necessary house.

Prīze, *n.* [Fr. *prise*, fr. *prendre*, to take, *prix*, taken.] A reward; something taken from an enemy. — *v. i.* To value; to esteem.

Prō and Cŏn. [Lat. *pro* and *contra*.] For and against.

Prŏb'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Appearance of truth; likelihood.

Prŏb'a-ble, *a.* Likely to be, or to be true. [hood.

Prŏb'a-bly, *adv.* In likeli-

Prō'bate, *n.* Proof of a will; a court for the trial of wills.

Pro-bā'tion, *n.* A proof; trial.

Pro-bā'tion-al, } *a.* Serv-
Pro-bā'tion-a-ry, } ing for probation or trial.

Pro-bā'tion-er, *n.* One undergoing probation; a novice.
Prō'ba-to-ry, *a.* Serving for trial or proof.
Prōbe, *n.* A surgeon's instrument. — *v. t.* To try with a probe; to search thoroughly.
Prŏb'i-ty, *n.* Uniform uprightness; integrity. [solved.
Prŏb'lem, *n.* A question to be
Prŏb'lem-ăt'ic, } *a.* Ques-
Prŏb'lem-ăt'i-cal, } tionable; uncertain.
†Pro-bŏs'cis, *n.* [Gr. *probos-kis*, fr. *pro*, before, and *bos-kein*, to feed.] The snout or trunk of an elephant, &c.
Pro-cēd'ūre, *n.* Act or manner of proceeding; process.
Pro-cēed', *v. i.* To go forward.
Pro-cēed'ing, *n.* A transaction; operation. [sue; rents.
Prō'ceeds (112), *n. pl.* Is-
Prŏc'ess (prŏs'es), *n.* A proceeding; progress; order.
Pro-cĕs'sion, *n.* A train of persons.
Pro-cĕs'sion-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, procession.
Pro-clāim', *v. t.* To pronounce publicly and solemnly; to publish; to promulgate.
Prŏc'la-mā'tion, *n.* A publication by authority.
Pro-clĭv'i-ty, *n.* Habitual or natural inclination.
Pro-cōn'sul, *n.* A governor of a province.
Pro-cōn'su-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul. [a proconsul.
Pro-cōn'su-late, *n.* Office of
Prŏ-crās'ti-nā'tion, *n.* To put off from day to day.
Prŏ-crās'ti-nā'tion, *n.* Delay; dilatoriness.
Prŏ-crās'ti-nā'tor, *n.* One who puts any thing off to a future time; a dilatory person.
Prō'cre-āte, *v. t.* To generate.
Prō'cre-ā'tion, *n.* Production of young; generation.
Prō'cre-ā'tĭve, *a.* Having the power to beget; generative.
Prō'cre-ā'tor, *n.* One who begets; a sire.
Prŏ-crūs'te-an, *a.* Relating to, or like, Procrustes, a fabulous highwayman, who is said to have placed his captives on a couch, and stretched out or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length.
Prŏc'tor, *n.* An officer in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes; an officer of a university.
Prŏc-tŏ'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a proctor.
Pro-cŭm'bent, *a.* Lying down or on the face.
Pro-cūr'a-ble, *a.* Obtainable.
Prŏc'u-rā'tion, *n.* Act of procuring; procurement.
Prŏc'u-rā'tor, *n.* One who manages another's affairs.
Pro-cūre', *v. t.* To obtain; to gain; to cause; to acquire.
Pro-cūre'ment (132), *n.* Act of procuring or obtaining.
Prŏd'i-gal, *a.* Lavish; wasteful. — *n.* A spendthrift.
Prŏd'i-găl'i-ty, *n.* Wasteful expenditure; excessive liberality. — SYN. Extravagance; profusion; waste.
Prŏd'i-gal-ly, *adv.* Lavishly.
Pro-dĭg'ĭoŭs (-dĭj'us), *a.* Very great; astonishing; enormous in size, quantity, &c.
Pro-dĭg'ĭoŭs-ly (-dĭj'us-), *adv.* Astonishingly; enormously; wonderfully.
Prŏd'i-gy (141), *n.* Any surprising thing; a wonder.
Pro-dūce', *v. t.* To bring forth; to bear; to yield; to exhibit.
Prŏd'uce, *n.* That which is produced or yielded; grain.
Pro-dū'cer, *n.* One who produces. [being produced.
Pro-dū'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of
Prŏd'uct, *n.* A thing produced; effect; result; sum.
Pro-dūc'tile, *a.* Capable of being extended.
Pro-dūc'tion, *n.* Act of producing; fruit; product.
Pro-dūc'tĭve, *a.* Causing to exist; fertile; efficient.
Pro-dūc'tĭve-ness, *n.* The quality of producing.
Prō'em, *n.* A preface; introduction; prelude.
Prō-ē'mi-al, *a.* Introductory.
Prŏf'a-nā'tion, *n.* A violation of sacred things.
Pro-fāne', *a.* [Lat. *profanus*, fr. *pro*, before, without, and *fanum*, temple.] Irreverent to God, and to sacred things; impious. — *v. t.* To violate; to put to a wrong use; to pollute. [ly.
Pro-fāne'ly, *adv.* Irreverent-
Pro-fāne'ness, } *n.* Impiety;
Pro-fān'i-ty, } irreverence for sacred things.
Pro-fĕss', *v. t.* To declare openly; to avow. [al.
Pro-fĕss'ed-ly, *adv.* By avow-
Pro-fĕs'sion (-fĕsh'un), *n.* Open declaration; avowal; vocation; occupation.
Pro-fĕs'sion-al, *a.* Belonging to a profession.
Pro-fĕs'sion-al-ly, *adv.* By profession.
Pro-fĕss'or, *n.* One who makes any profession; a public teacher in literature or science. [ing to a professor.
Prō'fes-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertain-
Pro-fĕss'or-ship, *n.* Office of a professor.
Prŏf'fer (130), *v. t.* To propose for acceptance. — *n.* An offer made; attempt.
Pro-fi'cien-cy (-fĭsh'en-), *n.* Progress made; advance.
Pro-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *n.* One who has made progress or advance; an expert; an adept.
Prō'file (*or* prō'feel), *n.* Outline; side face. — *v. t.* To draw a side view of.
Prŏf'it (121), *n.* Gain; advantage; use; benefit. — *v.* (130) To benefit; to improve; to be of advantage.
Prŏf'it-a-ble, *a.* Yielding advantage; lucrative; useful.
Prŏf'it-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being profitable.
Prŏf'it-a-bly, *adv.* With advantage; advantageously.
Prŏf'it-less, *a.* Void of profit.
Prŏf'li-ga-cy, *n.* A profligate or very vicious life.
Prŏf'li-gate, *a.* Lost to virtue. — *n.* An abandoned or shamefully vicious man.
Pro-fŏund', *a.* Deep; thorough; low; learned. — *n.* The sea or ocean; an abyss.
Pro-fŏund'ly, *adv.* Deeply.
Pro-fŏund'ness, } *n.* Depth
Pro-fŭnd'i-ty, } of place, or of knowledge.
Pro-fūse', *a.* Liberal to excess; exuberant. — SYN. Lavish; prodigal.
Pro-fūse'ly, *adv.* Prodigally.
Pro-fūse'ness, *n.* Prodigality; great abundance.
Pro-fū'sion, *n.* Great abundance; lavish supply; extravagance; prodigality.
Prŏg, *n.* Mean or inferior food; victuals. — *v. i.* To go about begging; to steal.
Pro-gĕn'i-tor, *n.* An ancestor; a forefather.
Prog-ē'ny, *n.* Offspring; race.
†Prog-nŏ'sis, *n.* The art or act of foretelling the course of a disease by its symptoms.
Prog-nŏs'tic, *a.* Foreboding — *n.* A sign; token.

Prog-nŏs'tie-ātе, *v. t.* To foreshow or foretell.
Prog-nŏs'ti-cā'tion, *n.* The act of foretelling.
Prog-nŏs'ti-cā'tor, *n.* One who foretells.
Prō'gram, } *n.* An outline
Prō'gramme, } of some public performance.
Prŏg'ress, *n.* A course onward; advance.
Pro-grĕss', *v. i.* To advance; to proceed; to go on.
Pro-grĕs'sion, *n.* Advance.
Pro-grĕs'sion-al, *a.* Advancing. [ward; advancing.
Pro-grĕss'ive, *a.* Going on-
Pro-grĕss'ive-ly, *adv.* With progress.
Pro-grĕss'ive-ness, *n.* State of being progressive.
Pro-hĭb'it, *v. t.* To forbid.
Prō'hi-bĭ'tion (-bĭsh'un), *n.* Act of forbidding.
Pro-hĭb'it-ĭve, } *a.* Contain-
Pro-hĭb'it-o-ry, } ing, or implying, prohibition.
Pro-jĕct', *v. i.* [Lat. *projicere, -jectum*, fr. *pro, forward*, and *jacere*, to throw.] To jut out; to be prominent. — *v. t.* To scheme; to devise; to draw.
Prŏj'ect, *n.* A plan; scheme.
Pro-jĕct'ile, *a.* Impelling forward. — *n.* A body projected or impelled forward through the air.
Pro-jĕc'tion, *n.* Act of projecting; plan; delineation.
Prō-jĕct'or, *n.* One who projects or plans. [out.
Pro-jĕct'ūre, *n.* A jutting
Prō'late, *a.* Elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles.
Prō'li-cīde, *n.* The crime of destroying one's offspring.
Pro-lĭf'ic, *a.* Generative; fruitful; productive.
Pro-lĭx' (111), *a.* Long; tediously minute.
Pro-lĭx'i-ty, } *n.* Great
Pro-lĭx'ness, } length; tediousness.
Prŏl'o-cūtor, or Pro-lŏc'utor, *n.* One who speaks for another; a spokesman.
Prō'lōgue (prō'log), *n.* Introduction to a play.
Pro-lŏng', *v. t.* To lengthen.
Prō'lon-gā'tion, *n.* Act of lengthening in time or space; delay.
Prŏm'e-nāde', or Prŏm'e-nād', *n.* A walk. — *v. i.* To walk for amusement or exercise.
Pro-mē'the-an, *a.* Relating to Prometheus, who is fabled to have formed men of clay, whom he animated by means of fire which he stole from heaven. [ing prominent.
Prŏm'i-nence, *n.* State of be-
Prŏm'i-nent, *a.* Conspicuous; eminent. [nently.
Prŏm'i-nent-ly, *adv.* Emi-
Pro-mĭs'cu-oŭs, *a.* Mixed; indiscriminate; confused.
Pro-mĭs'cu-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Without distinction.
Prŏm'ise, *n.* A declaration which binds the one who makes it; ground of hope. — *v. t.* To engage by declaration; to give hopes.
Prŏm'is-ee', *n.* One to whom a promise is made.
Prŏm'is-er, } *n.* One who
Prŏm'is-or, } promises.
Prŏm'is-so-ry, *a.* Containing a promise.
Prŏm'on-to-ry, *n.* A headland; high land jutting out into the sea.
Pro-mōte', *v. t.* To forward; to advance; to raise; to elevate.
Pro-mōt'er, *n.* An encouranger. [ment.
Pro-mō'tion, *n.* Advance-
Pro-mō'tive, *a.* Tending to promote, advance, or aid.
Prŏmpt, *a.* Ready; expeditious; quick. — *v. t.* To incite to action; to dictate.
Prŏmpt'er, *n.* One who reminds a speaker.
Prŏmpt'i-tūde, } *n.* Readi-
Prŏmpt'ness, } ness; expedition; alacrity.
Prŏmpt'ly, *adv.* With readiness; immediately.
Pro-mŭl'gāte, } *v. t.* To make
Pro-mŭlge', } known by open declaration.
Prō'mul-gā'tion, *n.* A notice; open publication.
Prō'mul-gā'tor, *n.* One who publishes or makes known.
Prōne, *a.* Flat on the face; bending downward; sloping; inclined; disposed.
Prōne'ness, *n.* A bending down; inclination. [fork.
Prŏng, *n.* The branch of a
Pro-nōm'i-nal, *a.* Belonging to a pronoun. [for a noun.
Prō'noun, *n.* A word used
Pro-nounce', *v. t.* To speak; to utter rhetorically.
Pro-nounced' (-nounst'), *a.* Strongly marked; decided.
Pro-nounce'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being pronounced.
Pro-nŭn'ci-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* Act or mode of utterance.
Prōof, *n.* Testimony; full evidence; trial; test; demonstration; a proof-sheet. — *a.* Impenetrable.
Prōof'-sheet, *n.* An impression from type, an engraved plate, &c., for correction.
Prŏp, *n.* That on which a body rests; support. — *v. t.* To support; to uphold.
Prŏp'a-ga-ble, *a.* Capable of being propagated.
Prŏp'a-găn'dă, *n.* A Roman Catholic missionary society in Rome.
Prŏp'a-găn'dĭsm, *n.* Art or practice of propagating tenets.
Prŏp'a-găn'dist, *n.* A person who propagates opinions.
Prŏp'a-gāte (118), *v. t.* To generate; to increase; to promote. [sion; increase.
Prŏp'a-gā'tion, *n.* Exten-
Prŏp'a-gā'tor, *n.* One who propagates. [urge forward.
Pro-pĕl' (129), *v. t.* To drive or
Pro-pĕl'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, propels; a steamboat propelled by a screw, or the screw itself. [prone.
Pro-pĕnse', *a.* Inclined;
Pro-pĕn'sion, } *n.* Inclina-
Pro-pĕn'si-ty, } tion; bent of mind; tendency; bias; proclivity.
Prŏp'er, *a.* One's own; natural; fit; just; correct; denoting a particular person or place.
Prŏp'er-ly, *adv.* In a proper manner; fitly; suitably.
Prŏp'er-ty, *n.* Inherent or peculiar quality; ownership; thing possessed; an estate; goods. [tion.
Prŏph'e-çy (141), *n.* Predic-
Prŏph'e-sī'er, *n.* One who prophesies.
Prŏph'e-sy, *v. t.* or *i.* To foretell, as events. — Syn. To predict; foreshow.
Prŏph'et (121), *n.* One who prophesies. [prophet.
Prŏph'et-ess, *n.* A female
Pro-phĕt'ic, } *a.* Unfold-
Pro-phĕt'ic-al, } ing future events; relating to prophecy.
Pro-phĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a prophetical manner.
Prŏph'y-lăc'tic, *a.* Defending from disease; preventive.
Pro-pĭn'qui-ty, *n.* Nearness in place, time, or relation.

Pro-pĭ'ti-a-ble (-pĭsh'ĭ-), *a.* Capable of being propitiated.
Pro-pĭ'ti-āte (-pĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To appease and make favorable; to conciliate.
Pro-pĭ'ti-ā'tion (-pĭsh-ĭ-ā'-shun), *n.* Act of appeasing.
Pro-pĭ'ti-ā'tor (-pĭsh'ĭ-), *n.* One who propitiates.
Pro-pĭ'ti-a-to-ry (-pĭsh'ĭ-a-), *a.* Having the power to make propitious; expiatory. — *n.* The mercy-seat.
Pro-pĭ'tious (-pĭsh'us), *a.* Highly favorable to success. — SYN. Auspicious; kind.
Pro-pĭ'tioŭs-ly (-pĭsh'us-), *adv.* Favorably; auspiciously; kindly.
Pró'po-lĭs, *n.* A substance used by bees to stop crevices in their hives, &c.
Pro-pō'nent, *n.* One who makes a proposal.
Pro-pōr'tion, *n.* Comparative relation; equal share; equality of ratios. — *v. t.* To adjust in a suitable proportion, as one part to another.
Pro-pōr'tion-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being proportioned.
Pro-pōr'tion-a-bly, *adv.* According to proportion.
Pro-pōr'tion-al, } *a.* Having
Pro-pōr'tion-ate, } a due proportion, or comparative relation.
Pro-pōr'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In due proportion.
Pro-pōr'tion-āte, *v. t.* To make proportional.
Pro-pōr'tion-ate-ly, *adv.* In a proportionate degree.
Pro-pōs'al, *n.* Offer; proffer; proposition.
Pro-pōse', *v. t.* To offer for consideration; to purpose.
Prŏp'o-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* A thing proposed; offer of terms.
Pro-pound', *v. t.* To propose; to offer for consideration.
Pro-prī'e-ta-ry, *n.* An owner. — *a.* Belonging to an owner.
Pro-prī'e-tor, *n.* A possessor in his own right; an owner.
Pro-prī'e-tor-shĭp, *n.* State of being proprietor.
Pro-prī'e-ty, *n.* Fitness; justness; decorum.
Pro-pŭl'sion, *n.* Act of propelling, or driving forward.
Prō'ro-gā'tion, *n.* Continuance of Parliament from one session to another.
Pro-rōgue', *v. t.* To continue from session to session.
Pro-sā'ic, *a.* Consisting in, or like, prose; commonplace; prosy.
†Pro-sçē'ni-um, *n.* Front part of the stage of a theater; part before the drop-scene.
Pro-scrībe', *v. t.* To denounce and condemn; to outlaw; to interdict.
Pro-scrĭp'tion, *n.* A dooming to death, exile, or outlawry.
Pro-scrĭp'tive, *a.* Relating to, or consisting in, proscription.
Prōse, *n.* Language not in verse. — *v. i.* To talk in a dull, tedious manner.
Prōs'e-cūte, *v. t.* [Lat. *prosequi*, *-secutus*, from *pro*, forward, and *sequi*, to follow.] To pursue as a claim or an investigation; to sue at law.
Prōs'e-cū'tion, *n.* Act of prosecuting. [prosecutes.
Prōs'e-cū'tor, *n.* One who
Prōs'e-lȳte, *n.* A new convert. — *v. t.* To convert.
Prōs'e-lȳt'ĭşm, *n.* Zeal to make converts.
Prōs'er, *a.* A writer of prose; a tedious writer or speaker.
Pro-sō'dĭ-al, } *a.* Pertaining,
Pro-sōd'ĭc-al, } or according, to prosody.
Pro-sō'dĭ-an, } *n.* One skilled
Prŏs'o-dĭst, } in prosody.
Prŏs'o-dy, *n.* The part of grammar which treats of accent and versification.
Prŏs'pect, *n.* A view; object of view; reason to hope.
Pro-spĕc'tion, *n.* Act of looking forward.
Pro-spĕct'ive, *a.* Looking forward; regarding the future; coming.
Pro-spect'ĭve-ly, *adv.* With reference to the future.
Pro-spĕc'tus, *n.* Plan of a proposed literary work.
Prŏs'per, *v. i.* To be successful. — SYN. To succeed; thrive; flourish. — *v. t.* To render successful; to favor.
Pros-pĕr'i-ty, *n.* Good fortune; success.
Prŏs'per-oŭs, *a.* Successful.
Prŏs'per-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Successfully; fortunately.
Prŏs'ti-tūte, *v. t.* To offer to a lewd or bad use. — *a.* Devoted to base or lewd purposes. — *n.* A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness.
Prŏs'ti-tū'tion, *n.* Act of prostituting; common lewdness
Prŏs'trate, *a.* Lying at length.
Prŏs'trāte, *v. t.* To throw down; to lay flat.
Pros-trā'tion, *n.* Act of prostrating; total dejection or depression. [umns in front.
Prō'stўle, *n.* A range of col-
Prō'sy, *a.* Dull and tedious.
†Prŏt'a-sis, *n.* Subordinate member of a conditional sentence.
Prō'te-an, *a.* Relating to Proteus, a sea-god who had the faculty of assuming different shapes; hence, readily changing the form or appearance.
Pro-tĕct', *v. t.* [Lat. *protegere*, *-tectum*, fr. *pro*, before, and *tegere*, to cover.] To shield from danger; to save harmless; to defend.
Pro-tĕc'tion, *n.* Defense from injury or danger.
Pro-tĕct'ĭve, *a.* Defensive.
Pro-tĕct'or, *n.* One who defends from injury.
Pro-tĕct'or-ate, *n.* Government by a protector. [tector.
Pro-tĕct'ress, *n.* A female pro-
†Protégé (pro'tā'zhē'), *n.* One under the care and protection of another.
Pro-tĕst', *v. i.* To affirm solemnly. — *v. t.* To declare against; to disown.
Prō'test (112), *n.* A formal declaration of dissent.
Prŏt'est-ant, *n.* One who protests against the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome. — *a.* Relating to Protestants or to Protestantism. [ligion of Protestants.
Prŏt'est-ant-ĭşm, *n.* The re-
Prŏt'es-tā'tion, *n.* A solemn declaration.
Pro-thŏn'o-ta-ry, *n.* The chief clerk of a court.
Prō'to-cŏl, *n.* An original copy or rough draught of a treaty, &c.
Prō'to-mär'tyr, *n.* The first martyr, Stephen.
Prō'to-plāst, *n.* The thing first formed; an original.
Prō'to-tўpe, *n.* An original model; exemplar.
Pro-trăct', *v. t.* To lengthen in time; to prolong.
Pro-trăc'tion, *n.* Act of protracting; a lengthening out.
Pro-trăc'tĭve, *a.* Delaying.
Pro-trude' *v. t.* [Lat. *protrudere*, fr. *pro*, forward, forth, and *trudere*, to thrust.] To thrust out. — *v. i.* To shoot forward.
Pro-trų'sion (-trų'zhun), *n.* Act of thrusting out.
Pro-trų'sĭve, *a.* Thrusting or impelling outward.

Pro-tū'ber-ançe, *n.* A prominence; a swelling.
Pro-tū'ber-ant, *a.* Prominent; swelling out.
Pro-tū'ber-āte, *v. i.* To become promiuent; to swell or bulge out. [jection.
Pro-tū'ber-ā'tion, *n.* A pro-
Proud, *a.* Having inordinate self-esteem; conceited; arrogant; haughty; fungous, as *proud* flesh.
Proud'ly, *adv.* Haughtily.
Prov'a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being proved.
Prove, *v. t.* To try; to test; to ascertain by experiment; to verify; to demonstrate; to experience. — *v. i.* To make trial; to be found by trial.
Prŏv'en-der, *n.* Dry food for cattle and horses.
Prŏv'erb, *n.* A short sentence often repeated, expressing an important truth; a wise saying; an adage; a maxim.
Pro-vẽrb'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to a proverb; universally acknowledged or spoken of.
Pro-vẽrb'i-al-ly, *adv.* By or as a proverb.
Pro-vīde', *v. t.* To procure beforehand; to prepare.
Prŏv'i-dençe, *n.* Foresight; the care of God over his creatures. [forehand.
Prŏv'i-dent, *a.* Preparing be-
Prŏv'i-dĕn'tial, *a.* Relating to, or effected by, divine providence.
Prŏv'i-dĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* By means of providence.
Prŏv'i-dent-ly, *adv.* With prudent foresight. [vides.
Pro-vĭd'er, *n.* One who pro-
Prŏv'inçe (140), *n.* A distant portion of an empire or state; a region of country; district; office; business.
Pro-vĭn'çial, *n.* An inhabitant of a province. — *a.* Belonging to a province: unpolished.
Pro-vĭn'çial-ĭsm, *n.* Peculiarity of speech in a province.
Pro-vĭ'sion (-vĭzh'un), *n.* Preparation; something provided; food; previous stipulation. — *v. t.* To supply with stores.
Pro-vĭ'sion-al (-vĭzh'un), Pro-vĭ'sion-a-ry *a.* Prepared for the occasion; temporary.
Pro-vĭ'sion-al-ly (-vĭzh'un-), *adv.* Temporarily.
Pro-vī'sō, *n.* (*pl.* Pro-vī'sōs, 18.) A conditional stipulation.
Pro-vī'sō-ry, *a.* Conditional; temporary. [of anger.
Prŏv'o-cā'tion, *n.* A cause
Pro-vŏ'ca-tive, *a.* Serving to provoke or excite. — *n.* Any thing that tends to provoke; a stimulant.
Pro-vōke', *v. t.* To excite; to offend; to incense.
Prŏv'ŏst (prŏv'ust, 39), *n.* A chief officer, or magistrate.
Prō'vost-mär'shal (*usually pron.* pro-vo'-), *n.* A military officer who arrests deserters, &c.
Prow, *n.* Forepart of a ship.
Prow'ess, *n.* Bravery; valor.
Prowl, *v. i.* To rove for prey. — *n.* A roving for prey.
Prowl'er, *n.* One who prowls.
Prŏx'i-mate, *n.* Next immediately preceding or following. — Syn. Nearest; immediate; direct.
Prŏx'i-mate-ly, *adv.* By immediate relation; immediately. [nearness.
Prox-ĭm'i-ty, *n.* Immediate
†Prŏx'i-mo, *n.* The next, or the coming month.
Prŏx'y (141), *n.* Agency of a substitute; a substitute.
Prude, *n.* A woman of affected modesty or reserve.
Pru'dençe, *n.* Practical wisdom; caution; discretion.
Pru'dent, *a.* Practically wise.
Pru-dĕn'tial, *a.* Proceeding from, or guided by, prudence.
Pru'dent-ly, *adv.* Discreetly.
Pru'der-y, *n.* Affected modesty or reserve. [coy.
Pru'dish (133), *a.* Affectedly
Prune, *n.* A dried plum. — *v. t.* To cut or lop off branches from; to trim.
Pru-nĕl'lă, *n.* [Prob. from Pru-nĕl'lo, its color, resembling that of *prunes*.] A kind of lasting, or smooth woolen stuff.
Pru'ri-ençe, *n.* Itching or longing desire.
Pru'ri-ent, *a.* Uneasy with desire; itching.
Prus'sian (prŭsh'an, or prŏo'-shan), *a.* Relating to Prussia.
Prŭs'sic, or Prus'sic, *a.* Pertaining to Prussian blue; — applied to an acid which is a deadly poison.
Pry, *v. i.* To examine or inspect closely. — *v. t.* To lift with a lever.
Psälm (säm), *n.* A sacred song or hymn. [psalms.
Psälm'ist, *n.* A writer of
Psälm'o-dĭst (sälm'- *or* säm'-), *n.* One who sings psalms.
Psälm'o-dy (sälm'- *or* säm'-), *n.* Art or practice of singing psalms or hymns.
Psal'ter (sawl'ter), *n.* The book of Psalms.
Psal'ter-y (sawl'ter-), *n.* An ancient instrument of music.
Pshaw (shaw), *interj.* expressing contempt.
Psȳ-ĕho-lŏg'ic } (sī'-), *a.*
Psȳ-ĕho-lŏg'ic-al } Pertaining to the soul or to the science of the soul.
Psȳ-ĕhŏl'o-gy (sī-), *n.* The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the soul.
Ptŏl'e-mā'ic (tŏl-), *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, an ancient astronomer.
Ptȳ'a-lĭsm (tī'-), *n.* Salivation. [sexes.
Pū'ber-ty, *n.* Ripe age in the
Pu-bĕs'çençe, *n.* A state of puberty; soft, short hairs.
Pu-bĕs'çent, *a.* Arriving at puberty; covered with soft, short hairs.
Pŭb'lic (127), *a.* Pertaining to a nation or to the community; common; open; general. — *n.* The body of the people.
Pŭb'li-can, *n.* Keeper of an inn or public house; a collector of taxes or tribute.
Pŭb'li-cā'tion, *n.* Act of publishing; thing published.
Pŭb'li-çĭst, *n.* A writer on the laws of nations.
Pub-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* State of being public; notoriety.
Pŭb'lic-ly, *adv.* Openly.
Pŭb'lish, *v. t.* To make known or public; to put forth; to advertise. [lishes.
Pŭb'lish-er, *n.* One who pub-
Pŭb'lish-ment, *n.* Public notice of an intended marriage. [ter, or plant-louse.
Pū'çe-ron, *n.* The vine-fret-
Pŭck'er, *v. t.* To gather into small folds or wrinkles. — *n.* A small fold or wrinkle.
Pud'ding, *n.* A kind of food variously compounded.
Pŭd'dle, *n.* A small pool of muddy water. — *v. t.* To make muddy; to render impervious to water; to deprive of carbon, as iron.
Pū'er-ĭle, *a.* [Lat. *puerilis*, fr. *puer*, a boy.] Childish; boyish.
Pū'er-ĭl'i-ty, *n.* Childishness.

Pu-ẽr'per-al, *a.* Pertaining to childbirth.

Pŭff (123), *n.* A slight blast of wind; a kind of light pastry; exaggerated commendation. — *v. t.* or *i.* To swell with wind; to pant; to praise extravagantly.

Pŭff'-ball, *n.* A fungus or mushroom full of dust.

Pŭff'y, *a.* Inflated; swollen; bombastic. [dog.

Pŭg, *n.* A monkey; a little

Pugh (pōō), *interj.* expressing contempt.

Pū'gil-ism, *n.* A fighting with the fist; boxing.

Pū'gil-ist, *n.* A boxer.

Pū-gil-ist'ic, *a.* Pertaining to fighting with the fist.

Pug-nā'cious, *a.* Inclined to fight; quarrelsome.

Pug-nāc'i-ty, *n.* Disposition to fight.

Pūis'ne (pū'ne), *a.* Small; younger; inferior in rank.

Pū'is-sance, *n.* Power; strength; might.

Pū'is-sant, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty. [vomit.

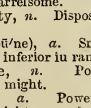
Pūke, *v. i.* To vomit. — *n.* A

Pule, *v. i.* To cry and whine like a child.

Pull, *v. t.* To pluck; to draw. — *n.* Act of pulling.

Pul'let, *n.* A young hen.

Pul'ley (141), *n.* [From *pull.*] A small wheel turning in a block, with a groove for a running cord.



Pulleys.

Pŭl'mo-na-ry, } *a.* Pertain-
Pul-mŏn'ic, } ing to, or affecting, the lungs.

Pŭlp, *n.* The soft, juicy part of fruit; any softness; marrow. — *v. t.* To deprive of pulp.

Pul'pit, *n.* An elevated station or desk for a preacher.

Pŭlp'ous, } *a.* Of, or like,
Pŭlp'y, } pulp; soft.

Pŭl'sate, *v. i.* To throb, as an artery; to beat.

Pŭl'sa-tile, *a.* Capable of being struck or beaten.

Pul-sā'tion, *n.* A throb.

Pŭl'sa-tive, } *a.* Beating like
Pŭl'sa-to-ry, } a pulse.

Pŭlse, *n.* A beating of arteries; peas, beans, &c.

Pŭl'ver-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being pulverized, or reduced to fine powder.

Pŭl'ver-i-zā'tion, *n.* A reducing to powder.

Pŭl'ver-ize, *v. t.* To reduce to powder; to comminute.

Pul-vĕr'u-lent, *a.* Consisting of, or like, fine powder.

Pūm'ice, *n.* A porous substance ejected from volcanoes.

Pu-mi'cious (-mĭsh'us), *a.* Consisting of pumice.

Pump, *n.* An engine for raising water; a low shoe with a thin sole. — *v.* To raise with a pump; to draw out.

Pump'kin (81), *n.* A well-known plant and its fruit.

Pun, *n.* A word or expression with two meanings; a quibble. — *v. i.* (129) To play upon words.

Punch, *n.* A tool for making holes; a kind of liquor; a buffoon; a blow. — *v. t.* To thrust; to perforate.

Punch'eon (-un), *n.* A tool for piercing, stamping, or the like; a cask holding 84 or 120 gallons.

Pun'chi-nĕl'lo, *n.* A buffoon; a character in a puppet-show.

Punc-til'io (140), *n.* A nice point.

Punc-til'ioŭs, *a.* Exact in ceremony or bargain; nice.

Punc'to. *n.* A nice point of form or ceremony; a punctilio; the point in fencing.

Punct'u-al, *a.* Prompt; exact to the time appointed; strict; nice.

Punct'u-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Scrupulous exactness in time.

Punct'u-al-ly, *adv.* Exactly.

Punct'u-āte, *v. t.* To mark with written points.

Punct'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act or art of dividing sentences by means of points.

Punct'ūre, *n.* A small point or a hole made by pricking. — *v. t.* To prick with a pointed instrument. [min.

Pun'dit, *n.* A learned Brah-

Pung, *n.* A kind of sleigh rudely made.

Pun'gen-cy, *n.* Sharpness; keenness.

Pun'gent, *a.* [Lat. *pungens*, pricking] Sharp; acrid.

Pun'gent-ly, *adv.* In a pungent manner.

Pu'nic, *a.* Pertaining to Carthage; faithless; perfidious.

Pun'ish, *v. t.* To inflict pain on for an offense. — SYN. To correct; scourge; chasten; castigate.

Pun'ish-a-ble, *a.* Worthy to be punished. [ishes.

Pun'ish-er, *n.* One who pun-

Pun'ish-ment, *n.* Any penalty inflicted or suffered as the reward of a crime.

Pu'ni-tive, } *a.* Inflicting
Pu'ni-to-ry, } punishment.

Punk, *n.* Substance used for tinder; a strumpet.

Pun'ster, *n.* One who puns.

Punt, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat, used for various purposes.

Pu'ny (26), *a.* Little and weak.

Pup, *n.* A young dog; a whelp. — *v. i.* To bring forth puppies.

†Pū'pa, *n.* (*pl.* Pū'pæ.) A chrysalis.

Pu'pil, *n.* A scholar; apple of the eye.

Pu'pil-age (130), *n.* The state of a pupil or scholar.

Pu'pil-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

Pup'pet, *n.* A small image moved by wires; a doll.

Pup'py (141), *n.* A young dog

Pup'py-ism, *n.* Cringing meanness; coxcombry.

Pur (125), *v. i.* To murmur as a cat. — *n.* A murmuring sound made by cats.

Pur'blind, *a.* Near-sighted.

Pur'chas-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being purchased.

Pur'chase, *v. t.* To buy; to procure; to obtain; to acquire. — *n.* A buying; thing bought; power of a lever. [buys.

Pur'cha-ser, *n.* One who

Pure, *a.* Clear; unpolluted; real; genuine; chaste.

Pure'ly (132), *adv.* In a pure manner; merely. [pure.

Pure'ness, *n.* State of being

Pur-gā'tion, *n.* Act of cleansing or cleaning from a crime.

Pur'ga-tive, *a.* Cleansing; cathartic. — *n.* A cathartic medicine. [to purgatory.

Pur'ga-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining

Pur'ga-to-ry, *n.* A place in which some suppose the souls of the dead are purified by punishment.

Purge, *v. t.* [Lat. *purgare*, contracted fr. *purum agere*, to make clean.] To cleanse; to purify; to clear from guilt. — *n.* A cathartic medicine.

Pu'ri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of purifying; a cleansing.

Pu'ri-fi'er, *n.* One who, or that which, purifies.

Pu'ri-fy, *v. t.* or *i.* To make

or grow pure or clean; to cleanse; to refine.

Pū'rĭsm, *n.* Nicety, especially in the use of words.

Pū'rist, *n.* One nice in the choice of words.

Pū'rĭ-tan, *n.* A dissenter from the church of England in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Pū'rĭ-tăn'ĭc, } *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans and their doctrines; rigid.
Pū'rĭ-tăn'ĭc-al, }

Pū'rĭ-tăn'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* In a puritanical manner.

Pū'rĭ-tan-ĭsm, *n.* The notions or practice of Puritans.

Pū'rĭ-ty (133), *n.* State of being pure; cleanness; clearness; chastity.

Pûrl, *v. i.* To flow with a gentle noise. — *n.* A gentle murmur of a stream; a border; malt liquor spiced.

Pûr'lieū, *n.* Environs.

Pûr'lin, *n.* A timber to support rafters. [pilfer.

Pur-loin', *v. t.* To steal; to

Pur-loin'er, *n.* One who steals.

Pûr'ple, *a.* Red tinged with blue. — *n.* A color composed of red and blue; a robe; (*pl.*) spots of a livid color on the skin. — *v. t.* To color with purple. [plc.

Pûr'plish, *a.* Somewhat pur-

Pûr'pōrt, *n.* That which is meant; meaning; tendency. — *v. t.* To intend; to signify.

Pûr'pose (pûr'pus), *n.* Object to be accomplished. — SYN. Intention; aim; view; end. — *v. t.* To intend; to design; to resolve.

Pûr'pose-ly (pûr'pus-), *adv.* Intentionally; with design.

Pûrr. (125) See *Pur.*

Pûrse, *n.* A small moneybag. — *v. t.* To put in a purse; to contract.

Pûrse'-pride, *n.* Pride of money. [wealth.

Pûrse'-proud, *a.* Proud of

Pûrs'er, *n.* The paymaster of a ship.

Pur-sū'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued.

Pur-sū'ançe, *n.* A following; prosecution; consequence.

Pur-sū'ant, *a.* Done in consequence; conformable.

Pur-sūe', *v. t.* To follow; to chase. — *v. i.* To proceed, in argument or discourse.

Pur-sū'er, *n.* One who pursues, chases, or follows

Pur-sūit', *n.* Act of following; chase; course of business.

Pûr'sui-vant (-swĭ-), *n.* A state messenger.

Pûrs'y, *a.* Fat and short-breathed.

Pū'ru-lençe, *n.* Generation of pus; matter.

Pū'ru-lent, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, pus.

Pur-vey' (-vā'), *v. t.* To furnish or provide. — *v. i.* To buy provisions; to cater.

Pur-vey'ançe, *n.* Procurement of provisions.

Pur-vey'or, *n.* One who provides; a caterer.

Pûr'view, *n.* The body of a statute; limit; scope; extent; sphere.

Pūs, *n.* The matter or yellowish-white, creamy liquid of a sore or ulcer.

Push, *v. t.* To urge or impel. — *n.* An urging; a thrust.

Pū'sil-la-nĭm'ĭ-ty, *n.* Weakness of mind; cowardice; poltroonery.

Pū'sil-lăn'ĭ-moŭs, *a.* [Lat *pusillanimis*, from *pusillus*, very little, and *animus*, mind.] Destitute of courage. — SYN. Cowardly; dastardly.

Puss, *n.* A cat; a hare.

Pŭst'u-late, *v. i.* To form into pustules.

Pŭst'ule, *n.* A small pimple containing pus. [tules.

Pŭst'u-loŭs, *a.* Having pus-

Put, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUT.] To lay in a place; to apply; to propose. — *v. i.* To go or move; to steer; to direct.

Pū'ta-tive, *a.* Supposed.

Pŭt'log, *n.* A short piece of timber supporting the floor of a scaffold.

Pŭt'-ŏff, *n.* A shift for evasion or delay; a subterfuge.

Pū'tre-fā'çtion, *n.* Process of decaying or rotting.

Pū'tre-fā'çtĭve, *a.* Pertaining to, or tending to promote, putrefaction; making rotten.

Pū'tre-fȳ, *v. t.* or *i.* To dissolve or rot, as organized matter. [rotting.

Pu-trĕs'çençe, *n.* State of

Pu-trĕs'çent, *a.* Becoming putrid or rotten, as organized bodies.

Pu-trĕs'çi-ble, *a.* Liable to become putrid. [ten.

Pū'trid, *a.* Decomposed; rot-

Pu-trĭd'ĭ-ty, } *n.* State of
Pū'trĭd-ness, } being putrid.

Pŭt'ty, *n.* A kind of paste or cement of whiting and linseed oil.

Pŭz'zle, *n.* Perplexity; a toy which perplexes. — *v. t.* To perplex, as the mind; to nonplus.

Pyg-mē'an, *a.* Dwarfish.

Pȳg'my (141), *n.* A dwarf. — *a.* Small; diminutive.

Pȳr'a-mĭd, *n.* A solid, having a rectilinear base, and its sides triangles having a common vertex.



Pyramids.

Pȳ-răm'ĭd-al, } *a.* Having
Pȳr'a-mĭd'ĭc-al, } the form of a pyramid.

Pȳre, *n.* A funeral pile.

Pȳr'ĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a pear.

†**Pȳ-rĭ'tēs**, *n.* A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel.

Pȳr'o-lĭg'ne-oŭs, } *a.* Pro-
Pȳr'o-lig'nĭe, } duced by the distillation of wood.

Pȳ-rŏl'o-gy, *n.* Science of heat; a treatise on heat, latent and sensible. [by fire.

Pȳr'o-măn'çy, *n.* Divination

Pȳ-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by a mercurial thermometer.

Pȳr'o-tĕch'nĭe, *a.* Relating to fire-works, or to the art of forming them.

Pȳr'o-tĕch'nĭc, } *n.* Art of
Pȳr'o-tĕch'ny, } making fire-works, as rockets, &c.

Pȳr'o-tĕch'nist, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny; a manufacturer of fire-works.

Pȳr'rhĭc (pĭr'rĭk), *n.* A metrical foot of two short syllables; an ancient military dance.

Pȳr'rho-nĭsm, *n.* Universal doubt or skepticism.

Pȳth'a-gō're-an, or **Pȳ-thăg'o-rē'an**, *a.* Pertaining to Pythagoras, an ancient philosopher, or to the doctrines he taught.

Pȳth'ĭ-an, *a.* Relating to the Pythoness, or to certain games celebrated at Delphi.

Pȳth'o-ness, *n.* A priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece.

Pȳx (140), *n.* Among *Roman Catholics*, the box in which the consecrated host is kept; a box used at the English mint for certain sample coins taken for a trial of the weight and fineness of metal.

Q.

QUĂCK (5), *v. i.* To cry like a duck; to boast. — *n.* A pretender to medical skill. [quack.

Quăck'er-y, *n.* Practice of a quack.

Quad'ra-ġĕs'i-mă, *n.* Forty days of fast before Easter; Lent.

Quad'ra-ġĕs'i-mal, *a.* Belonging to, or used in, Lent.

Quad'ran-gle, *n.* A plane figure of 4 angles and 4 sides.



Quadrangle.

Quad-răn'gu-lar, *a.* Having four angles.

Quad'rant (kwŏd'-), *n.* [Lat. *quadrans*, a fourth part, from *quatuor*, four.] Quarter of a circle; are of 90°; an instrument for taking altitudes. [to a quadrant.



a, a, Quadrants.

Quad-răn'tal, *a.* Pertaining

Quad'rat (kwŏd'-), *n.* A low piece of metal to make a blank space on the paper in printing.

Quad'rate, *a.* Square; suited. — *n.* A square.

Quad'rāte, *v. t.* To square; to fit; to suit. [a square.

Quad-rāt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to

Quad'ra-tūre, *n.* A square; the finding of a square having the same area as a given curvilinear figure.

Quad-rĕn'ni-al, *a.* Happening once in four years.

Quad'ri-lăt'er-al, *a.* Having four sides and hence four angles. — *n.* Quadrilateral.



A plane figure having four sides.

Qua-drille' (kwa-drĭl' *or* ka-drĭl'), *n.* A kind of dance; a game at cards.

Quad-rĭl'lion, *n.* A million involved to the fourth power; in America, a thousand trillions.

Quad-rĭp'ar-tīte, *a.* Consisting of four parts.

Quad'ri-sȳl'la-ble, *n.* A word of four syllables.

Quad'ri-vălve, *n.* One of a set of four leaves serviug for a door.

Quad-rōon', *n.* The offspring of a mulatto and a white person.

Quad-ru'ma-noŭs, *a.* Having four feet that take the place of hands.

Quad'ru-pĕd, *n.* An animal having four feet.

Quad'ru-ple, *a.* Fourfold. — *v. t.* To increase fourfold.

Quad-ru'pli-cate, *a.* Fourfold. [make fourfold.

Quad-ru'pli-cāte, *v. t.* To

Quad-ru'pli-cā'tion, *n.* A makiug fourfold.

Quăff (123), *v. t.* To drink largely or copiously of.

Quăg'ġy, *a.* Soft, wet, and yielding to the feet.

Quăg'mīre, *n.* Soft, wet land that shakes under the feet.

Qua'haug (kwaw'hog), *n.* A species of clam.

Quāil (99), *n.* A gallinaceous bird; in the United States, the ruffed grouse. — *v. t.* or *i.* To become quelled; to shrink; to cower.

Quāint, *a.* Artificially elegant; odd and antiquc. — SYN. Strange; whimsical; fanciful; singular; queer.

Quāint'ly, *adv.* Ingeniously; fancifully; oddly.

Quāint'ness, *n.* State of being quaint; oddness.

Quāke, *v. i.* To shake. — *n.* A shake; a tremulous agitation; a shudder.

Quāk'er, *n.* One of the society of Friends.

Quāk'er-ĭsm, *n.* System of the Quakers.

Qual'i-fī'a-ble (135), *a.* Capable of being abated or modified; abatable.

Qual'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* That which qualifies; legal requisite; endowment; accomplishment; restriction; modification.

Qual'i-fī'er, *n.* One who, or that which, qualifies.

Qual'i-fȳ, *v. t.* [Lat. *qualificare*, fr. *qualis*, such, and *facere*, to make.] To fit; to prepare; to modify; to limit; to abate; to restrict.

Qual'i-ty, *n.* Nature; character; distinguishing property; attribute; high rank.

Quălm (kwăm), *n.* Sudden illness; nausea; a throe; scruple of couscience.

Quălm'ish (kwăm'-), *a.* Affected with sickness at the stomach.

Quan'da-ry, or **Quan-dā'ry**, *n.* State of difficulty or perplexity; uncertainty.

Quan'ti-ty, *n.* Quality of being measurable; a certain (often a large) extent, sum, or portion. — SYN. Weight; bulk; measure; amount.

Quan'tum (kwŏn'tum), *n.* A quantity; amount.

Quar'an-tīne (-teen), *n.* Prohibition of intercourse with the shore, to which an infected ship is subjected.

Quar'rel (kwŏr'rel, 130), *n.* A breach of friendship; an angry contest. — *v. i.* To dispute; to find fault.

Quar'rel-sŏme, *a.* Inclined to quarrel; contentious.

Quar'ry (kwŏr'rў), *n.* A mine where stones are cut for building or other purposes; game. — *v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry.

Quart, *n.* Fourth of a gallon.

Quar'tan, *a.* Designatiug a fourth. — *n.* An ague occurring every fourth day.

Quar'ter, *n.* A fourth part of any thing; 8 bushels; 3 months; a region; mercy shown to an enemy; (*pl.*) A station occupied by troops; lodgings. — *v. t.* To divide into four parts; to lodge, as soldiers.

Quar'ter-dāy, *n.* The day that completes the term of three months; a day on which rent becomes due.

Quar'ter-dĕck, *n.* Deck of a ship from the mainmast to the stern.

Quar'ter-ly, *a.* Happening every three months. — *adv.* Once in the quarter of a year — *n.* A work published four times a year.

Quar'ter-mās'ter, *n.* An officer who regulates the quarters, provisions, &c., of an army.

Quar'tern, *n.* Fourth part of

a pint; a loaf weighing about four pounds.

Quar'ter-staff, *n.* A stout staff once used as a weapon of defense.

Quar-tette', } *n.* A musical
Quar-tet', } composition in four parts, or the four persons who perform them.

Quar'tile, *n.* An aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other 90°.

Quar'to, *n.* (*pl.* **Quar'tōs**, 140.) [Lat., fr. *quartus*, the fourth.] A book in which each sheet is folded into four leaves. — *a.* Having four leaves to a sheet.

Quartz (kwôrts), *n.* Pure silex.

Quash (kwŏsh), *v. t.* To crush; to subdue; to annul.

Quas-sā'tion, *n.* A shaking.

Quas'si-à (kwŏsh'ĭ-a *or* kwăsh'ĭ-à), *n.* A bitter medicinal wood. [of four.

Qua-tēr'na-ry, *a.* Consisting

Qua-tēr'ni-on, *n.* The number four; a set of four persons or things.

Quā'ver (129), *v. i.* To shake the voice. — *n.* A shake of the voice; an eighth note.

Quay (kē), *n.* A mole or bank by the water; a wharf.

Quay'age (kē'ej), *n.* Money paid for the use of a quay.

Quēach'y, *a.* Shaking, as a bog. [slut.

Quēan, *n.* A low woman; a

Quēa'şy, *a.* Squeamish; sick.

Queen, *n.* The consort of a king; a female sovereign.

Queen'-dow'a-ger, *n.* The widow of a king.

Queer, *a.* Odd; strange; singular; quaint. [ly.

Queer'ly, *adv.* Oddly; quaint-

Queer'ness, *n.* Oddity; singularity; quaintness.

Quēll (123), *v. t.* [Allied to *kill*.] To crush; to subdue; to put down; to allay; to appease.

Quēnch, *v. t.* To extinguish; to repress; to allay.

Quēnch'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being quenched.

Quēr'çit-ron, *n.* Dyer's oak and the bark.

Quē'rist, *n.* One who inquires.

Quērn, *n.* A hand-mill for grinding grain.

Quēr'u-lous, *a.* Habitually complaining.

Quēr'u-lous-ness, *n.* Disposition to complain.

Quē'ry (99, 141), *n.* A question; inquiry. — *v. t.* To ask questions about.

Quĕst, *n.* Act of seeking; search; request.

Quĕs'tion (kwĕst'yun), *n.* Act of asking; inquiry; doubt. — *v. t.* To ask; to interrogate; to doubt.

Quĕs'tion-a-ble, *a.* Doubtful; uncertain; suspicious.

Quĕs'tion-er, *n.* One who asks questions; an inquirer.

Quĕs'tion-less, *a.* Doubtless.

Quib'ble, *n.* An evasion of the truth; a cavil; a pun; a low concert. — *v. t.* To evade the poiut; to pun.

Quib'bler, *n.* One who quibbles; a punster.

Quĭck, *a.* Moving or acting with celerity; living. — SYN. Swift; speedy. — *adv.* Soon; hastily. — *n.* Any sensible part; living flesh.

Quĭck'en (kwĭk'n), *v. t.* To make alive; to vivify; to make quick or rapid.

Quĭck'lime, *n.* Lime unslacked. [time.

Quĭck'ly, *adv.* In a short

Quĭck'ness, *n.* Speed; haste.

Quĭck'-sănd, *n.* A mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water.

Quĭck'set, *n.* A living shrub, set to grow, as for a hedge. — *a.* Made of quickset.

Quĭck'sil-ver, *n.* Mercury.

Quĭd, *n.* A piece of tobacco for chewing; a cud. [ty.

Quĭd'di-ty, *n.* A trifling nice-

Quĭd'dle, *v. i.* To waste time in trifling employments.

Quĭd'nunc, *n.* One curious to know every thing that passes; a gossip.

Quī-ēs'çençe, *n.* Rest; repose; silence. [lent.

Quī-ēs'çent, *a.* At rest; si-

Quī'et, *a.* Free from motion or disturbance. — SYN. Still; calm; unmolested; tranquil. — *n.* Rest; tranquillity. — *v. t.* To stop motion in; to calm; to lull.

Quī'et-ĭşm, *n.* Peace of mind.

Quī'et-ĭst, *n.* One of a sect who maintained that religion consists in repose of the mind, employed in contemplating God.

Quī'et-ly, *adv.* Calmly.

Quī'et-ness, *n.* State of being quiet. [tranquillity.

Quĭ'e-tūde (118), *n.* Rest;

†**Quĭ-ē'tus**, *n.* Final discharge; repose; death.

Quĭll, *n.* A large, strong feather; spine of a porcupine; a piece of reed. — *v. t.* To plait or form with ridges, like quills.

Quĭlt, *n.* A padded cover for a bed. — *v. t.* To stitch together with some warm substance between.

Quĭ'na-ry, *a.* Consisting of five; arranged by fives.

Quĭnçe, *n.* [From *Cydonia* in Crete.] A small tree and its fruit.

Quĭ'nīne, or **Quĭ-nīne'**, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from cinchona.

†**Quĭn'qua-ğĕs'ĭ-mà**, *n.* A Sunday about 50 days before Easter. [five angles.

Quin-quăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having

Quin-quēn'ni-al, *a.* Occurring once in five years.

Quĭn'şy, *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils or throat.

Quĭnt, *n.* A sequence of five, at cards.

Quĭnt'al, *n.* A weight of 100 or 112 pounds.

Quĭn'tan, *n.* A fever, the paroxysms of which return every fifth day.

Quin-tēs'sençe, *n.* Fifth or highest essence; best or essential part.

Quin-tēt', } *n.* A musical
Quin-tette' } composition for five voices or instruments.

Quĭn'tu-ple, *a.* Fivefold. — *v. t.* To make fivefold.

Quĭp, *n.* A sarcastic taunt. — *v. t.* or *i.* (129) To taunt.

Quĭre, *n.* 24 sheets of paper.

Quĭrk, *n.* A sudden turn; an artful evasion; a retort.

Quĭt (129), *v. t.* To leave; to forsake. — *a.* Clear; released; free; absolved.

Quit'clāim, *n.* Relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release. — *v. t.* To release or relinquish a claim to by deed.

Quīte, *adv.* Entirely; wholly; completely; considerably.

Quĭt'rent, *n.* A rent by which a tenant is discharged from all other service.

Quĭt'tançe, *n.* Discharge from a debt; repayment.

Quĭv'er, *n.* A case for arrows. — *v. i.* To shake; to tremble; to shiver.

Quix-ŏt'ĭe, *a.* Romantic to extravagance.

Quĭx'ot-ĭşm, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions.

Quĭz (125, 129), *n.* A riddle; a puzzle; an odd fellow. — *v. t.* To puzzle; to make sport of by deceiving; to peer at.

Quĭz'zie-al, *a.* Comical.

Quoin (kwoin *or* koin), *n.* A corner; a wedge.

Quoit, *n.* A horse-shoe, flat stone, or the like, for pitching at a fixed object. — *v. i.* To play at quoits.

Quŏn'dăm, *a.* Former.

Quō'rum, *n.* A bench of justices; a sufficient number for transacting business.

Quō'tà, *n.* A share; proportional part.

Quō'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being quoted.

Quo-tā'tion, *n.* A passage cited.

Quōte, *v. t.* To cite or adduce, as the words of another.

Quōth (kwōth *or* kwŭth), *v. i.* To say; to speak; — used only in the first and third persons in the past tense.

Quo-tid'i-an, *a.* Occurring daily. — *n.* A fever recurring daily.

Quō'tient (kwō'shent), *n.* [Lat. *quoties*, how many times.] The number resulting from the division of one number by another.

R.

RĂB'BET, *v. t.* To cut or pare down, as the edge of a board, for lapping. — *n.* A groove in the side of a board.

Răb'bi (*or* -bī, 140), *n.* [Heb *rabi*, my master.] A Jewish teacher or doctor of the law.

Răb'bin, *n.* Same as *Rabbi*.

Rab-bin'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
Rab-bin'ic-al, } to rabbins.

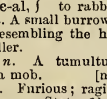
Răb'bit, *n.* A small burrowing animal resembling the hare, but smaller.

Răb'ble, *n.* A tumultuous crowd; a mob. [mad.

Răb'id, *a.* Furious; raging;

Răb'id-ness, *n.* State of being rabid; madness.

Rac-coon', *n.* A wild animal of North America, allied to the bear.



Raccoon.

Răce (140), *n.* A running in competition; a course; a breed; a family; a peculiar flavor. — *v. i.* To run or contend in running.

Răce'-hôrse, } *n.* A horse
Răc'er, } kept for running in contest.

Ra-cēme', *n.* A cluster of flowers arranged along a stem.

Rā'çi-ness (135), *n.* The quality of being racy.

Răck (127), *n.* An engine of torture; extreme pain; a framework on which things are laid; thin, flying clouds. — *v. i.* To torture; to strain; to draw off from the lees. — *v. t.* To move or travel with a quick amble.

Răck'er, *n.* One who torments; a horse that racks, or ambles.

Răck'et, *n.* A clattering noise; a frame used for catching or striking a ball; a snow-shoe.

Răck'-rent, *n.* An annual rent raised to the utmost.

Rā'cy, *a.* Tasting of the soil; flavorous; fresh; distinctive; peculiar and piquant.

Rā'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to a radius; pertaining to one of the bones of the fore-arm.

Rā'di-ançe, *n.* Sparkling brightness; brilliancy.

Rā'di-ant, *a.* Emitting rays; shining; sparkling.

Rā'di-āte, *v. i.* or *t.* To emit rays; to enlighten. [rays.

Rā'di-ā'tion, *n.* Emission of

Rā'di-ā'tor, *n.* A body from which rays of light or heat emanate.

Rād'i-eal, *a.* Original; implanted by nature; fundamental. — *n.* Root of a word; an element; a thoroughgoing reformer.

Rād'i-eal-ism, *n.* Doctrine or spirit of a radical.

Rād'i-eal-ly, *adv.* Originally; fundamentally.

Rād'i-eā'tion, *n.* The process of taking root.

Rād'i-ele (-kl), *n.* The part of a seed which becomes a root.

Rād'ish, *n.* A plant and its pungent, edible root.

Rā'di-us, *n.* (*pl.* **Rā'di-ī.**) Half of the diameter of a circle.



Radius.

†**Rā'dix,** *n.* (*pl.* **Rād'i-çēs.**) A root, or primitive word.

Răff (123), *n.* Sweepings; refuse.

Răf'fle, *v. i.* To cast dice or draw lots for a prize. — *n.* A kind of lottery. [boards.

Răft, *n.* A float of timber or

Răft'er, *n.* One of the roof-timbers of a building.

Răg, *n.* A torn piece of cloth; (*pl.*) worn-out garments.

Răg'a-mŭf'fin, *n.* A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.

Răge, *n.* Violent anger; fury; wrath. — *v. t.* To be in a fury; to fume.

Răg'ged (57), *a.* Torn into tatters; dressed in tatters.

Răg'ged-ness, *n.* State of being ragged.

Răg'ing (133), *a.* Furious; violent. [of rags.

Răg'man (143), *n.* A collector

Ra-gout' (ra-gōo'), *n.* A highly seasoned dish.

Răid, *n.* [A.-S. *rād*, a riding.] A hostile incursion, esp. of mounted men.

Răil, *n.* A bar of wood or iron; a bird. — *v. t.* (130) To inclose with rails. — *v. i.* To utter reproach; to scoff.

Răil'ing, *n.* Insulting language; a series of rails.

Răil'ler-y (răl'ler-ỹ), *n.* Banter; good-humored pleasantry or slight satire.

Răil'rōad, } *n.* A road laid
Răil'wāy, } with iron rails.

Răi'ment, *n.* Clothing in general; garments.

Răin, *n.* Moisture falling from the clouds in drops. — *v. i.* To fall in drops from the clouds, as water.

Răin'bōw, *n.* A many-colored arch formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of rain; the iris.

Răin'-gāuġe, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls in a given time.

Răin'y, *a.* Attended or abounding with rain.

Răise, *v. t.* To lift; to erect; to excite; to levy.

Rāi'sĭn (rā'zn), *n.* A dried grape.

Rā'jah, or Rä'jah, *n.* In *India*, a native prince.

Rāke, *n.* A gardeu or farming tool; a libertine. — *v. t.* To collect with a rake; to sweep with cannon.

Rāk'ish, *a.* Lewd; debauched.

Răl'ly, *n.* Act of collecting disordered troops; banter. — *v. t.* (135) To attack with raillery; to banter; to reunite. — *v. i.* To come back to order.

Răm, *n.* A male sheep; a mechanical contrivance. — *v. t.* To drive or thrust with violence.

Răm'ble, *n.* A wandering about; an irregular excursion. — *v. i.* To rove hither and thither. — SYN. To roam; range; wauder; stroll.

Răm'bler, *n.* One who rambles.

Răm'bling, *a.* Wandering.

Răm'i-fi-eā'tion, *n.* A branching; a subdivision.

Răm'i-fy, *v. t.* or *i.* [Lat. *ramus*, a branch, and *facere*, to make.] To separate into branches, as the stem of a plant; to branch.

Răm'mer, *n.* An instrument for ramming or driving.

Rā-mōse', } *a.* Consisting or Rā'mous, } full of branches; branchy.

Rămp, *v. i.* To leap; to frisk. — *n.* A leap; a spring.

Rămp'an-çy, *n.* Exuberance; extravagance.

Rămp'ant, *a.* Exuberant; unrestrained; wanton; rearing.

Răm'pärt, *n.* A wall or mound round a place for defense.

Răm'rŏd, *n.* A rod used in loading a gun.

Răn, *imp.* of *Run.*

†Ran-che'ro (-chā'ro), *n.* A Mexican peasant employed on a rancho; a herdsman.

†Răn'cho, } *n.* A rude hut for
Rănch, } herdsmen; a large farming establishment, or an establishment for rearing cattle and horses.

Răn'çid, *a.* Having a strong, sour smell; musty.

Ran-çĭd'i-ty, } *n.* A strong,
Răn'çid-ness, } sour smell; mustiness.

Răn'çor (155), *n.* Malignity; inveterate enmity.

Răn'çor-oŭs, *a.* Very spiteful; malignant; malevolent.

Răn'dŏm, *n.* Course without definite direction. — *a.* Left to chance; done at hazard.

Răng, *old imp.* of *Ring.*

Rāngе, *n.* A row or rank; excursion; extent; a cooking apparatus. — *v. t.* To place in order. — *v. i.* To rove at large; to be placed in order.

Răngk, *a.* Strong-scented; high-tasted; luxuriant. — *n.* A line of men; row; class; order; degree; dignity. — *v. t.* To place in a line; to dispose methodically. — *v. i.* To be ranged or set; to have a certain grade or dignity.

Răngk'le, *v. i.* To become inflamed or violent; to fester.

Răngk'ly, *adv.* With exuberant growth.

Răngk'ness, *n.* A strong scent; luxuriance; rancidity.

Răn'săck (127), *v. t.* To search thoroughly; to pillage.

Răn'sŏm, *n.* The price paid to redeem a person or goods from an enemy. — *v. t.* To redeem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit, by a price.

Rănt, *n.* Boisterous, empty declamation. — *v. i.* To rave.

Rănt'er, *n.* A boisterous declaimer; a noisy talker.

Răp, *n.* A quick, smart blow. — *v. i.* or *t.* (129) To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to snatch away; to transport.

Ra-pā'cioŭs, *a.* Inclined to plunder; greedy; ravenous.

Ra-pā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* Ravenously; by rapine.

Ra-păç'i-ty, *n.* Disposition to plunder; exorbitant covetousness; ravenousness.

Răpe, *n.* A seizing by violence; carnal knowledge by force; a plant of the cabbage tribe.

Răp'id, *a.* Swift; quick.

Ra-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* Swiftness of motion; velocity; haste.

Răp'id-ly, *adv.* Swiftly; with quick motion.

Răp'ids, *n. pl.* Sudden descent of a stream without actual water fall.

Rā'pi-er, *n.* A light sword with a very narrow blade.

Răp'ine, *n.* Act of plundering; spoliation; pillage.

Rap-pee', *n.* A kind of snuff.

Răp'per, *n.* One who raps; knocker of a door.

Răpt, *a.* Transported in ecstasy; ravished.

Răpt'ūre, *n.* Extreme joy; ecstasy; bliss.

Răpt'ūr-oŭs, *a.* Causing rapture; ecstatic; blissful.

Răre, *a.* Thin; scattered; nearly raw; underdone.

Răr'e-fă'e'tion, *n.* Act or process of rarefying; expansion of bodies.

Răr'e-fi'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being rarefied.

Răr'e-fy (118). *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become thin or rare.

Râre'ly, *adv.* Seldom; not often; finely; nicely.

Râre'ness, } *n.* State of being
Răr'i-ty, } rare; uncommonness, thinness.

Râre'rīpe, *a.* Early ripe. — *n.* An early fruit.

Răs-eal, *n.* A dishonest man; a rogue. — *a.* Mean; low; dishonest. [low, mean wretch.

Ras-eăl'ion (-kăl'yun), *n.* A

Ras-eăl'i-ty, *n.* Mean dishonesty; base fraud; villainy.

Răs'eal-ly, *a.* Like a rascal; dishonest; trickish.

Răse, *v. t.* To erase.

Răsh, *a.* Excessively hasty or incautious. — SYN. Adventurous; foolbardy; headlong.

Răsh'er, *n.* A thin slice of bacon. [thought; hastily.

Răsh'ly, *adv.* Without fore-

Răsh'ness, *n.* Inconsiderate haste; heedlessness; temerity.

Răsp, *n.* A kind of coarse file; a grater. — *v. t.* To rub or grate with a rasp.

Răsp'ber-ry (rāz'-), *n.* A kind of berry, and the shrub that bears it.

Răs'ūre (răzh'ŭr), *n.* Erasure.

Răt, *n.* A well-known animal that infests houses and ships.

Răt'a-ble (123, *a.* Liable to be taxed or rated.

Răt'a-fi'ä, *n.* A fine spirituous liquor, flavored with fruit.

Ra-tăn', *n.* See *Rattan.*

Rătch, *n.* A ratchet.

Rătch'et, *n.* A bar that falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack; a pawl.

Rătch'et-wheel, *n.* A toothed wheel with a lever and ratchet for moving it forward.

Răte, *n.* A price; proportion; degree; value; tax. — *v. t.* To value; to tax; to scold. — *v. i.* To have rank.

Răth'er, *adv.* More willingly.

Răt'i-fi-eā'tion, *n.* Act of ratifying; a sanctioning.

Răt'i-fy (135, *v. t.* [Lat. *ratus*, firm, and *facere*, to make.] To sanction; to settle; to confirm.

Rā'ti-o (rā'shĭ-o *or* rā'sho), *n.* Proportion; rate.

Rā/ti-ŏç'i-nā"tion (răsh'i-ŏs'ĭ-), *n.* Act of reasoning.

Rā'tion (*or* răsh'un), *n.* Allowance of provisions.

Rā'tion-al (răsh'un-al), *a.* Endowed with reason; agreeable to reason.

Rā'tion-ā"le (răsh'un-), *n.* Detail of reasons.

Rā'tion-al-ĭst (răsh'un-), *n.* One who is guided solely by reason, especially in matters of religion.

Rā'tion-ăl'i-ty (răsh'un-), *n.* Quality of being reasonable.

Rā'tion-al-ly (răsh'un-), *adv.* Reasonably.

Ra-tōōn', *n.* A sprout from the root of sugar-cane which has been cut.

Rāts'bāne, *n.* Poison for rats.

Rat-tān', *n.* Stem of a cane or plant growing in India.

Rat-teen', *n.* A thick woolen stuff quilled. [a party.

Rāt'ting, *n.* Act of deserting

Rāt'tle, *v. i.* or *t.* To make a rapid succession of sharp sounds; to clatter. — *n.* A rapid succession of sounds; a toy; (*pl.*) the croup.

Rāt'tle-snāke, *n.* A poisonous serpent.

Raŭ'çi-ty, *n.* Harshness of sound; hoarseness.

Rāv'aġe, *v. t.* To lay waste. — SYN. To devastate; waste; sack; spoil; ruin. — *n.* Waste; spoil; ruin; plunder.

Rāv'a-ġer, *n.* A plunderer.

Rāve, *v. i.* To be delirious; to talk wildly. — *n.* Upper side-piece of timber of a cart.

Rāv'el (58, 130), *v. t.* or *i.* To disentangle; to take apart; to entangle; to involve.

Rāve'lin (răv'lin), *n.* A detached work in fortification.



Ravelin.

Rā'ven (-vn), *n.* A bird of a black color, allied to the crow, but larger.

Rāv'en (răv'n), *v. i.* To devour greedily. — *n.* Prey; plunder; rapine; pillage.

Rāv'en-oŭs, *a.* Voracious.

Rāv'en-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With raging hunger; voraciously.

Ra-vīne' (-veen'), *n.* A long, deep hollow between hills.

Rāv'ing, *a.* Furious.

Rāv'ish, *v. t.* To carry away by force; to transport with delight; to know carnally by force. [ishes.

Rāv'ish-er, *n.* One who ravRāv'ish-ment, *n.* Act of ravishing; rapture; ecstasy.

Ra̤w, *a.* Not cooked; crude; unripe; unmanufactured; cold and damp; chilly; bare of skin; sore.

Ra̤w'bōned, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones.

Ra̤w'hĕad, *n.* A specter.

Ra̤w'ly, *adv.* Unskillfully; without experience.

Ra̤w'ness, *n.* State of being raw. — SYN. Unskillfulness; crudeness; chilliness.

Rāy (140), *n.* A liue or beam of light; a fish. — *v. t.* To shoot forth. [dark.

Rāy'less, *a.* Without a ray;

Rāze, *v. t.* To lay level with the ground; to demolish.

Ra-zee', *n.* A ship of war cut down to an inferior rate. — *v. t.* (137) To reduce in size, as a vessel. [shaving.

Rā'zor, *n.* An instrument for

Rā'zūre, *n.* See *Rasure.*

Rēach, *v. t.* To extend to; to arrive at. — *v. i.* To be extended. — *n.* Extent; stretch; expanse; limit; power; effort to vomit.

Rē-ăct', *v. i.* To act or do over again.

Rē-ăc'tion, *n.* Counter action; action in oppositiou.

Rē-ăct'ive, } *a.* Having
Rē-ăc'tion-a-ry, } power to react; tending to reaction.

Rēad, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* READ (rĕd).] To peruse; to know fully; to learn.

Rēad'a-ble, *a.* Fit to be read; worth reading; legible.

Rēad'er, *n.* One who reads.

Rēad'i-ly, *adv.* Quickly; with facility; promptly.

Rēad'i-ness, *n.* Williagness; promptitude; alacrity.

Rēad'ing, *n.* Perusal; public recital; interpretation of a passage; variation in the text of an author.

Rē'ad-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of readmittiug.

Rē'ad-mĭt' (129), *v. t.* To admit a second time or again.

Rēad'y, *a.* Prepared; willing; prompt; near; easy; on the point or briuk. [again.

Rē'af-firm', *v. t.* To affirm

Rē'al, *a.* [Low Lat. *realis*, fr. *res*, a thing.] Having positive existence; relating to things fixed or permanent. — SYN. Actual; true; genuine.

Re-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Certainty; that which is real; truth; fact.

Rē'al-i-zā"tion, *n.* Act of realizing, or making real.

Rē'al-īze, *v. t.* To bring into being or act; to cause to seem real; to make real; to understand by experience. — *v. i.* To raise money.

Rē'al-ly, *adv.* In fact; truly.

Rēalm, *n.* A royal jurisdiction; province; domain.

Rē'al-ty, *n.* Immobility; fixed nature of property.

Rēam, *n.* A bundle of twenty quires of paper.

Rē-ăn'i-māte, *v. t.* To restore to life; to revive. [again.

Rē'an-nĕx', *v. t.* To annex

Rēap (130), *v. t.* or *i.* To cut grain with a sickle; to obtain; to get; to receive.

Rēap'er, *n.* One who reaps.

Rē'ap-pēar', *v. i.* To appear a second time or again.

Rē'ap-pēar'ançe, *n.* A second appearance. [again.

Rē'ap-point', *v. t.* To appoint

Rē'ap-point'ment, *n.* A second or new appointment.

Rēar, *n.* The part behind. — *a.* Hindmost. — *v. t.* To raise; to bring up. — *v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs.

Rēar'-ăd'mi-ral, *n.* An officer next in rank after a viceadmiral.

Rēar'-guārd, *n.* The body that marches in the rear.

Rēar'ward, *n.* The rearguard; latter part; end.

Rē'as-çĕnd', *v. i.* To ascend or mount again.

Rēa'son (rē'zn), *n.* The faculty of judging, or its due exercise; motive; argument; ground; end; cause. — *v. i.* or *t.* To argue rationally; to debate.

Rēa'son-a-ble, *a.* Governed by reason; rational; just.

Rēa'son-a-ble-ness, *n.* Agreeableness to reason.

Rēa'son-a-bly, *adv.* Agreeably to reason; moderately.

Rēa'son-er, *n.* One who reasons or argues.

Rēa'son-ing, *n.* Act of using the faculty of reason.

Rē'as-sĕm'ble, *v.* To assemblo again. [affirm again.

Rē'as-sērt', *v. t.* To assert or

Rē'as-sūme', *v. t.* To assume again; to resume.

Rē'as-sūr'ançe (-shur'-), *n.* Assurance or confirmation repeated.

Rē'as-sūre' (-shur'), *v. t.* To

assure again; to free from fear. [duction.
Re-bāte′, *n.* Abatement; de-
Re-bāte′ment, *n.* Abatement; deduction.
Rē′bec (127), *n.* A musical instrument formerly in use.
Rĕb′el, *n.* One who opposes lawful authority. — *a.* Acting in revolt; rebellious.
Re-bĕl′ (129), *v. i.* To rise in opposition to lawful authority; to revolt.
Re-bĕl′lion (-yun), *n.* Open opposition to lawful authority.
Re-bĕl′liоus, *a.* Engaged in rebellion.
Re-bound′, *v. i.* To spring or start back. — *n.* Act of springing or flying back.
Re-bŭff′ (138), *n.* A sudden check. — *v. t.* To check suddenly; to repel.
Rē-build′, *v. t.* To build anew.
Re-būke′, *v. t.* To chide; to reprove. — *n.* Reproof.
Rē′bus (140), *n.* [Lat., by things.] A kind of pictorial riddle. [pose by argument.
Re-būt′, *v. t.* To repel; to op-
Re-būt′ter, *n.* Answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.
Re-call′, *v. t.* To call or take back; to revoke. — *n.* A calling back; revocation.
Re-cānt′, *v. t.* To retract, as an opinion or declaration.
Rē′can-tā′tion, *n.* Act of recanting; retraction.
Rē′ca-pit′u-lāte, *v. t.* To repeat in a summary way. — Syn. To reiterate; recite; rehearse.
Rē′ca-pit′u-lā′tion, *n.* A summary; a recapitulating.
Rē′ca-pit′u-la-to-ry, *a.* Repeating again.
Rē-cāp′ture, *n.* A reprisal.
Rē-cāpt′ūre, *n.* Act of retaking; a prize retaken. — *v. t.* To retake, as a prize.
Rē-cāst′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECAST.] To cast, mold, or compute a second time.
Re-cēde′ *v. i.* or *t.* To draw back; to retreat; to desist.
Re-cēipt′ (-seet′, *n.* Reception; a writing to show that something has been received. — *v. t.* To give a written acknowledgment for something received.
Re-cēiv′a-ble (-seev′-133), *a.* Capable of being received.
Re-cēive′, *v. t.* To take, as something that is offered.
Re-cēiv′er, *n.* One who receives; a kind of chemical vessel.
Rē′cen-cy, *n.* State of being recent; newness; freshness.
Re-cĕn′sion, *n.* Examination; editorial review of a text; an edited version.
Rē′cent, *a.* New; late; fresh.
Rē′cent-ly, *adv.* Newly; lately. [freshness; lateness.
Rē′cent-ness, *n.* Newness;
Re-cĕp′ta-cle (108), *n.* A place to receive things in.
Rĕc′ep-tă′e′u-lar, *a.* Relating to a receptacle, or growing on it.
Re-cĕp′ti-ble, *a.* Admitting reception; receivable.
Re-cĕp′tion, *n.* Act of receiving; admission; an informal or general entertainment.
Re-cĕp′tive, *a.* Having the quality of receiving.
Re-cĕss′, *n.* A withdrawing; privacy; retreat; intermission or suspension; a niche or alcove. [of ceding back.
Re-cĕs′sion (-sĕsh′un), *n.* Act
†Recherché (rŭ-shâr′shā′), *a.* Sought out with care; nice.
Rĕc′i-pe, *n.* A prescription, esp. a medical prescription.
Re-cīp′i-ent, *n.* One who receives; a receiver.
Re-cĭp′ro-cal, *a.* Mutually interchangeable; acting in return; given and received.
Re-cĭp′ro-cal-ly, *adv.* So that each affects and is affected by the other.
Re-cĭp′ro-cāte (118), *v. t.* or *i.* To act by turns; to alternate.
Re-cĭp′ro-cā′tion, *n.* A giving and receiving in return.
Rĕc′i-proc′i-ty, *n.* Reciprocal obligations, advantages, or rights.
Re-cĭs′ion (-sĭzh′un), *n.* The act of cutting off.
Re-cīt′al (133), *n.* Repetition of words of another, or of a writing. — Syn. Rehearsal; recitation; account.
Rĕc′i-tā′tion, *n.* Rehearsal; repetition; a public reading.
Rĕc′i-tā-tīve′, *n.* A kind of musical recitation.
Re-cīte′, *v. t.* or *i.* To tell over; to repeat; to rehearse.
Rĕck, *v. i.* To take heed; to care; to regard.
Rĕck′less, *a.* Careless of consequences; heedless.
Rĕck′less-ness. *n.* Heedlessness; carelessness.
Rĕck′on (rĕk′n), *v. t.* or *i.* To number; to compute; to esteem.
Rĕck′on-er, *n.* One who computes.
Rĕck′on-ing, *n.* Computation; bill of expenses.
Re-clāim′, *v. t.* [Lat. *reclamare*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *clamare*, to call.] To recover, to reform; to restore to use, as submerged land.
Re-clāim′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being reclaimed. [reclaims.
Re-clāim′ant, *n.* One who
Rĕc′la-mā′tion, *n.* Recovery; demand of something to be restored. [claining.
Rĕc′li-nā′tion, *n.* Act of re-
Re-clīne′, *v. t.* or *i.* To lean back; to rest; to repose.
Re-clūse′, *a.* Living in retirement; solitary. — *n.* One who lives in retirement from society. [tirement.
Re-clū′sion, *n.* State of re-
Re-clū′sive, *a.* Affording retirement or seclusion.
Rĕc′og-nī′tion (-nĭsh′un), *n.* Act of recognizing; acknowledgment; avowal.
Rĕc′og-nīz′a-ble, or Re-cŏg′ni-za-ble, *a.* Capable of being recognized or acknowledged.
Re-cŏg′ni-zăncе, *n.* Bond of record; an obligation.
Rĕc′og-nīze, *v. t.* To know again; to acknowledge.
Re-cŏg′ni-sôr′ (*or* -kŏn′-), *n.* One who enters into a recognizance.
Re-coil′, *v. i.* To start or fall back. — *n.* A movement backward; resilience.
Rē-coin′, *v. t.* To coin again.
Rē-coin′ăge, *n.* A coining again; that which is recoined. [or bring to mind.
Rĕc′ol-lĕct′, *v. t.* To recall
Rē′col-lĕct′, *v. t.* To collect again.
Rĕc′ol-lĕc′tion, *n.* A recalling to remembrance.
Rē′com-mĕnce′, *v. t.* To commence or begin anew.
Rĕc′om-mĕnd′, *v. t.* To commend to the favorable notice of another; to praise; to advise.
Rĕc′om-mend-ā′tion, *n.* Act of praising; that which commends to favor; commendation; act of advising.
Rĕc′om-mĕnd′a-to-ry, *a.* Serving to recommend.
Rē′com-mit′, *v. t.* To commit anew.
Rē′com-mit′ment, } *n.* A
Rē′com-mit′tal, } second or renewed commitment.

Rĕc'om-pĕnse, *n.* Reward; compensation; pay. — *v. t.* To repay; to reward.
Rē'com-pōse', *v. t.* To compose anew; to settle anew.
Rĕc'on-çĭl'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being reconciled, adjusted, or made to agree.
Rĕc'on-çīle', *v. t.* To conciliate anew; to make consistent; to adjust; to settle.
Rĕc'on-çīle'ment, *n.* Act of reconciling, or state of being reconciled; reconciliation.
Rĕc'on-çĭl'i-ā'tion, *n.* Renewal of friendship.
Rĕc'on-dīte, *a.* Secret; hidden; abstruse; profound.
Rē'con-dŭct', *v. t.* To conduct back.
Re-cŏn'naĭs-sănce, } *n.* Ex-
Re-cŏn'noĭs-sănce, } amination of a tract of country, usually for warlike purposes.
Rē'con-noi'ter, } *v. i.* To sur-
Rē'con-noi'tre, } vey; to view; to examine.
Re-cŏn'quer (-kŏnk'er), *v. t.* To conquer again; to recover; to regain.
Rē'con-sĭd'er, *v. t.* To consider again; to review.
Rē'con-sĭd'er-ā'tion, *n.* Renewed consideration.
Rē'con-vey', *v. t.* To convey back. [enroll.
Re-côrd', *v. t.* To register; to
Rĕc'ord, *n.* Register; authentic memorial.
Re-côrd'er, *n.* One who records or keeps records.
Re-count', *v. t.* To relate in detail; to rehearse.
Re-côurse', *n.* Application, as for help.
Re-cŏv'er (-kŭv'er), *v. t.* To regain; to win back. — *v. i.* To regain health.
Re-cŏv'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being recovered.
Re-cŏv'er-y, *n.* Act of recovering; restoration.
Rĕc're-ant, *a.* Apostate; false; cowardly. — *n.* An apostate; a coward.
Rĕc're-āte, *v. t.* To refresh after labor; to amuse.
Rē'cre-āte', *v. t.* To create or form anew.
Rĕc're-ā'tion, *n.* Amusement; relief from toil.
Rĕc're-ā'tĭve, *a.* Tending to refresh after labor.
Rĕc're-ment, *n.* Refuse; dross; scoria.
Rĕc're-mĕnt'al } (-tĭsh'-
Rĕc're-men-tĭ'tioŭs } us), *a.* Drossy; refuse; superfluous.
Re-crĭm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To accuse in return.
Re-crĭm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Return of one accusation with another; a counter-accusation.
Re-crim'i-nā'tĭve, } *a.* Re-
Re-crim'i-nā'to-ry, } torting accusation.
Rē-crŏss', *v. t.* To cross again.
Re-cruit', *v. i.* To gain new supplies of any thing wasted. — *v. t.* To supply deficiency in, as of troops. — *n.* A newly-enlisted soldier.


Rectangle.

Rĕc't-ăn'gle, *n.* A right angled parallelogram.
Rec-tăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having right angles.
Rĕc'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of correcting; process of refining.
Rĕc'ti-fī'er, *n.* One who, or that which, rectifies.
Rĕc'ti-fȳ (135), *v. t.* [Lat. *rectus*, right, and *facere*, to make.] To correct; to refine by repeated distillation.
Rĕc'ti-lĭn'e-al, } *a.* Cousisting
Rĕc'ti-lĭn'e-ar, } of right lines.
Rĕc'ti-tūde, *n.* Uprightness.
Rĕc'tor, *n.* A minister of a parish; ruler or governor.
Rĕc'tor-shĭp, *n.* The rank or office of a rector.
Rĕc'tor-y, *n.* The mansion of a rector; a parish church.
Rĕc'tum, *n.* The terminal part of the large intestines.
Re-cŭm'ben-çy, *n.* A lying down; repose.
Re-cŭm'bent, *a.* Reclining; leaning. [health.
Re-cū'per-āte, *v.* To recover
Re-cū'per-a-tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to, or tending to, recovery.
Re-cûr' (129), *v. i.* To resort; to return again or repeatedly; to come back.
Re-cŭr'rençe, *n.* A recurring; returu; resort.
Re-cŭr'rent, *a.* Running back.
Re-cûrv'ate, *a.* Bent backward or outward.
Re-cū'san-çy, *n.* Non-conformity.
Re-cū'sant, *a.* Refusing to conform. — *n.* One who refuses to conform to the established church.
Rĕd, *a.* Of a bright color; like blood. — *n.* Color of blood, or a tint resembling it.
Re-dăn', *n.* A kind of rampart or fortification.
Rĕd'den, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow red; to blush.
Rĕd'dish, *a.* Somewhat red.
Red-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* Restitution; surrender.
Re-deem', *v. t.* To purchase back; to ransom; to rescue.
Re-deem'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being redeemed.
Re-deem'er, *n.* One who ransoms; *specifically*, the Savior.
Re-dĕmp'tion (-shun), *n.* Act of redeeming; repurchase; ransom; rescue; deliverance.
Re-dĕmp'tion-er, *n.* One who redeems himself.
Re-dĕmp'to-ry, *a.* Serving or tending to redeem.
Rĕd'-gŭm, *n.* An eruption of red pimples in children.
Rĕd'-hŏt, *a.* Heated to redness.
Re-dĭn'te-grā'tion, *n.* Restoration to wholeness or soundness. [new.
Re-dĭn'te-grāte, *v. t.* To re-
Rĕd'ness, *n.* The quality of being red; red color.
Rĕd'o-lençe, *n.* Sweet scent.
Rĕd'o-lent, *a.* Diffusing a sweet sceut; odorous.
Rē-doub'le (-dŭb'l), *v. t.* To increase by doubling.
Re-doubt' (-dowt'), *n.* An outwork within another outwork in fortifications.
Re-doubt'a-ble (-dowt'-), *a.* Formidable; valiant.
Re-dound', *v. i.* To conduce; to result; to contribute.
Re-drĕss', *v. t.* To set right; to deliver from wrongs; to make amends for; to remedy. — *n.* Deliverance from wrong or injury.
Re-drĕss'ive, *a.* Affording redress. [red-hot.
Rĕd'-shŏrt, *a.* Brittle when
Rĕd'tŏp, *n.* A kind of grass.
Re-dūçe', *v. t.* [Lat. *reducere*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *ducere*, to lead.] To convert; to lower; to subdue; to change without alteration of value. [being reduced.
Re-dū'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of
Re-dūc'tion, *n.* Act of reducing; the changing of numbers from one denomination to another without altering their value.
Re-dūc'tive, *a.* Tending, or having power, to reduce.
Re-dŭn'dançe, } *n.* Superflu-
Re-dŭn'dan-çy, } ous quantity; excess.
Re-dŭn'dant, *a.* Superabundant; exuberant.

Re-dŭn'dant-ly, *adv.* Superfluously; superabundantly.
Re-dū'pli-cāte, *v. t.* To redouble; to multiply; to repeat the first letter or letters of. [redoubling.
Re-dū'pli-cā'tion, *n.* Act of
Rē-ĕch'o, *v. t.* or *i.* To echo back again. — *n.* (140) Echo of an echo; a repeated echo.
Reed, *n.* A hollow jointed stalk; a musical pipe.
Reed'y, *a.* Full of reeds.
Reef, *v. t.* To draw in and fold up, as sails. — *n.* Folded portion of a sail; a chain of rocks lying at or near the surface of water.
Reek, *n.* Steam; vapor; smoke. —*v. i.* To send forth steam or vapor. [foul.
Reek'y, *a.* Smoky; dark;
Reel, *n.* A frame to wind yarn or thread on; a dance. — *v. i.* or *t.* To wind on a reel; to stagger.
Rē'-e-lĕct', *v. t.* To elect again. [repeated election.
Rē'-e-lĕc'tion, *n.* A second or
Rē-ĕl'i-gi-b.e, *a.* Capable of being re-elected.
Rē'-em-bärk', *v. t.* or *i.* To embark again. [anew.
Rē'-en-ăct', *v. t.* To enact
Rē'-en-ăct'ment, *n.* The renewal of a law.
Rē'-en-fôrçe', *v. t.* To strengthen with new force.
Rē'-en-fôrçe'ment, *n.* Additional supply, particularly of troops and ships.
Rē'-en-gāge', *v. t.* To engage or covenant a second time.
Rē'-en-list', *v. t.* or *i.* To enlist again. [again.
Rē-ĕn'ter, *v. t.* To enter
Rē-ĕn'trance, *n.* Act of entering again. [tablish again.
Rē'-es-tăb'lish, *v. t.* To es-
Rē'-es-tăb'lish-ment, *n.* Act of establishing again.
Reeve, *v. t.* To pass the end of, as of a rope, through a block, or thimble, &c.
Rē'-ex-ăm'i-nā'tion, *n.* A repeated examination.
Rē'-ex-ăm'ine, *v. t.* To examine again or anew.
Rē'-ex-pōrt', *v. t.* To export again, as something imported. [a simple repast.
Re-fĕc'tion, *n.* Refreshment;
Re-fĕc'tive, *a.* Refreshing.
Re-fĕc'to-ry, *n.* A hall or room for refreshment.
Re-fĕr' (129), *v. t.* or *i.* To send back; to direct attention; to have recourse.
Rĕf'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being referred; assignable.
Rĕf'er-ee' (140), *n.* One to whom something is referred.
Rĕf'er-ençe, *n.* Act of referring; respect; relation.
Rĕf'er-ĕn'tial, *a.* Containing a reference.
Re-fĕr'ri-ble, *a.* Capable of being referred; referable.
Re-fīne', *v. t.* or *i.* To clear from impurities; to polish; to purify; to grow pure.
Re-fīned', *a.* Freed from extraneous matter. — SYN. Purified; polished; polite.
Re-fīne'ment, *n.* Act of refining; polish of manners.
Re-fīn'er, *n.* One who, or that which, refines.
Re-fīn'er-y, *n.* A place and apparatus for refining.
Rē-fĭt', *v. t.* or *i.* To repair.
Re-flĕct', *v. t.* or *i.* [Lat. *reflectere*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *flectere*, to bend.] To bend or throw back; to consider attentively; to cast reproach.
Re-flĕc'tion (149), *n.* Act of reflecting; attentive consideration; censure; that which is produced by reflecting.
Re-flĕct'ive, *a.* Throwing back images; musing.
Re-flĕct'or, *n.* That which reflects; a polished surface.
Rē'flex, *a.* Directed backward; retroactive.
Re-flĕx'ive, *a.* Bending or bent backward. [back.
Rĕf'lu-ençe, *n.* A flowing
Rĕf'lu-ent, *a.* Flowing back; ebbing. [water; ebb.
Rē'flux, *n.* A flowing back of
Re-fôrm', *v. t.* To correct; to amend. — *n.* Amendment; reformation.
Rē-fôrm', *v. t.* To form anew.
Rĕf'or-mā'tion, *n.* Act of reforming; amendment.
Rē'for-mā'tion, *n.* Act of forming anew.
Re-fôrm'a-tĭve, *a.* Tending
Re-fôrm'a-to-ry, *a.* to produce reformation.
Re-fôrm'er, *n.* One who promotes reform.
Re-frăct', *v. t.* To break the direct course of.
Re-frăc'tion, *n.* Deviation from a direct course.
Re-frăct'ive, *a.* Having power to refract.
Re-frăc'to-ri-ness, *n.* Obstinacy.
Re-frăc'to-ry, *a.* Perverse; obstinate; contumacious.
Rĕf'ra-ga-ble, *a.* Capable of being refuted; refutable.
Re-frāin', *v. t.* or *i.* To abstain; to forbear. — *n.* Burden of a song.
Re-frān'gi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capability of being refracted.
Re-frān'gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being refracted.
Re-frĕsh', *v. t.* To revive; to cool; to relieve. [cooling.
Re-frĕsh'ing, *a.* Reviving;
Re-frĕsh'ment, *n.* Act of refreshing; that which refreshes; relief; rest; food.
Re-frĭg'er-ant, *a.* Cooling.
Re-frĭg'er-āte, *v. t.* To cool.
Re-frĭg'er-ā'tion, *n.* A cooling; abatement of heat.
Re-frĭg'er-ā'tor, *n.* A box for keeping things cool by means of ice.
Re-frĭg'er-a-to-ry, *n.* A vessel for cooling. — *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.
Rĕf'uge, *n.* A shelter from danger; asylum; sanctuary; expedient to secure protection or defense.
Rĕf'u-gee (140), *n.* One who flees for safety to a foreign power or country.
Re-fŭl'gençe, } *n.* A flood
Re-fŭl'gen-çy, } of light.
Re-fŭl'gent, *a.* Casting a bright light; splendid; radiant; brilliant.
Re-fund', *v. t.* To pay back. —SYN. To repay; restore.
Re-fū'sal, *n.* Act of refusing; denial; rejection; right of choice; option.
Re-fūse', *v. t.* To deny; to reject. — *v. i.* To decline to accept something offered.
Rĕf'use, *n.* Worthless remains. — *a.* Rejected; worthless; of no value.
Re-fūt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being refuted.
Rĕf'u-tā'tion, *n.* Act of refuting.
Re-fūte', *v. t.* To prove false.
Rē-gāin', *v. t.* To obtain again; to recover.
Rē'gal, *a.* Royal; kingly.
Re-gāle', *v. t.* To refresh; to entertain delightfully. — *n.* A magnificent repast.
Re-gā'li-à, *n. pl.* Ensigns of royalty, as the crown, scepter, &c.; insignia.
Re-gāl'i-ty, *n.* Royalty.
Rē'gal-ly, *adv.* As befits a sovereign; royally.
Re-gārd', *v. t.* To observe; to heed; to esteem. — *n.* Attention; esteem; eminence.

Re-gärd'ful, *a.* Taking notice ; attentive ; heedful.
Re-gärd'less, *a.* Heedless ; careless ; indifferent.
Re-gät'tà, *n.* A rowing match ; a boat-race. [a regent.
Rē'gen-çy, *n.* Government by
Re-jē'ner-a-çy, *n.* State of being regenerated.
Re-jē'ner-āte, *v. t.* To produce anew ; to renew as to the spiritual nature.
Re-jē'ner-ate, *a.* Born anew ; spiritually renewed.
Re-jē'ner-ā'tion, *n.* The new birth ; reproduction.
Re-jē'ner-a-tive, *a.* Pertaining to regeneration.
Rē'gent, *n.* One who governs in the place of a king ; a ruler. — *a.* Ruling.
Rēg'i-çīde, *n.* The killer or the killing of a king.
†Régime (rā-zheem'), *n.* Mode of rule or management ; administration.
Rej'i-men, *n.* A rule of diet ; (*Gram.*) government.
Rej'i-ment, *n.* A body of troops under a colonel.
Rej'i-mēnt'al, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.
Rej'i-mēnt'als, *n. pl.* The uniform of a regiment.
Rē'gion (rē'jun), *n.* A tract of land ; a country.
Rej'is-ter, *n.* A catalogue ; list ; record ; keeper of a record ; a sliding plate in a stove, &c. — *v. t.* To record ; to enroll.
Rej'is-trar, *n.* An officer who keeps public records.
Rej'is-trā'tion, *n.* Act of registering ; enrollment.
Rej'is-try, *n.* A registering ; record ; place of keeping records.
Rēg'let, *n.* A thin strip of wood used to separate lines in printing.
Rēg'nant, *a.* Reigning ; ruling.
Rē-grānt', *v. t.* To grant back.
Re-grāte', *v. t.* To forestall.
Rē'gress, *n.* Return ; power of returning.
Re-grĕs'sion (-grĕsh'un), *n.* Act of passing back ; return.
Re-grĕs'sive, *a.* Passing back ; returning.
Re-grēt', *n.* Pain of mind at something causing unhappiness ; sorrow for the past. — SYN. Remorse ; repentance. — *v. t.* To feel sorrow for ; to lament the loss of.
Re-grēt'ful, *a.* Full of regret.
Rēg'u-lar, *a.* Agreeable to rule ; stated ; orderly ; normal. — *n.* A soldier of a permanent or standing army.
Rēg'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Certain order ; method ; uniformity.
Rēg'u-lar-ly, *adv.* Statedly.
Rēg'u-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *regulare, -latum*, from *regula*, a rule.] To adjust by rule, method, or established mode ; to methodize.
Rēg'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of regulating ; prescribed rule.
Rēg'u-lā'tor, *n.* He who, or that which, regulates.
Re-gûr'gi-tā'tion, *n.* Act of flowing back by the orifice of entrance. [or pour back.
Re-gûr'gi-tāte, *v. t.* To throw
Rē'ha-bil'i-tāte, *v. t.* To restore to a forfeited right or rank ; to reinstate.
Rē'ha-bil'i-tā'tion, *n.* Restoration of former rights.
Rē-hēar', *v. t.* To hear or try again.
Rē-hēar'ing, *n.* A second hearing or trial.
Re-hēars'al, *n.* Recital ; preparatory repetition.
Re-hēarse', *v. t.* To narrate ; to recite before exhibition.
Rēi'gle (rē'gl), *n.* A cut or channel for a guide.
Reign (rān), *n.* Royal authority or government ; prevalence ; controlling influence. — *v. i.* To rule as a monarch.
Rē'im-bûrse', *v. t.* To repay.
Rē'im-bûrse'ment, *n.* A refunding ; repayment.
Rēin (rān), *n.* The guiding strap of a bridle ; restraint. — *v. t.* To guide or govern by a bridle ; to restrain.
Rein'deer (rān'-), *n.* An animal of the deer kind.


Reindeer.

Reins, *n. pl.* The kidneys ; the lower part of the back.
Rē'in-stall', *v. t.* To install again ; to seat anew.
Rē'in-stāte', *v. t.* To replace in possession.
Rē'in-stāte'ment, *n.* A placing in a former state.
Rē'in-sūre' (-shur), *v. t.* To insure by other underwriters.
Rē'in-vĕst', *v. t.* To invest anew.
Rē-ĭs'sue (-ish'shu), *v. t.* To issue a second time.
Rē-it'er-āte, *v. t.* To repeat ; to do again. [tion.
Rē-it'er-ā'tion, *n.* Repeti-
Re-jĕct', *v. t.* To cast off ; to discard ; to refuse. [iug.
Re-jĕc'tion, *n.* Act of reject-
Re-joiçe', *v. i.* or *t.* To be or make very glad ; to gladden.
Re-joiç'ing, *n.* Expression of joy ; exultation.
Re-join', *v. t.* or *i.* To join again ; to answer to a reply.
Re-join'der, *n.* An answer, esp. an answer to a reply.
Re-jū've-nāte, *v. t.* To render young again.
Re-jū've-nĕs'çence, *n* A being young again.
Rē-kin'dle, *v. t.* To kindle again ; to rouse anew.
Rē-land', *v. t.* To land again.
Re-lāpse', *v. i.* To fall back ; to return to a former and worse state. — *n.* A falling back.
Re-lāte', *v. t.* To tell ; to recite. — *v. i.* To pertain.
Re-lā'tion, *n.* Act of relating ; narrative of facts ; any connection established ; kindred.
Re-lā'tion-al, *a.* Having relation. [being related.
Re-lā'tion-shĭp, *n.* State of
Rel'a-tīve, *a.* Having relation ; respecting. — *n.* One connected by blood or affinity ; that which relates to something else.
Rel'a-tīve-ly (132), *adv.* With relation to something else.
Re-lāx', *v. t.* or *i.* To slacken ; to remit in severity.
Rē'lax-ā'tion, *n.* A slackening ; relief from laborious or painful duties.
Re-lāy', *n.* Horses at certain stations to relieve others. — *v. t.* To lay again.
Re-lēase', *v. t.* To free from restraint or obligation ; to let go, as a legal claim. — *n.* Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind ; a quit-claim. [to remand.
Rel'e-gāte, *v. t.* To consign ;
Rel'e-gā'tion, *n.* Removal ; exile. [mild or tender.
Re-lĕnt', *v. i.* To become more
Re-lĕnt'less, *a.* Unmoved by pity ; insensible to distress.
Rel'e-vançe, } *n.* State of
Rel'e-van-çy, } being relevant ; pertinence.
Rel'e-vant, *a.* Pertinent ; applicable.
Re-lī'a-ble, *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on or trusted.
Re-lī'ançe, *n.* Trust ; dependence ; confidence.

Rĕl'ĭe (127), *n.* Remains; a dead body; a memorial.
Rĕl'ĭct, *n.* A widow.
Re-lĭēf', *n.* Aid; alleviation; prominence of a figure, as in sculpture. [being relieved.
Re-lĭēv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
Re-lĭēve', *v. t.* To ease; to help; to succor; to aid; to release from a post by substituting others.
Re-lĭē'vo, *n.* Prominence or projection of figures in sculpture or painting.
Re-lĭg'ĭon (-lĭj'un), *n.* A system of faith and worship; pious practice; piety.
Re-lĭg'ĭon-ĭst (-lĭj'un-), *n.* A bigot or devotee.
Re-lĭg'ĭoŭs (-lĭj'us), *a.* Pious; godly; devotional; pertaining to religion.
Re-lĭg'ĭoŭs-ly (-lĭj'us-), *adv.* Piously; sacredly; exactly.
Re-lĭn'quish (-lĭŋk'wish), *v. t.* To withdraw from; to give up; to resign; to renounce; to abandon; to quit.
Re-lĭn'quish-ment, *n.* Act of relinquishing.
Rĕl'ĭ-qua-ry, *n.* A small chest, box, or casket, in which relics are kept.
Rĕl'ish, *n.* A pleasing taste; flavor. — *v. t.* To give flavor to. — *v. i.* To have a pleasant flavor. [being relished.
Rĕl'ish-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of
Re-lūc'tance, *n.* Unwillingness; aversion; repugnance.
Re-lūc'tant, *a.* Averse; unwilling; loth; disinclined; granted unwillingly.
Re-lūc'tant-ly, *adv.* With unwillingness.
Re-lūme', } *v. t.* To rekin-
Re-lū'mine, } dle; to light again. [fide; to defend.
Re-lȳ', *v. i.* To rest or con-
Re-māin', *v. i.* [Lat. *remanere*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *manere*, to stay.] To continue; to be left. [left.
Re-māin'der, *n.* Any thing
Re-māins', *n. pl.* What is left; relics; a corpse.
Re-mānd', *v. t.* To send or call back; to recommit.
Re-märk', *n.* An observation; notice; mention; comment. — *v. t.* To observe; to note; to express in words.
Re-märk'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of note; wonderful.
Re-märk'a-bly, *adv.* In an unusual manner; uncommonly. [again.
Rē-mar'ry, *v. t.* To marry
Re-mē'di-a-ble, *a.* Capable of remedy; curable.
Re-mē'di-al, *a.* Affording, or designed to afford, a remedy.
Re-mĕd'i-less, or Rĕm'i-dĭless, *a.* Admitting no cure; without remedy.
Rĕm'e-dy (141), *n.* That which is adapted to cure, or which counteracts an evil. — *v. t.* To cure; to restore to soundness, health, &c.; to repair.
Re-mĕm'ber, *v. t.* To have or keep in mind; to call to mind; to recollect.
Re-mĕm'brançe, *n.* Retention in mind; recollection.
Re-mĕm'bran-çer, *n.* One who, or that which, reminds; a memento.
Re-mĭnd', *v. t.* To put in mind or remembrance.
Rĕm'i-nis'çençe, *n.* Recollection; remembered incidents.
Re-mĭse', *v. t.* To grant back.
Re-mĭss', *a.* Slack in performance of duty; negligent.
Re-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being remitted.
Re-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Pardon; discharge from what is due; diminution of intensity.
Re-mĭss'ly, *adv.* Negligently.
Re-mĭss'ness, *n.* Negligence.
Re-mĭt', *v. t.* To send, as money; to give up; to resign. — *v. i.* To abate in force or violence; to relax.
Re-mĭt'tal, *n.* A giving back or up; surrender.
Re-mĭt'tançe, *n.* Act of transmitting money in payment; sum transmitted.
Re-mĭt'tent, *a.* Temporarily ceasing or abating.
Rĕm'nant, *n.* What is left; residue; remainder; rest. — *a.* Remaining. [anew.
Re-mŏd'el, *v. t.* To model
Rē-mŏld', } *v. t.* To mold or
Rē-mould', } shape anew.
Re-mŏn'strançe, *n.* Expostulation; earnest advice.
Re-mŏn'strant, *n.* One who remonstrates.
Re-mŏn'strāte, *v. i.* To urge reasons against. — SYN. To expostulate.
Re-mŏrse', *n.* Pain of conscience proceeding from a sense of guilt.
Re-mŏrse'ful, *a.* Full of a sense of guilt.
Re-mŏrse'less, *a.* Unpitying; pitiless; cruel.
Re-mōte', *a.* Distant in place or time; foreign.
Re-mōte'ly, *adv.* At a distance in time or place, &c.
Re-mōte'ness (132), *n.* State of being remote; distance.
Rē-mount', *v. i.* or *t.* To mount again; to reascend.
Re-mov'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being removed.
Re-mov'al, *n.* Act of removing from a place.
Re-mŏve', *v.* To change place; to move. — *n.* Change of place; interval; distance.
Re-mū'ner-āte, *v. t.* To recompense; to repay; to reward. [recompense.
Re-mū'ner-ā'tion, *n.* Reward;
Re-mū'ner-ā'tĭve, *a.* Affording reward. [kidneys.
Rē'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the
Rĕn'ard, *n.* A fox.
Re-năs'çençe, } *n.* State of
Re-năs'çen-çy, } being produced again.
Re-năs'çent, *a.* Growing again; reproduced.
Ren-eoun'ter, *n.* A sudden or casual combat; clash. — *v. t.* or *i.* To meet; to clash.
Rĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENT.] To split; to tear asunder; to break; to lacerate; to rupture.
Rĕn'der (130), *v. t.* To return; to give up; to translate; to boil down and clarify.
Rĕn'der-ing, *n.* Act of returning; a version.
Rĕn'dez-vous (rĕn'de-vōō), *n.* [Fr. *rendez vous*, render yourselves; repair to a place.] A place of meeting; a meeting appointed. — *v. i.* or *t.* To assemble, as troops.
Ren-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* Act of giving up; surrender.
Rĕn'e-gāde, } One faith-
Rĕn'e-gā'do, } less to principle; an apostate; a deserter.
Re-new', *v. t.* To make new or as good as new; to repeat; to furnish again.
Re-new'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being renewed.
Re-new'al, *n.* Act of renewing; that which is renewed.
Re-new'ed-ly, *adv.* Anew.
Re-new'er, *n.* One who renews.
Rĕn'ĭ-fōrm, *a.* Having the shape of a kidney.
Re-nĭt'ençe, *n.* Resistance; reluctance. [ure.
Re-nĭ'tent, *a.* Resisting press-
Rĕn'net, *n.* Inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to coagulate milk.
Re-nounçe', *v. t.* To disown; to cast off formally.

Re-nounce′ment, *n.* Act of renouncing; renunciation.
Rē-nū′vāte, *v. t.* To renew.
Rē-nū-vā′tion, *n.* Renewal.
Re-nown′, *n.* Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation.
Re-nowned′, *a.* Famous; celebrated; distinguished.
Rent, *imp.* of *Rend.* Torn asunder. — *n.* A fissure or laceration; money paid for lease of property. — *v. t.* To lease, as lands, &c. — *v. i.* To be leased.
Rent′a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being rented. [rents.
Rent′al, *n.* An accouut of
Rent′-rōll, *n.* A list of rents.
Re-nūn′ci-ā′tion (-shĭ-ā′-shun), *n.* Act of renouncing; renouncement. [ize anew.
Rē-ôr′gan-īze, *v. t.* To organ-
Rē-ôr′gan-i-zā′tion, *n.* Organization anew.
Re-pāid′ (136), *imp.* of *Repay.*
Re-pâir′, *v. t.* To restore; to mend; to refit. — *v. i.* To go; to resort. — *n.* Reparation; supply of loss.
Rēp′a-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being repaired.
Rēp′a-rā′tion, *n.* Restitution; amends; compensation.
Re-pâr′a-tive, *a.* Amending defects.
Rēp′ar-tee′ (140), *n.* A smart reply; a retort.
Re-pâss′, *v.* To pass again.
Re-pâst′, *n.* A meal; food.
Re-pāy′, *v. t.* To pay back.
Re-pāy′ment, *n.* Act of repaying; thing repaid.
Re-pēal′, *v. t.* To make void. — Syn. To revoke; annul; abrogate. — *n.* Abrogation.
Re-pēal′a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being repealable.
Re-pēal′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being repealed.
Re-pēal′er, *n.* One who repeals, or desires repeal.
Re-pēat′, *v. t.* To do again; to reiterate. — *n.* Repetition; that which is, or is to be, repeated.
Re-pēat′ed-ly, *adv.* With repetition; frequently.
Re-pēat′er, *n.* Oue who repeats; a watch that strikes the hours. [resist.
Re-pĕl′, *v. t.* To drive back; to
Re-pĕl′len-çy, *n.* Quality that repels. [repel.
Re-pĕl′lent, *a.* Tending to
Rē′pent, *a.* Creeping, as a reptile or plant.
Re-pĕnt′, *v. i.* To feel sorrow for something done.
Re-pĕnt′ançe, *n.* Sorrow for sins; penitence; contrition.
Re-pĕnt′ant, *a.* Sorrowful for sin; penitent; coutrite.
Rē-pēo′ple, *v. t.* To supply anew with inhabitants.
Rē′per-eüss′, *v. t.* To beat back.
Rē′per-eüs′sion (-kŭsh′un), *n.* Act of driving back; rebound; revcrberation.
Rē′per-eüs′sīve, *a.* Beating back; reverberating.
Rēp′er-to-ry, *n.* A book of records; a magazine.
Rēp′e-tĕnd′, *n.* That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually.
Rēp′e-ti′tion (-tĭsh′un), *n.* Act of repeating; iteration.
Rēp′e-ti′tioŭs (-tish′us), *a.* Containing repetition.
Re-pīne′, *v. i.* To indulge in envy or complaint; to complain; to murmur.
Re-plāçe′, *v. t.* To put again in its place; to substitute.
Re-plāçe′ment, *n.* Act of replacing, or state of being replaced. [again.
Re-plānt′, *v. t.* To plant
Re-plēn′ish, *v. t.* To fill again; to supply; to stock.
Re-plēte′, *a.* Full to excess; completely filled. [fullness.
Re-plē′tion, *n.* Superabundant
Re-plēv′i-a-ble, } *a.* Capa-
Re-plēv′i-sa-ble, } ble of being replevied.
Re-plēv′in, *n.* A writ to recover goods distrained.
Re-plēv′y, *v. t.* To set at liberty on security; to bail.
Rēp′li-cant, *n.* One who replies.
Rēp′li-cā′tion, *n.* A plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea.
Re-plȳ′, *v. i.* To answer; to respond; to rejoin. — *n.* Return in words.
Re-pōrt′, *v. t.* To bring back as an answer; to relate; to tell. — *v. i.* To circulate publicly. — *n.* Account returned; rumor; loud sound, as of a gun. [ports.
Re-pōrt′er, *n.* Onc who re-
Re-pōs′al, *n.* Act of reposing.
Re-pōse′, *v. i.* To rest; to sleep; to lie quiet. — *v. t.* To lay at rest; to place in confidence.
Re-pōs′it, *v. t.* To lodge or lay up for safety.
Re-pŏs′i-to-ry, *n.* A place where things are stored.
Rē′pos-sĕss′ (-pos-sĕs′ *or* -poz-zĕs′), *v. t.* To possess again.
Rē′pos-sĕs′sion (-pos-sĕsh′un *or* -poz-zĕsh′un), *n.* Act or state of possessing again.
Rēp′re-hĕnd′, *v. t.* To blame.
Rēp′re-hĕn′si-ble, *a.* Deserving of censure; censurable; blameworthy.
Rēp′re-hĕn′si-bly, *adv.* Culpably.
Rēp′re-hĕn′sion, *n.* Reproof; censure; open blame.
Rēp′re-hĕn′sīve, } *a.* Con-
Rēp′re-hĕn′so-ry, } taining reproof or censure.
Re-pr̄e-sĕnt′, *v. t.* To show; to exhibit; to delineate; to supply the place of; to personate.
Rēp′re-sen-tā′tion, *n.* Act of representing; thing represented; likeness; description; statement; exhibition; appearance for another; a body of representatives.
Rēp′re-sĕnt′a-tĭve, *a.* Fitted to represent; exhibiting likeness. — *n.* One acting for another; a deputy.
Re-prĕss′, *v. t.* To put down; to subdue; to crush.
Re-prĕs′sion (-prĕsh′un), *n.* Act of repressing. [press.
Re-prĕss′ĭve, *a.* Tending to re-
Re-prīēve′, *v. t.* To respite for a time. — *n.* Suspension of the execution of a seutence; respite.
Rēp′ri-mănd, *n.* Reproof for a fault. — *v. t.* To chide; to reprove; to rebuke.
Rē-prĭnt′, *v. t.* To print a new edition of, especially in another country. [sion.
Rē′print, *n.* A new impres-
Re-prī′sal, *n.* Seizure by way of retaliation.
Re-prōach′, *v. t.* To accuse; to blame; to upbraid. — *n.* Censure in opprobrious terms; invective.
Re-prōach′a-ble, *a.* Deserving reproach. [probrious.
Re-prōach′ful (139), *a.* Op-
Re-prōach′fụl-ly, *adv.* With contempt; scurrilously.
Rēp′ro-bate, *a.* Lost to virtue; base; depraved. — *n.* One abandoned to sin.
Rēp′ro-bāte, *v. t.* To disapprove with detestation; to condemn.
Rēp′ro-bā′tion, *n.* Act of reprobating; condemnation.
Rē′pro-dūçe′, *v. t.* To produce anew.
Rē′pro-dūc′tion, *n.* Act or process of producing anew; thing reproduced.

Rē'pro-dūc'tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to reproduction.
Re-prōōf', *n.* Censure expressed; rebuke.
Re-prōv'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of reproof; culpable.
Re-prōv'al (132), *n.* Reproof.
Re-prōve', *v. t.* To censure to the face. — SYN. To rebuke; reprimand; blame; chide; reprehend.
Re-prōv'er, *n.* One who reproves or blames.
Rĕp'tile, *a.* Creeping; grovelling; low; vulgar. — *n.* A creeping animal.
Re-pŭb'lic (127), *n.* [Lat. *respublica*, fr. *res*, a thing, and *publicus*, public.] A state governed by representatives elected by the citizens.
Re-pŭb'lic-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or consistent with, a republic. — *n.* One who favors or prefers a republic.
Re-pŭb'lic-an-ĭsm, *n.* System of republican government; attachment to republican principles.
Rē-pŭb'li-cā'tion, *n.* A new publication; a reprint.
Rē-pŭb'lish, *v. t.* To publish anew, or in another country.
Re-pū'di-āte, *v. t.* To divorce; to reject; to disclaim.
Re-pū'di-ā'tion, *n.* Act of disclaiming; divorce.
Re-pū'di-ā'tor, *n.* One who repudiates.
Re-pūg'nançe, } *n.* Unwil-
Re-pūg'nan-cy, } lingness; reluctance; inconsistency.
Re-pūg'nant, *a.* Unwilling; inconsistent; averse.
Re-pŭlse', *n.* A check in advancing; refusal. — *v. t.* To repel; to drive off.
Re-pŭl'sion, *n.* Act of repelling or driving back.
Re-pŭl'sĭve, *a.* Forbidding; cold; reserved.
Re-pŭl'sĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being repulsive. [back.
Rē-pŭr'chase, *v. t.* To buy
Rĕp'u-ta-ble, *a.* Of good repute; respectable.
Rĕp'u-ta-bly, *adv.* With credit; respectably.
Rĕp'u-tā'tion, *n.* General estimation; good name; credit; honor derived from public esteem.
Re-pūte', *v. t.* To hold in estimation; to think. — *n.* Reputation; estimation.
Re-pūt'ed, *a.* Reckoned.
Re-quĕst', *n.* Expression of desire; a petition; state of being desired. — *v. t.* To solicit; to ask.
Rē'qui-em, *n.* A hymn or mass sung for the dead.
Re-quīr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being required.
Re-quīre', *v. t.* To make necessary; to need; to demand; to ask as a right.
Re-quīre'ment (132), *n.* Demand; thing required.
Rĕq'ui-sīte (rĕk'wĭ-zit), *a.* Required; necessary. — *n.* That which is necessary.
Rĕq'ui-sī'tion (rĕk'wĭ-zĭsh'un), *n.* Act of requiring; claim made; demand.
Re-quĭt'al, *n.* Recompense.
Re-quīte', *v. t.* To recompense; to retaliate; to return an equivalent.
Re-scĭnd', *v. t.* To repeal; to abrogate; to revoke.
Re-scĭs'sion (-sizh'un), *n.* Act of rescinding; abrogation.
Rē'script, *n.* Edict or decree of an emperor.
Rĕs'cūe, *v. t.* To deliver from danger or confinement; to set free. — *n.* Deliverance from arrest or danger.
Re-sēarch', *n.* Diligent inquiry; investigation.
Rē-sēat', *v. t.* To seat again.
Rē-sēiz'ūre (-sē'zhŭr), *n.* Act of seizing again.
Rē-sĕll', *v. t.* To sell again.
Re-sĕm'blançe, *n.* Likeness.
Re-sĕm'ble, *v. t.* To be like.
Re-sĕnt', *v. t.* To be angry at; to express anger at.
Re-sĕnt'ful (139), *a.* Apt to resent; easily provoked.
Re-sĕnt'ment, *n.* Sense of injury; displeasure.
Rĕs'er-vā'tion, *n.* Act of reserving; something reserved; a proviso.
Re-sĕrve', *v. t.* To keep in store; to retain. — *n.* That which is reserved; restraint in manner or words.
Re-sĕrved', *a.* Not frank; cautious; restrained; cold.
Re-sĕrv'ed-ly, *adv.* With reserve; coldly.
Rĕs'er-vŏir' (rĕz'er-vwôr'), *n.* A large cistern or basin.
Rē-sĕt', *v. t.* To set again, as a jewel or plant.
Rē-sĕt'tle, *v. t.* To settle or install again.
Rē-sĕt'tle-ment, *n.* Act of settling again.
Rē-shĭp', *v. t.* To ship again, as what has been imported.
Rē-shĭp'ment, *n.* Act of reshipping; re-exportation.
Re-sīde', *v. i.* To dwell; to live; to have one's abode.
Rĕs'i-dençe, *n.* A place of abode; dwelling.
Rĕs'i-dent, *a.* Dwelling; living. — *n.* One who dwells.
Rĕs'i-dĕn'ti-a-ry (-shĭ-), *a.* Having residence; residing.
Re-sĭd'u-al, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken.
Re-sĭd'u-a-ry, *a.* Entitled or pertaining to the residue or remainder.
Rĕs'i-dūe, *n.* What is left after any process of separation or purification; remainder; rest.
Re-sĭd'u-um, *n.* That which remains; residue.
Re-sĭgn' (-zīn'), *v. t.* To give up in a formal manner.
Rĕs'ig-nā'tion, *n.* Act of resigning; quiet submission.
Re-sĭgned' (-zīnd'), *p. a.* Submissive; yielding.
Re-sĭl'i-ençe, *n.* A recoil.
Re-sĭl'i-ent, *a.* Leaping back; rebounding.
Rĕs'in, *n.* An inflammable substance from the pine, &c.
Rĕs'in-oŭs, *a.* Containing, or like, resin.
Re-sĭst', *v. t.* [Lat. *resistere*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *sistere*, to stand.] To act in opposition to. —SYN. To withstand; oppose.
Re-sĭst'ançe, *n.* Act of resisting; opposition.
Re-sĭst'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being resisted or of resisting.
Re-sĭst'less, *a.* Not to be withstood; irresistible.
Rĕs'o-lu-ble, *a.* Admitting of being resolved or melted.
Rĕs'o-lūte, *a.* Firm to one's purpose; determined; firm.
Rĕs'o-lūte-ly, *adv.* With steadiness and courage.
Rĕs'o-lū'tion, *n.* Act of resolving; firmness of purpose; formal declaration.
Re-sŏlv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being resolved.
Re-sŏlve', *v. t.* To separate into component parts; to analyze. —*v. i.* To determine. —*n.* Fixed purpose.
Re-sŏlv'ent, *n.* That which causes solution.
Rĕs'o-nançe, *n.* A reverberation of sound or sounds.
Rĕs'o-nant, *a.* Echoing; resounding.
Re-sôrt', *v. i.* To have recourse; to repair; to go. — *n.* Concourse of people; assembly; place of habitual meeting; a haunt.

Re-sound', *v. t.* or *i.* To sound back; to echo; to reverberate; to celebrate.
Re-sŏurçe', *n.* Means of supply; resort; expedient.
Re-spĕct', *v. t.* To regard with esteem; to honor; to relate to. — *n.* Regard for worth; relation; reference.
Re-spĕct'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of deserving respect.
Re-spĕct'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of respect; deserving regard.
Re-spĕct'a-bly, *adv.* So as to merit respect.
Re-spĕct'ed, *a.* Held in high estimation.
Re-spĕct'er, *n.* One who respects. [spect.
Re-spĕct'ful, *a.* Full of re-
Re-spĕct'ful-ly, *adv.* With due respect.
Re-spĕct'ive, *a.* Having relation to; particular.
Re-spĕct'ive-ly, *adv.* As relating to each.
Re-spīr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, breathed.
Rĕs'pi-rā'tion, *n.* Act of breathing.
Rĕs'pi-rā'tor, *n.* A contrivance covering the mouth for warming the air before it reaches the lungs.
Res-pīr'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving for respiration. [breathe.
Re-spīre', *v. i.* or *t.* To
Rĕs'pīte, *n.* Delay; suspension of punishment: reprieve. — *v. t.* To suspend the execution of; to delay.
Re-splĕn'dence, *n.* Brilliant luster; splendor.
Re-splĕn'dent, *a.* Bright; splendid; shining.
Re-splĕn'dent-ly, *adv.* With great brightness.
Re-spŏnd', *v. i.* To answer; to reply; to rejoin. — *n.* A short anthem.
Re-spŏnd'ent, *n.* One who responds; an answerer in an action at law. — *a.* Answering; accordant. [ply.
Re-spŏnse', *n.* Answer; re-
Re-spŏn'si-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* Li-
Re-spŏn'si-ble-ness, } ability to answer or pay.
Re-spŏn'si-ble, *a.* Liable to account. — Syn. Accountable; answerable.
Re-spŏn'sive, *a.* Answering.
Re-spŏn'so-ry, *a.* Containing or making answer. — *n.* An answer.
Rĕst, *n.* Quiet; peace; repose; ℓleep; ease; a pause; a support; that which is left. — *v. i.* To be quiet; to sleep; to lean or rely. — *v. t.* To lay or place. [ing-house.
Rĕs'tau-rant (-to-), *n.* An eat-
Res-tau'ra-teŭr' (-to'-), *n.* Keeper of an eating-house.
Rĕst'iff, } *a.* Unwilling to go,
Rĕst'ive, } or only running back; stubborn.
Rĕs'ti-tū'tion, *n.* Act of restoring; indemnification.
Rĕst'ive-ness, *n.* Obstinate reluctance to move.
Rĕst'less, *a.* Void of rest; unsettled; unquiet; uneasy.
Rĕst'less-ly, *adv.* Unquietly.
Rĕst'less-ness, *n.* Uneasiness; agitation.
Re-stŏr'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being restored. [recovery.
Rĕs'to-rā'tion, *n.* Renewal;
Re-stŏr'a-tĭve, *a.* Tending to restore. — *n.* That which restores.
Re-stŏre', *v. t.* To give back; to replace; to revive; to heal.
Re-stŏr'er, *n.* One who, or that which, restores.
Re-strāin', *v. t.* To check; to repress; to hold back.
Re-strāint', *n.* That which restrains; a hindering; check; restriction.
Re-strĭct', *v. t.* To limit; to restrain; to confine.
Re-strĭc'tion, *n.* Limitation.
Re-strĭct'ive, *a.* Restraining.
Re-strĭn'gent, *a.* Astringent.
Re-sŭlt', *v. i.* To proceed or spring as a consequence. — *n.* Conclusion to which any course leads; effect.
Re-sŭlt'ant, *n.* A force which is the joint effect of two or more forces. — *a.* Resulting.
Re-sūme', *v. t.* [Lat. *resumere*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *sumere*, to take.] To take back; to begin again after interruption.
†Résumé (rā'zu-mā'), *n.* A summing up; summary.
Re-sŭmp'tion, *n.* Act of resuming, or taking again.
Rĕs'ur-rĕc'tion, *n.* A rising again; revival from the grave; the future state.
Rē'sur-vey', *v. t.* To survey again.
Re-sŭs'çi-tāte, *v. t.* To revive; to bring to life again.
Re-sŭs'çi-tā'tion, *n.* Act of resuscitating; restoration.
Re-tāil' (111), *v. t.* To sell in small quantities.
Rē'tāil (112), *n.* Sale in small quantities.
Re-tāil'er, or Rē'tāil-er, *n.* One who sells at retail, or in small quantities.
Re-tāin', *v. t.* To keep in possession or in pay.
Re-tāin'er, *n.* One who retains; a dependent; a fee to engage counsel.
Rē-tāke', *v. t.* To take again.
Re-tăl'i-āte, *v. i.* To return like for like.
Re-tăl'i-ā'tion, *n.* Return of like for like; reprisal.
Re-tăl'i-a-tĭve, } *a.* Giving
Re-tăl'i-a-to-ry, } like for like; involving retaliation.
Re-tārd', *v. t.* To diminish the speed of; to delay; to hinder; to impede.
Re-tar-dā'tion, } *n.* Act of
Re-tārd'ment, } retarding; that which retards.
Rĕtch, *v. i.* To make an effort to vomit. [ing.
Re-tĕn'tion, *n.* Act of retain-
Re-tĕn'tĭve, *a.* Having power to retain.
Re-tĕn'tĭve-ness, *n.* Power of retaining.
Re-tĭe'u-lar, } *a.* Having the
Rĕt'i-fôrm, } form of a net.
Re-tĭe'u-late, } *a.* Made of,
Re-tĭe'u-lā'ted, } or resembling, net-work.
Re-tĭe'u-lā'tion, *n.* Net-work.
Rĕt'i-cūle, *n.* [Lat. *reticulum*, fr. *rete*, a net.] A little bag of net-work.
Rĕt'i-nà, *n.* (*pl.* †Rĕt'i-næ.) Internal nervous tissue of the eye, which receives the impression resulting in the sense of vision.
Rĕt'i-nūe, *n.* A suite or train of attendants.
Re-tīre', *v. t.* or *i.* To retreat; to withdraw; to fall back.
Re-tīred', *a.* Withdrawn.
Re-tīre'ment (132), *n.* Act of living in seclusion; privacy.
Re-tīr'ing, *a.* Reserved; not forward.
Re-tôrt', *n.* Censure returned; repartee; a chemical vessel. — *v. t.* To throw back; to return; to make a sharp reply.
Rē-toŭch', *v. t.* To improve by new touches.
Re-trāçe', *v. t.* To trace back.
Re-trăct', *v. t.* To take back; to recall. — *v. i.* To take back what has been said.
Re-trăct'i-ble, } *a.* Capable
Re-trăct'ile, } of being retracted, or drawn back.
Re-trăc'tion, *n.* Act of retracting; recantation. [ing.
Re-trăct'ive, *a.* Withdraw-
Re-trēat', *n.* A retiring; a

place of privacy. — *v. i.* To withdraw; to go back.

Re-trĕnch′, *v. t.* To lessen; to curtail, as expenses.

Re-trĕnch′ment, *n.* Act of retrenching; reduction.

Rĕt′ri-bū′tion, *n.* Reward or punishment; repayment; requital.

Re-trĭb′u-tĭve, } *a.* Reward-
Re-trĭb′u-to-ry, } ing or punishing.

Re-trĭēve′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being retrieved.

Re-trĭēve′, *v. t.* To recover; to regain; to repair.

Rĕ′tro-ăc′tion (*or* rĕt′ro-), *n.* Action in return.

Rĕ′tro-ăct′ĭve, or Rĕt′ro-ăct′ĭve, *a.* Affecting what is past.

Rĕ′tro-cĕde (*or* rĕt′ro-), *v. t.* To cede or grant back. — *v. i.* To go back.

Rĕ′tro-cĕs′sion (*or* rĕt′ro-sĕsh′un), *n.* Act of going back or of ceding back.

Rĕt′ro-grāde (*or* rē′tro-), *a.* Going backward. — *v. i.* To go backward.

Rĕ′tro-grĕs′sion (*or* rĕt′ro-grĕsh′un), *n.* Act of going backward.

Rĕ′tro-grĕss′ĭve, or Rĕt′ro-grĕss′ĭve, *a.* Going backward; declining.

Rĕ′tro-spĕct, or Rĕt′ro-spĕct, *n.* A looking back on things past.

Rĕ′tro-spĕc′tion (*or* rĕt′ro-), *n.* A looking back; review.

Rĕ′tro-spĕct′ĭve (*or* rĕt′ro-), *a.* Looking back.

Rĕ′tro-vĕrt′, or Rĕt′ro-vĕrt, *v. t.* To turn back.

Re-tûrn′ (130), *v. i.* To come or go back. — *v. t.* To send or give back; to repay. — *n.* A going or giving back; relapse; profit of business; restitution.

Re-tûrn′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being returned.

Rē-ūn′ion (-yŭn′yun), *n.* Act of reuniting; a second union; a meeting of associates.

Rē′ū-nīte′, *v. t.* or *i.* To unite again, as things disjoined.

Re-vēal′, *v. t.* To make known. — SYN. To divulge; disclose. [veals.

Re-vēal′er, *n.* One who re-

†Re-vĕil′le (re-vĭl′ye), *n.* The morning beat of drum.

Rĕv′el (130), *v. i.* To feast riotously; to carouse. — *n.* A riotous feast; a carousal.

Rĕv′e-lā′tion, *n.* Act of revealing, or disclosing; divine communication.

Rĕv′el-er, *n.* One who revels.

Rĕv′el-ry, *n.* Act of reveling; riotous feast; a carouse.

Re-vĕnġe′, *n.* Malicious return of injury; disposition to revenge. — *v. t.* To inflict pain or injury upon for injury received.

Re-vĕnġe′ful, *a.* Disposed to revenge; vindictive.

Re-vĕnġe′ful-ly, *adv.* By way of revenge; vindictively.

Rĕv′e-nūe (140), *n.* Income of a state or prince. [ing.

Re-vēr′ber-ant, *a.* Resound-

Re-vēr′ber-āte, *v. t.* or *i.* To resound; to echo.

Re-vēr′ber-ā′tion, *n.* Act of reverberating.

Re-vēr′ber-a-to-ry, *a.* Beating or driving back.

Re-vēre′, *v. t.* To regard with fear and respect; to reverence.

Rĕv′er-ençe, *n.* Veneration; very great respect; a low bow or courtesy. — *v. t.* To regard with reverence.

Rĕv′er-end. *a.* Deserving reverence; a title of clergymen.

Rĕv′er-ent, } *a.* Express-
Rĕv′er-ĕn′tial, } ing reverence; submissive.

Rĕv′er-ĕn′tial-ly, } *adv.* In a
Rĕv′er-ent-ly, } reverent manner; with reverence.

Rĕv′er-ie′ (107), } *n.* Loose
Rĕv′er-y, } and irregular but absorbing train of thought. [opposite.

Re-vēr′sal, *n.* Change to the

Re-vērse′, *v. t.* To change from one position to the opposite; to make void. — SYN. To invert; overturn; subvert; repeal. — *n.* Opposite side; change; adversity; vicissitude. — *a.* Turned backward. [other hand.

Re-vērse′ly, *adv.* On the

Re-vēr′si-ble, *a.* Capable of being reversed.

Re-vēr′sion (89), *n.* Return of an estate to the grantor or his heirs; succession.

Re-vēr′sion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a reversion; to be enjoyed in succession.

Re-vēr′sion-er, *n.* One entitled to a reversion.

Re-vērt′, *v. i.* To return; to fall back.

Re-vĕst′, *v. t.* To clothe again; to vest again with possession or office. — *v. i.* To return to a former owner.

Re-view′ (-vū′), *v. t.* To consider again; to inspect; to examine; to survey. — *n.* Careful examination; revision; criticism; inspection of troops; a periodical publication containing criticisms on books, &c.

Re-view′er, *n.* One who reviews; an inspector.

Re-vīle′, *v. t.* To treat with abusive language; to vilify.

Re-vīl′er, *n.* One who reviles or vilifies.

Re-vī′sal (133), } *n.* Act
Re-vīs′ion (-vĭzh′un), } of revising or reviewing.

Re-vīse′ (153), *v. t.* To examine with care for correction; to review. — *n.* A second proof-sheet.

Re-vīs′er, *n.* One who revises.

Rē-vĭs′it, *v. t.* To visit again.

Re-vī′so-ry, *a.* Having power to revise; relating to revision.

Re-vī′val (133), *n.* Act of reviving; return to life; a religious awakening.

Re-vī′val-ist, *n.* One who promotes revivals.

Re-vīve′, *v. t.* To restore or bring to life; to renew; to reanimate. — *v. i.* To recover life and vigor.

Re-vĭv′i-fi-cā′tion, *n.* Act of returning to life; resuscitation.

Re-vĭv′i-fȳ, *v. t.* To recall to life. [being recalled.

Rĕv′o-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of

Rĕv′o-cā′tion, *n.* Act of revoking or recalling; repeal.

Re-vōke′, *v. t.* To recall or repeal; to reverse.

Re-vōlt′, or Re-vōlt′ (18), *v. i.* To renounce allegiance; to be shocked. — *n.* Renunciation of allegiance; desertion; rebellion. [feelings.

Re-vōlt′ing, *a.* Shocking to the

Rĕv′o-lū′tion. *n.* Motion round a center; rotation; a great change in the government of a country.

Rĕv′o-lū′tion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or producing, great change.

Rĕv′o-lū′tion-ĭst, *n.* One who favors a revolution.

Rĕv′o-lū′tion-īze, *v. t.* To effect a complete change in, as to government or principles.

Re-vōlve′, *v. i.* To roll or turn round. — *v. t.* To move round; to turn in the mind; to consider.

Re-vōlv′en-çy, *n.* Act or state of revolving; revolution.

Re-vŏlv'er, *n.* A fire-arm with several barrels revolving on an axis.

Re-vŭl'sion, *n.* A turning back; marked repugnance or hostility.

Re-vŭl'sive, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.

Re-ward', *v. t.* To recompense; to repay. — *n.* Recompense; requital; pay.

Re-ward'er, *n.* One who rewards or recompenses.

Re-write' (-rīt'), *v. t.* To write a second time or again.

Rey'nard, or Rēyn'ard, *n.* A fox.

Rhap-sŏd'ic-al (rap-), *a.* Consisting in rhapsody; wild; unconnected.

Rhăp'so-dist (răp'-), *a.* One who sings, recites, or composes rhapsodies.

Rhăp'so-dy (răp'-, 141), *n.* A wild, rambling writing or discourse.

Rhēn'ish (-rēn'-), *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine.

Rhĕt'o-rĭc (rĕt'-, 120), *n.* The art of speaking or writing with elegance, propriety, and force.

Rhe-tŏr'ic-al (re-), *a* Pertaining to, or involving, rhetoric; oratorical.

Rhe-tŏr'ic-al-ly (re-), *adv.* In a rhetorical manner.

Rhĕt'o-rĭ'cian (rĕt'o-rĭsh'an), *n.* One who teaches or is versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric; an orator.

Rheum (rum), *n.* A thin watery fluid secreted by the mucous glands, &c.

Rheu-măt'ic (rų-), *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, rheumatism.

Rheu'ma-tĭsm (rų'-), *n.* A painful inflammatory disease of the joints and muscles of the human body.

Rheum'y (rum'-), *a.* Full of rheum.

Rhī-nŏc'er-os (rī-), *n.* [Gr. *rhinokeros*, fr. *ris*, *rinos*, nose, and *keras*, a horn.] An African quadruped having one or two strong horns on the nose. It is allied to the elephant and the hippopotamus.



Rhinoceros.

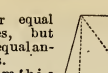
Rhŏmb (rŏmb, 59), | *n.* A figRhŏm'bus, | ure of four equal sides, but unequal angles.



Rhomb.

Rhŏm'bic (rŏm'-), *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb.

Rhŏm'boid (rŏm'-), *a.* An oblique-angled parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal.



Rhomboid.

Rhu'bărb (rų'-), *n.* A plant, and a cathartic medicine obtained from it.

Rhȳme (rim), *n.* Correspondence of sounds; verses. — *v. i.* To accord in sounds. — *v. t.* To turn into rhyme.

Rhȳm'er } (rīm'-), *n.* One
Rhȳm'ist } who makes rhymes; a versifier.

Rhȳthm (rithm *or* rĭthm), *n.* Regular succession of motions, sounds, &c., as in music and dancing.

Rib, *n.* One of the curved bones of the chest; a curved strengthening piece of timber in a ship; a prominent line or rising. — *v. t.* To furnish with ribs.

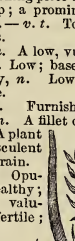
Rĭb'ald, *n.* A low, vulgar fellow. — *a.* Low; base; mean.

Rĭb'ald-ry, *n.* Low, vulgar language.

Ribbed, *a.* Furnished with ribs.

Rĭb'bon, *n.* A fillet of silk.

Rice, *n.* A plant and its esculent seed or grain.



Rice.

Rĭch, *a.* Opulent; wealthy; affluent; valuable; fertile; fruitful.

Rĭch'es, *n. pl.* Wealth; opuleuce; affluence.

Rĭch'ly, *adv.* Abundantly; plenteously.

Rĭch'ness, *n.* Wealth; opulence; affluence; fertility; abundance.

Rĭck, *n.* A long, covered pile of hay or grain in the field or open air.

Rĭck'ets, *n. pl.* A disease of children. [rickets.

Rĭck'et-y, *a.* Affected with

Rĭc'o-chet (rĭk'o-shā' *or* rĭk'-o-shĕt'), *n.* The firing of guns so as to cause balls to rebound from one point to another.

Rĭd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RID.] To set free; to clear; to deliver. [away.

Rĭd'dançe, *n.* A clearing

Rĭd'dle, *n.* A coarse sieve or sifter; an enigma. — *v. t.* or *i.* To clear from chaff with a riddle; to perforate with many balls; to solve; to speak ambiguously.

Ride, *v. i.* [*imp.* RODE; *p. p.* RID, RIDDEN.] To be carried on horseback, or in a vehicle. — *n.* An excursion on horseback, or in a vehicle.

Rĭd'er, *n.* One who rides; an additional clause to a bill.

Ridge (140), *n.* Top of the back; a long elevation of land. — *v. t.* To form into ridges. [ridges.

Ridg'y, *a.* Having a ridge or

Rĭd'i-cūle (50), *n.* Laughter with contempt. — *v. t.* To laugh at, or expose to laughter. [ridicule; absurd.

Rĭ-dĭc'u-lous, *a.* Deserving

Rĭ-dĭc'u-lous-ly, *adv.* In a ridiculous manner.

Rife, *a.* Prevalent; abounding. [use.

Rĭff'răff, *n.* Sweepings; refRĭf'fle, *n.* A gun with grooved barrel. — *v. t.* To rob; to plunder; to pillage; to groove

Rĭf'fle-man (143), *n.* One armed with a rifle.

Rĭf'fler, *n.* One who rifles; a robber; a plunderer.

Rĭft, *n.* A cleft; a fissure. — *v. i.* To split.

Rig, *v. t.* To fit with rigging; to dress; to clothe.

Rig'ger, *n.* One who fits a ship with rigging.

Rig'ging, *n.* The ropes of a ship; dress; tackle.

Right (rīt), *a.* Straight; just; true; correct; proper; opposite to left. — *n.* That which is right or correct; justice; just claim; property; privilege; side opposed to left. — *adv.* In a straight line; according to rule; properly; justly; very. — *v. t.* To set upright; to do justice to. — *v. i.* To take a proper position.

Right'-ăn'gled (rīt'-), *n.* Having an angle of ninety degrees.

Right'eoŭs (rī'chus), *a.* [From Old Eng. *rightwise.*] According with, or performing, that which is right; just; upright; religious; virtuous.

Right'eoŭs-ly (rī'chus-), *adv.* Justly; uprightly; honestly; religiously.

Right'eoŭs-ness (rī'chus-), *n.* Justice; uprightness; rectitude; virtue; holiness.

Right'ful (rīt'-), *a.* Having a right; just; equitable.

Right'ful-ly (rīt'-), *adv.* According to right; equitably.

Right'-hănd'ed (rīt'-), *a.* Using the right hand more easily than the left.

Right'ly (rīt'-), *adv.* With right; properly; justly.

Right'ness (rīt'-), *n.* Straightness; rectitude.

Rĭg'id, *a.* Difficult to bend; stiff; strict; exact; severe.

Rĭ-gĭd'ĭ-ty, } *n.* Stiffness;
Rĭg'id-ness, } strictness.

Rĭg'id-ly, *adv.* Inflexibly; exactly; severely.

Rĭg'ma-rōle, *n.* Foolish talk; nonsense.

Rĭg'or (155), *n.* Strictness; severity; a shivering.

Rĭg'or-oŭs, *a.* Strict; severe.

Rĭg'or-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Strictly.

Rill (123), *n.* A small brook.

Rĭm, *n.* A border; edge; margin. — *v. t.* To put a rim on.

Rime, *n.* Hoar frost; a chink.

Rī-mōse', }
Rī'moŭs, } *a.* Full of chinks.

Rĭm'ple, *n.* A wrinkle; a fold.

Rind, *n.* Skin, bark, or outer coat; husk.

Rĭn'der-pēst, *n.* A contagious distemper affecting neat cattle and sheep.

Rĭng, *n.* A circular line or thing; a hoop; a metallic sound; a chime. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUNG.] To cause to sound; to put a ring on. — *v. i.* To sound.

Rĭng'-bōlt, *n.* A bolt with an eye at its head and a ring through the eye.

Rĭng'dōve, *n.* A kind of pigeon: the cushat.

Rĭng'lēad-er, *n.* The leader of a lawless association or band.

Rĭng'let, *n.* A curl of hair.

Rĭng'worm (-wûrm), *n.* An eruption of the skin forming rings. [pond.

Rĭnk, *n.* An inclosed skating

Rĭnse, *v. t* To cleanse by agitating in water after washing; to wash lightly.

Rī'ot, *n.* Uproar; tumult. — *v. i.* To make an uproar; to revel. [a riot.

Rī'ot-er, *n.* One who joins in

Rī'ot-oŭs, *a.* Disposed to riot.

Rĭp, *v. t.* To cut or tear asunder, especially at a seam. — *n.* A rent made by ripping.

Rīpe, *a.* Perfect in growth; mature; complete; finished.

Rīpe'ly, *adv.* Maturely.

Rīp'en (rīp'n), *v. t.* To mature; to prepare. — *v. i.* To grow ripe. [fection.

Rīpe'ness, *n.* Maturity; per-

Rīp'ple, *v. i.* or *t.* To fret on the surface. — *n.* Agitation of the surface of water.

Rīse, *v. i.* [*imp.* ROSE; *p. p.* RISEN.] To get up; to attain greater height; to increase; to grow; to ascend.

Rīse, *n.* Act of rising; ascent; increase; beginning; origin.

Rĭs'en (rĭz'n), *p. p.* Ascended.

Rĭs'i-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* Inclination to laughter.

Rĭs'i-ble, *a.* Capable of exciting laughter.

Rĭs'ing, *n.* Act of getting up; ascent; insurrection.

Rĭsk, *n.* Hazard; danger; peril. — *v. t.* To expose to danger; to hazard.

Rīte, *n.* A ceremonial observance; religious usage.

Rĭ'tor-nĕl'lo, *n.* [It.] A short symphony to an air.

Rĭt'u-al, *n.* A book of rites. — *a.* According to rites.

Rĭt'u-al-ĭsm, *n.* System of rites. [a ritual.

Rĭt'u-al-ĭst, *n.* One devoted to

Rĭ'val (130), *n.* One in pursuit of the same object as another. — SYN. Competitor; antagonist; emulator. — *a.* Standing in competition. — *v. t.* (8) To emulate; to strive to equal or excel.

Rĭ'val-ry, *n.* Strife for equality or superiority; competition; emulation.

Rīve, *v. t.* [*imp.* RIVED; *p. p.* RIVEN.] To split; to cleave.

Rĭv'en (rĭv'n), *p. p.* of *Rive.*

Rĭv'er, *n.* A large stream.

Rĭv'et, *n.* A pin clinched. — *v. t.* To fasten with rivets; to clinch.

Rĭv'u-let, *n.* A small stream.

Rĭx'-dŏl'lar, *n.* A European silver coin varying in value from 60c. to $1.08.

Rōach, *n.* A fresh-water fish.

Rōad (18), *n.* [A.-S. *râd*, fr. *rîdan*, to ride.] A public way for traveling; a place for ships to ride at anchor.

Rōad'stēad, *n.* A place where ships can anchor. [ble.

Rōam, *v. i.* To rove; to ramble.

Rōam'er, *n.* One who roams.

Rōan, *a.* Of a dark color with white or gray spots. — *n.* A roan color; a horse of a roan color; a kind of leather used in bookbinding.

Rōar, *v. i.* To make a loud, continued noise. — *n.* A loud, continuous noise; clamor.

Rōast, *v. t.* To cook by exposure to heat, as before a fire. — *n.* That which is roasted. — *a.* Roasted.

Rōast'er, *n.* One who roasts; a pig for roasting.

Rŏb, *v. t.* To take forcibly, or without the owner's consent. — SYN. To plunder; steal.

Rŏb'ber (129), *n.* One who robs.

Rŏb'ber-y, *n.* A taking of property without consent.

Rōbe, *n.* A long gown. — *v. t.* To invest with a robe.

Rŏb'in, *n.* A European songbird; also, an American songbird.

Ro-bŭst', *a.* Strong; healthy.

Ro-bŭst'ness, *n.* Great and hearty strength.

Rŏch'et, *n.* A linen habit worn by priests; a surplice.

Rŏck (127), *n.* A large mass of stone. — *v. t.* or *i.* To move from side to side; to still.

Rŏck'er, *n.* One who, or that which, rocks; an implement capable of a rocking motion.

Rŏck'et, *n.* A projectile firework. [rocks.

Rŏck'i-ness, *n.* Abundance of

Rŏck'-sālt, *n.* Salt in rock-like masses or large crystals.

Rŏck'y, *a.* Full of rocks; hard.

Rŏd, *n.* A twig; a slender piece of wood or metal of some length; a pole or perch; 16½ feet.

Rōde (18), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Ride.*

Rō'dent, *a.* Gnawing. — *n.* An animal that gnaws.

Rŏd'o-mŏnt, *n.* A vain boaster. — *a.* Boasting vainly.

Rŏd'o-mont-ăde', *n.* Empty bluster; vain boasting.

Rō-ē (140), *n.* Female of the hart; eggs of a fish.

Rō-ē'buck, *n.* Male of the roe.

Ro-gā'tion, *n.* Supplication; litany. [person; a knave.

Rōgue (18, 140), *n.* A dishonest

Rōgu'er-y, *n.* Knavery; dishonest tricks; mischievousness. [waggish.

Rōgu'ish (133), *a.* Knavish;

Rōgu'ish-ness (rōg'-), *n.* Knavery; mischievousness.

Roil, *v. t.* To make turbid by stirring; to excite.

Rōll (123), *v. t.* or *i.* To turn

in a circle; to revolve; to flatten by a roller; to wrap up. — *n.* A thing rolled up; a small loaf of bread; a list of names. [which, rolls.

Rōll'er, *n.* One who, or that

Rōll'ing-pĭn, *n.* A cylinder of wood.

Rō'man, *a.* Pertaining to Rome. — *n.* A native of Rome.

Ro-mănçe', *n.* A fictitious and wonderful tale; a sort of novel. — *v. i.* To tell marvelous tales. [mances.

Ro-măn'çer, *n.* One who ro-

Rō'man-ĭsm, *n.* Tenets of the Roman Catholic church.

Rō'man-ĭst, *n.* A Roman Catholic. [ful.

Ro-măn'tic, *a.* Wild; fanci-

Ro-măn'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a romantic manner.

Ro-măn'ti-çĭsm, *n.* State of being romantic. [Rome.

Rōm'ish, *a.* Belonging to

Rŏmp, *n.* A rude girl; rude, boisterous play. — *v. i.* To play rudely. [play.

Rŏmp'ish, *a.* Given to rude

Rŏmp'ish-ness, *n.* Quality of being rompish.

Ron-deau' (ron-dō'), *n.* A musical composition, in which the first strain is repeated at the end of each of the other strains.

Rōōd, *n.* The fourth of an acre; a crucifix; a representation of the Trinity.

Rōof (126), *n.* Cover of a building, or something similar. — *v. t.* To cover with a roof.



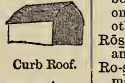
Shed Roof.



Hip Roof.



Gable Roof.



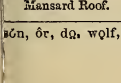
Ogee Roof.



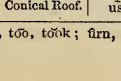
M Roof.



Curb Roof.



Mansard Roof.



Conical Roof.

Rōōf'less, *a.* Having no roof.

Rōōk, *v. t.* or *i.* To cheat; to rob. — *n.* A bird like a crow; a cheat.

Rōōk'er-y, *n.* A collection of rooks' nests; a pile of dilapidated buildings.

Rōōm, *n.* Space; extent: place; an apartment; stead. — *v. i.* To lodge.

Rōōm'i-ness, *n.* Spaciousness.

Rōōm'y, *a.* Having ample room. — SYN. Spacious; capacious; large.

Rōōst, *n.* A place on which birds or fowls rest; a perch. — *v. i.* To rest, as a bird.

Rōōst'er, *n.* Male of the domestic fowl; a cock.

Rōōt, *n.* The part of a plant which shoots into the earth; the original; first cause. — — *v. i.* To become fixed in the earth, as a root; to take root. — *v. t.* To plant deeply; to dig up; to destroy; to eradicate.

Rōōt'let, *n.* A little roof.

Rōpe, *n.* A large, stout cord. — *v. i.* To draw out in a slender string.

Rōpe'-dăn'çer, *n.* One who dances on a rope extended in the air. [ropes.

Rōpe'-măk'er, *n.* A maker of

Rōpe'-walk (-wawk), *n.* A long building where ropes are made.

Rōpe'-yărn, *n.* Threads to be twisted into ropes.

Rōp'i-ness (135), *n.* Stringiness; viscosity.

Rōp'y, *a.* Stringy; viscous.

Rŏq'ue-laur (rōk'e-lōr), *n.* A kind of surtout.

Rō'ral, *a.* Pertaining to dew.

Rō'sa-ry, *n.* A bed of roses; a string of beads for counting prayers.

Rōse, *n.* A plant and flower of many species. — *v.*, *imp.* of *Rise.*

Rō'se-ate, *a.* Full of roses; resembling a rose; blooming.

Rōse'-bŭg, *n.* A kind of small beetle that feeds on roses, and on the blossoms of various other plants.

Rōse'ma-ry, *n.* A fragrant and aromatic plant.

Ro-sĕtte', *n.* An ornament made of ribbons in the form of a rose.

Rōse'-wa'ter, *n.* Water tinctured with roses by distillation.

Rōse'-wŏŏd, *n.* A kind of wood used in cabinet-work. It is obtained from several different kinds of trees.

Rōs'in, *n.* Resin left after distilling turpentine.

Rō'si-ness, *n.* State of being rosy. [in.

Rōs'in-y, *a.* Partaking of ros-

Rŏss, *n.* The external rough bark of a tree.

Rōs'ter, *n.* A list or register of military officers.

Rōs'tral, *a* Resembling, or pertaining to, a beak.

Rōs'trum, *n.* Beak of a ship; a platform for speakers.

Rō'sy, *a.* Like a rose; red as a rose; blooming.

Rŏt, *v.* To putrefy; to decay. — *n.* Putrefaction; decay; a fatal distemper in sheep.

Rō'ta-ry, Rō'ta-tive, Rō'ta-to-ry, } *a.* Turning like a wheel on its axis.

Rō'tāte, *a.* Wheel-shaped. — *v. i.* To revolve round an axis, as a wheel.

Ro-tā'tion, *n.* A turning round on an axis, as a wheel; regular succession.

Rōte, *n.* Repetition of words by memory.

Rōt'ten (rŏt'tn), *a.* Putrid; decayed; unsound.

Rōt'ten-ness, *n.* A putrid state; putrefaction.

Rōt'ten-stōne, *n.* A soft stone for polishing metallic substances.

Ro-tŭnd', *a.* Round; circular; spherical; complete.

Ro-tŭn'da } (140), *n.* A build-
Ro-tŭn'do } ing circular within and without.

Ro-tŭnd'i-ty, } *n.* Round-
Ro-tŭnd'ness, } ness; sphericity.

†Roué (rōō-ā'), *n.* [Fr.] A dissipated man; a debauchee.

Rouge (rōōzh), *n.* A red cosmetic. — *v. t.* To paint or tinge with rouge.

Rŏŭgh (rŭf), *a.* Having an uneven surface; coarse; harsh; rude; uncivil; loud and hoarse; stormy; tempestuous.

Rŏŭgh'-cast (rŭf'kast), *v. t.* To cover or plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles. — *n.* A rude model; plaster mixed with shells or pebbles.

Rŏŭgh'-draw (rŭf'-), *v. t.* To draw coarsely.

Rŏŭgh'en (rŭf'n), *v.* To make or become rough.

Rŏŭgh'-hew (rŭf'hū), *v. t.* To hew roughly or coarsely.

Roŭgh'ly (rŭf'-), *adv.* Ruggedly; coarsely; harshly.

Roŭgh'ness (rŭf'-), *n.* Ruggedness.

Roŭgh'-shŏd (rŭf'-), *a.* Having shoes armed with points; calked.

Rou-lĕtte' (rōō-lĕt'), *n.* A game of chance. [ing press.

Rounce, *n.* Handle of a print-

Round, *a.* Spherical; circular; full; approximate. — *n.* A circle; action in a recurring series; a regular course; a volley. — *v.* To make or become round. — *prep.* About; on all sides of. — *adv.* On every side; circularly.

Round'a-bout', *a.* Indirect; circumlocutory.

Round'e-lāy, *n.* A kind of song or poem of very artificial structure.

Round'-hĕad, *n.* A Puritan.

Round'-house, *n.* A cabin in the after part of the quarter-deck.

Round'ing, *a.* Somewhat

Round'ish, round.

Round'ly, *adv.* In a round form; openly; boldly.

Round'ness, *n.* Quality of being round; sphericity; rotundity; openness.

Round'-rŏb'in, *n.* A petition or other writing with the names of the signers written in a circle around it.

Rouse, *v. t.* To wake from rest; to start; to excite.

Rout, *n.* Defeat, or confusion from defeat; a multitude; a fashionable assembly. — *v. t.* To put to flight.

Route (rōōt *or* rowt), *n.* A course or way.

Rou-tine' (rōō-teen'), *n.* Round or course of business.

Rōve, *v. i.* [Orig. to *rob*, and hence to range, to wander.] To ramble; to wander; to roam; to stroll. — *v. t.* To draw through an eye or aperture.

Rōv'er, *n.* One who roves; a wanderer; a pirate.

Row (rou), *n.* A riot.

Rōw (rō), *n.* A line of persons or things; a rank. — *v. t.* To impel with oars.

Row'el (rou'el), *n.* The little wheel of a spur, armed with sharp points; a seton. — *v. t.* (130) To insert a rowel in.

Row'en (rou'en, 55), *n.* Second growth of grass.

Rōw'er, *n.* One who rows.

Roy'al, *a.* Regal; kingly. — *n.* A large kind of paper; a sail.

Roy'al-ĭst, *n.* An adherent to kingly government.

Roy'al-ly, *adv.* In a kingly manner.

Roy'al-ty, *n.* Office, state, or character of a king; a percentage paid to the owner of an article or a right by one who hires the use of it.

Rŭb (129), *v. t.* To wipe; to scour. — *v. i.* To move along with pressure. — *n.* Friction; difficulty.

Rŭb'ber, *n.* One who, or that which, rubs; a decisive game or games.

Rŭb'bish, *n.* Waste matter; ruins; fragments.

Ru-bĕs'cent, *n.* Becoming red.

Ru'bi-cŭnd, *a.* Inclining to redness.

Ru'bied, *a.* Red as a ruby.

Rū'ble, *n.* A silver and a gold coin of Russia.

Ru'bric, } *a.* Red; placed
Ru'bric-al, } in rubrics.

Ru'bric, *n.* Directions in a prayer-book as to the order of services.

Ru'bric-āte, *v. t.* To distinguish with red; to arrange as in a rubric.

Ru'by (141), *n.* A gem of a red color. — *a.* Of a red color.

Rŭck, *v. t.* To draw into wrinkles or folds.

Rue-fā'tion, *n.* A belching of wind from the stomach.

Rūd'der, *n.* The instrument by which a ship is steered.

Rūd'di-ness, *n.* Redness.

Rūd'dy, *a.* Of a lively red color; red; florid.

Rude (29), *a.* Uncivilized; rough; coarse; harsh.

Rude'ly, *adv.* Roughly; harshly; coarsely.

Rude'ness, *n.* Condition of being rude; unevenness; incivility; coarseness; inelegance.

Ru'di-ment, *n.* First principle; element; first part of education.

Ru'di-mĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to elements; elementary.

Rue, *n.* A very bitter plant. — *v. t.* To lament; to regret; to be sorry for.

Rue'ful (139), *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.

Rŭff (123), *n.* [From Old Eng. *ruff*, equiv. to rough.] A plaited cloth round the neck; ruffle; a bird; a fish.

Rŭf'fian (rŭf'yan *or* rŭf'fi-an), *n.* A boisterous, brutal fellow; a cut-throat. — *a.* Brutal; savage; vile.

Rŭf'fian-ism (rŭf'yan- *or* ruffi-an-), *n.* Act or conduct of a ruffian.

Rŭf'fle, *v. t.* To wrinkle; to plait; to discompose; to vex; to disturb. — *n.* A plaited article of dress; disturbance; roll of a drum. [ish red.

Ru'foŭs, *a.* Reddish; brown-

Rŭg, *n.* A coarse, nappy woolen cloth; a mat.

Rŭg'ged (57), *a.* Rough; uneven; harsh; crabbed; shaggy; robust. [ged manner.

Rŭg'ged-ly, *adv.* In a rug-

Rŭg'ged-ness, *n.* Roughness; unevenness of surface; harshness.

Ru-gōse', *a.* Full of wrinkles.

Ru'in, *n.* Overthrow; destruction; remains of buildings, &c. — *v. t.* To destroy utterly; to demolish.

Ru'in-oŭs, *a.* Destructive; fatal; composed of ruins.

Ru'in-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a ruinous manner. [rule.

Rul'a-ble, *a.* Conformable to

Rule, *n.* That by which any thing is regulated; government; authority; an instrument for drawing lines, or for measuring. — *v. t.* To govern; to mark with lines. — *v. i.* To have power or command; to decide.

Rul'er, *n.* One who rules; a governor; an instrument for drawing lines.

Rŭm, *n.* A spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

Rŭm'ble, *v. i.* To make a low, heavy, continued noise, like thunder.

Rŭm'bling, *n.* A low, heavy, continuous sound.

Ru'mi-nant, *a.* Chewing the cud. — *n.* An animal that chews the cud.

Ru'mi-nāte, *v. i.* To chew the cud; to meditate; to muse.

Ru'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of ruminating; meditation.

Rŭm'mage, *n.* A close search. — *v. t.* To search or examine thoroughly.

Ru'mor (29, 155), *n.* A flying or popular report or story. — *v. t.* To report.

Rŭmp, *n.* End of the backbone and parts adjacent; buttocks.

Rŭm'ple, *v. t.* To wrinkle; to make uneven. — *n.* A wrinkle; an irregular fold.

Rŭn, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* RAN or RUN; *p. p.* RUN.] To move with rapidity; to flow; to melt; to form in a mold; to smuggle. — *n.* Flow; course; way; small stream; result; unusual demands on a bank.

Rŭn'a-gāte, } *n.* A fugitive;
Rŭn'a-wāy, } deserter; renegade. [der.

Rŭn'dle, *n.* Round of a ladder.

Rŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Ring.*

Rŭn'let, *n.* A small stream.

Rŭn'ner, *n.* One who runs; a messenger; a part on which a sled slides.

Rŭn'net, *n.* See *Rennet.*

Rŭnt, *n.* A stunted animal.

Ru-pee' (140), *n.* An East Indian coin; the silver rupee is 46 cents, and the gold 7 dollars.

Rŭpt'ūre, *n.* A breach; a burst; hernia. — *v. t.* To break; to burst.

Ru'ral, *a.* [Lat. *ruralis*, from *rus*, *ruris*, country.] Belonging to the country; rustic.

Ruse, *n.* Artifice; stratagem.

Rŭsh (140), *n.* A violent motion or course; a plant. — *v. i.* To pass or move with vehemence or rapidity.

Rŭsh'-lĭght (-lit), *n.* A candle with a wick made of a rush.

Rŭsh'y, *a.* Abounding with rushes.

Rŭsk, *n.* A species of cake.

Rŭss, or **Ruŝs**, *a.* Pertaining to Russia. — *n.* The language of the Russians.

Rŭs'set, *a.* Of a reddish-brown color.

Rŭs'set, } *n.* An apple of
Rŭs'set-ing, } a russet color.

Rŭs'sian (rŭsh'an *or* rų'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Russia. — *n.* A native, or the language, of Russia.

Rŭst, *n.* A crust or coating which forms on metals. — *v. i.* To gather rust. — *v. t.* To make rusty.

Rŭs'tic (127), *a.* Rural; rude; inelegant; simple. — *n.* An inhabitant of the country.

Rŭs'tic-āte (118), *v.* To reside in, or banish to, the country.

Rŭs'ti-cā'tion, *n.* Residence in, or banishment to, the country.

Rus-tiç'i-ty, *n.* Rustic manners; rudeness; simplicity.

Rŭst'i-ly, *adv.* In a rusty state or manner.

Rŭst'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being rusty.

Rŭs'tle (rŭs'l), *v. i.* To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves.

Rŭst'y, *a.* Covered with rust.

Rŭt, *n.* Track worn by a wheel. — *v. i.* To seek copulation. [turnip.

Ru'tà-bā-gà, *n.* A variety of

Ruth, *n.* Pity; tenderness.

Ruth'less, *a.* Cruel; pitiless.

Ruth'less-ly, *adv.* Without pity; cruelly.

Rŭt'ty, *a.* Full of ruts; lustful; salacious.

Rȳe (rī), *n.* A kind of grain.

Rȳ'ot, *n.* A peasant in the East Indies.

S.

SĂB'A-ŎTH, or **Sa-bā'oth**, *n.* Armies; hosts.

Săb'ba-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath. — *n.* A strict observer of the Sabbath; one who regards the seventh day as holy.

Săb'bath, *n.* [Heb. *shabbâth*, fr. *shabâth*, to rest from labor.] The day of religious rest; Sunday.

Sab-băt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
Sab-băt'ic-al, } to the Sabbath.

Saber.

Sā'ber }
Sā'bre } (151), *n.* A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little curved toward the point.

Sā'bi-an, *n.* A worshiper of the sun, moon, and stars.

Sā'ble, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind, and its fur. — *a.* Dark; black.

Săc (127), *n.* A little bag or receptacle for some animal or vegetable fluid.

Săc'ċha-rĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Producing sugar.

Săc'ċha-rine (-rīn, 62), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the qualities of, sugar.

Săc'ċha-roid, } *a.* Having
Săc'ċha-roid'al, } a texture like that of loaf sugar.

Săç'er-dō'tal, *a.* Priestly.

Săch'el, *n.* See *Satchel.*

Sā'chem, *n.* An Indian chief.

Săck (127), *n.* A bag; pillage of a town; a loose upper garment; a sweet wine. — *v. t.* To pillage; to plunder.

Săck'but, *n.* A brass wind instrument of music. [sacks.

Săck'ċlŏth, *n.* Cloth for

Săck'ing, *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made; canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

Săc'ra-ment, *n.* A solemn religious ordinance, *specifically*, the Lord's Supper.

Săc'ra-mĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to a sacrament.

Sā'ċred, *a.* Pertaining to God or religion. — SYN. Holy; divine; consecrated.

Sā'ċred-ly, *adv.* Religiously.

Sā'ċred-ness, *n.* State or quality of being sacred.

Săc'ri-fīce (-fīz, 62), *v. t.* To offer to God in worship; to destroy; to give up with loss. — *n.* An offering to God; any loss incurred.

Săc'ri-fī'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to sacrifice.

Săc'ri-lege, *n.* A violation of sacred things.

Săc'ri-lē'gious, *a.* Violating sacred things; involving sacrilege; profane; impious.

Săc'ri-lē'gious-ly, *adv.* Impiously; profanely.

Săc'ris-tan, *n.* A sexton.

Săc'ris-ty, *n.* A vestry room.

Săd, *a.* Sorrowful; gloomy; cheerless; grave.

Săd'den (săd'dn), *v.* To make or become sad.

Săd'dle, *n.* [A.-S. *sadul*, *sadl*, from the root of Eng. *sit.*] A seat for the back of a horse. — *v. t.* To put a saddle on. [saddles.

Săd'dler, *n.* One who makes

Săd'dler-y, *n.* Materials for saddles and harnesses.

Săd'dle-tree, *n.* Frame of a saddle.

Săd'du-çee, *n.* One of a Jew-

ish sect which denied the resurrection. [iron.
Sād′-ī′ron (-ī′urn), *n.* A flat
Sād′ly, *adv.* In a sad manner; sorrowfully; gloomily. [sad.
Sād′ness, *n.* State of being
Sāfe, *a.* Free from danger; secure. — *n.* A place to secure provisions, money, &c.
Sāfe′-cŏn′duct, *n.* A convoy or guard; a pass or warrant of security.
Sāfe′guārd, *n.* A thing that protects; a defense; a passport; a safe-conduct.
Sāfe′ly, *adv.* Securely.
Sāfe′ty (132), *n.* Freedom from danger or loss; security.
Sāfe′ty-vălve, *n.* A valve by which a steam-boiler is preserved from bursting.
Săf′fron, *n.* A plant bearing a yellow flower. — *a.* Like saffron.
Săg, *v. i.* To swag; to incline.
Sa-gā′cioŭs, *a.* Of keen penetration and judgment; acute; sage; wise.
Sa-gā′cioŭs-ly, *adv.* With sagacity; sagely.
Sa-găc′i-ty, *n.* Quick discernment; penetration.
Săg′a-mōre, *n.* An Indian chief; a sachem.
Sāge, *a.* Wise; sagacious; discreet. — *n.* A wise man; a certain plant or herb.
Sāge′ly, *adv.* Wisely; acutely.
Sāg′it-tal, *a.* Pertaining to an arrow.
†Sāg′it-tā′ri-us, *n.* The archer; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
Sā′go, *n.* Granulated starch from a species of palm.
Said (sĕd, 133), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Say.*
Sāil, *n.* A ship's canvas; a ship of any kind; an excursion on the water. — *v. i.* or *t.* To be conveyed on the water, with or without sails; to fly through; to manage, as a vessel.
Sāil′-clŏth, *n.* Canvas used for making sails.
Sāil′-lŏft, *n.* A loft or room where sails are made.
Sāi′lor, *n.* A seaman.
Sāil′-yārd, *n.* A yard or spar on which sails are extended.
Saint, *n.* One eminent for piety; a holy person. — *v. t.* To make a saint of; to canonize.
Saint′ed, *a.* Holy; sacred.
Saint′-like, } *a.* Resembling
Saint′ly, } a saint.
Sāke, *n.* Final cause; purpose; end; reason.
Săl, *n.* Salt.
Sāl′a-ble (133), *a.* Fit for sale; finding a ready sale.
Sāl′a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being salable.
Sa-lā′cioŭs, *a.* Lustful; lewd.
Săl′ad, *n.* Food of raw herbs dressed with condiments.
Săl′a-măn′der, *n.* A small reptile allied to the lizard and the frog, formerly thought to be able to live in fire.
Sāl′a-ried, *a.* Having a salary.
Sāl′a-ry (141), *n.* A stated allowance for services.
Sāle, *n.* Act of selling; market; demand.
Sāl′e-rā′tus, *n.* A bi-carbonate of potash, used in cookery.
Sāles′man (143), *n.* One employed to sell goods.
Sāl′ic, *a.* Designating a law which excludes females from the throne.
Sā′li-ent, *a.* Shooting out or up; hence, prominent. [salt.
Sa-lĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* Producing
Sāl′i-fī′a-ble (135), *a.* Capable of becoming a salt.
Sāl′i-fȳ, *v. t.* To form into a salt, as a base, by combining an acid with it.
Sa-līne′, or Sā′līne, *a.* Salt; consisting of, or containing, salt. — *n.* A salt spring.
Sa-lī′vā, *n.* The fluid secreted in the mouth; spittle.
Sa-lī′val, } *a.* Secreting sa-
Săl′i-va-ry, } liva, as the glands.
Săl′i-vāte, *v. t.* To excite an unusual discharge of saliva in, as by the use of mercury.
Săl′i-vā′tion, *n.* Act of causing continued unnatural flow of saliva.
Săl′lōw, *a.* Of a pale, sickly, yellow color. — *n.* A tree or shrub of the willow kind.
Săl′lōw-ness, *n.* Paleness tinged with a dark yellow.
Sāl′ly, *n.* [From Lat. *salire*, to leap.] A sudden eruption; wild gayety. — *v. i.* To leap or rush out, as from a fortress.
Sāl′ly-pōrt, *n.* A gate through which troops sally.
Sāl′ma-gŭn′dī, *n.* Chopped meat and pickled herring, seasoned with oil, vinegar, &c.; a medley.
Săl′mon (săm′un), *n.* A large fish, of a yellowish red color.
Sa-lōōn′, *n.* A spacious and elegant apartment.
Săl′si-fȳ, *n.* A garden plant.
Salt (7), *n.* A substance used for seasoning food; an old sailor; a combination of an acid with a base; wit; a salt-cellar. — *v. t.* To sprinkle or season with salt.
Sălt′a-to-ry, *a.* Leaping or dancing, or used therein.
Salt′-cĕl′lar, *n.* A small dish for salt at table.
Salt′ern, *n.* A salt-work.
Salt′ish, *a.* Somewhat salt.
Salt′ness, *n.* Taste of salt.
Sălt-pē′ter, } *n.* A mineral
Sălt-pē′tre, } salt composed of nitric acid and potash.
Salt′rheum (-rŭm), *n.* An affection of the skin.
Sa-lū′bri-oŭs, *a.* Healthful.
Sa-lū′bri-ty, *n.* Healthfulness; wholesomeness.
Sălu-ta-ry, *a.* Promoting health or safety.
Sălu-tā′tion, *n.* Act of greeting another. — SYN. Greeting; salute; address.
Sa-lū′ta-tō′ri-an, *n.* A student who pronounces the salutatory oration at Commencement.
Sa-lū′ta-to-ry, *a.* Containing salutations or a welcome.
Sa-lūte′, *v. t.* To greet; to hail; to kiss; to honor. — *n.* Act of saluting; a kiss; discharge of cannon.
Sălva-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being salvable.
Sălva-ble, *a.* Capable of being saved.
Sălvage, *n.* Reward for saving a ship or its cargo.
Sal-vā′tion, *n.* Act of saving; preservation; preservation from eternal misery.
Sălve (săv), *n.* A substance for covering wounds or sores.
Sălver, *n.* A plate or waiter to present something on.
Sălvo, *n.* (*pl.* Sălvōs, 140), An exception; military or naval salute; a volley.
Sălvōr, *n.* One who saves a ship or goods at sea.
Săm′bo, *n.* Offspring of a black person and a mulatto.
Same, *n.* Identical; not different or other; similar.
Same′ness, *n.* Identity; near resemblance; similarity; correspondence.
Sā′mi-el, *n.* A destructive wind from the desert, in Arabia; the simoom.
Sămp, *n.* Maize broken coarse, and boiled with milk.
Săm′phīre (*or* săm′fur), *n.*

A plant growing by the seashore, and used as a pickle.

Săm'ple, *n.* A specimen.

Săm'pler, *n.* A collection of needle-work; patterns.

Săn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being healed; curable.

Săn'a-tĭve, } *a.* Adapted to
Săn'a-to-ry, } cure; healing.

Săn'e-ti-fi-eā'tion, *n.* Act of sanctifying.

Săn'e-ti-fi'er, *n.* One who sanctifies; the Holy Spirit.

Săn'e-tĭ-fȳ (118, 135), *v. t.* To make sacred or holy; to secure from violation.

Săn'e-tĭ-mō'nĭ-oŭs, *a.* Appearing holy; saintly.

Săn'e-tĭ-mo-ny, *n.* Hypocritical devoutness.

Săn'e-tion, *n.* That which confirms; solemn ratification. — *v. t.* To ratify; to give sanction or authority to.

Săn'e-tĭ-tude, } *n.* Holiness;
Săn'e-tĭ-ty, } purity; religious binding force.

Săn'e-tu-a-ry, *n.* A sacred place; house of worship; place of refuge.

Săn'e-tum, *n.* A place of retreat for privacy.

Sănd, *n.* Fine particles of stony matter; (*pl.*) sandy tracts of land. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with sand.

Săn'dal, *n.* A kind of shoe or slipper.



Sandals.

Săn'dal-wood, *n.* A yellow, fragrant Eastern wood, and the tree producing it.

Sănd'i-ness, *n.* State of being sandy or of a sandy color.

Sănd'stōne, *n.* A rock made of sand more or less firmly united.

Sănd'wich, *n.* Pieces of bread and butter with a slice of meat between them. — *v. t.* To make into a sandwich, or into something like one; to interlard.

Săn'dy, *a.* Full of sand; being of the color of sand.

Sāne, *a.* Sound in mind; not deranged; whole; healthy.

Sang, *imp.* of *Sing.*

Săn'ga-ree', *n.* Sweetened and spiced wine and water.

†**Sang-froid** (sŏng'frwȧ'), *n.* Cool blood; indifference.

San-guif'er-oŭs, *a.* Conveying blood. [duction of blood.

Săn'gui-fi-eā'tion, *n.* Pro-

Săn'gui-fȳ, *v. t.* To produce blood.

Săn'gui-na-ry, *a.* Bloody; eager to shed blood; cruel.

Săn'guine (săng'gwin), *a.* Red, like blood; full of blood; confident; full of hope. [fidence of success.

Săn'guine-ly, *adv.* With con-

San-guin'e-oŭs, *a.* Abounding with blood.

San'he-drĭm, *n.* The supreme council of the Jews.

†**Să'ni-ēs**, *n.* A thin, watery fluid from a wound.

Să'ni-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or emitting, sanies. [health.

Săn'i-ta-ry, *a.* Pertaining to

Săn'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *sanitas*, fr. *sanus*, sound.] Soundness of

Săngk, *imp.* of *Sink.* [mind.

Săn'scrit, } *n.* The ancient
Săn'skrit, } language of Hindostan.

Săp, *n.* Vital juice of plants; a military mine. — *v. t.* To undermine; to subvert by digging.

Săp'id, *a.* Well tasted; having a relish; savory. [ness.

Sa-pid'i-ty, *n.* Taste; savori-

Să'pi-ençe, *n.* Wisdom.

Să'pi-ent, *a.* Wise; sagacious.

Săp'less, *a.* Having no sap; dry; withered.

Săp'ling, *n.* A young tree.

Săp'o-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* Having the qualities of soap; soapy.

Sa-pŏn'i-fȳ, *v. t.* To convert into soap. [vor; relish.

Să'por, *n.* Taste; savor; fla-

Săp'o-rĭf'ic, *a.* Giving flavor.

Săp'per, *n.* One who saps; a kind of miner.

Săp'phic (săf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess, or to a kind of verse said to have been invented by her.

Săp'phire (săf'ir *or* săf'ur), *n.* A precious blue stone.

Săp'py, *a.* Full of sap; juicy.

Săp'sa-go, *n.* Swiss cheese.

Săr'a-bănd, *n.* A grave Spanish dance.

Săr'a-cĕn'ic, *a.* Relating to the Saracens. [a taunt.

Sär'easm, *n.* Bitter reproach;

Sar-eăs'tic, } *a.* Bitterly
Sar-eăs'tic-al, } satirical; scornfully severe.

Sar-eăs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner.

Särçe'net, *n.* A fine, thin silk, used for linings, &c.

Sar-cŏph'a-goŭs, *a.* Flesh-eating. [coffin.

Sar-cŏph'a-gus, *n.* A stone

Sär'dine, *n.* [So called from the island of *Sardinia.*] A fish of the herring family.

Sär'di-us, *n.* A precious stone; a carnelian.

Sar-dŏn'ic, *a.* Forced, heartless, or bitter; — said of a laugh or smile.

Sär'do-nyx, *n.* A precious stone of a reddish yellow color, allied to the onyx.

Sär'sa-pa-rĭl'la, *n.* A species of medicinal plant.

Sāsh (140), *n.* An ornamental belt or band; a window-frame.

Sās'sa-frās, *n.* A certain tree that has an aromatic bark.

Sāt, *imp.* of *Sit.*

Să'tan, *n.* The great adversary of man; the devil.

Sa-tăn'ic, } *a.* Having the
Sa-tăn'ic-al, } qualities of Satan; very wicked; devilish.

Să'tan-ism, *n.* A diabolical spirit or act.

Sătch'el, *n.* A little sack or bag for books and papers.

Sāte, *v. t.* To satisfy; to glut; to satiate; to surfeit.

Sāt'el-līte, *n.* A small planet revolving round a larger; an obsequious attendant.

Să'ti-āte (să'shi-āt), *v. t.* To fill or gratify to the utmost; — SYN. To satisfy; content. sate; glut.

Să'ti-āte, *a.* Filled to satiety

Sa-tī'e-ty, *n.* [Lat. *satietas*, fr. *sat*, *satis*, enough.] Fullness beyond desire or pleasure.

Sāt'in, *n.* A glossy silk.

Sāt'in-ĕt', *n.* A woolen cloth.

Sāt'ire (*in Eng.* sāt'ur), *n.* A discourse or poem containing severe censure; trenchant wit.

Sa-tĭr'ic, } *a.* Censorious;
Sa-tĭr'ic-al, } sarcastic; severe in language.

Sa-tĭr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a satirical manner. [satire.

Sāt'ir-ĭst, *n.* One who writes

Sāt'ir-īze (153), *v. t.* To make the object of satire.

Sāt'is-fāc'tion, *n.* Content; gratification of desire; that which satisfies.

Sāt'is-fāc'to-ri-ly, *adv.* So as to give content.

Sāt'is-fāc'to-ry, *a.* Giving content; making amends.

Sāt'is-fī'er (135), *n.* One who gives satisfaction.

Sāt'is-fȳ, *v. t.* To content; to discharge, as a debt, &c.; to give assurance to.

Sā'trap, or Săt'rap, *n.* Governor of a province in ancient Persia.

Săt'u-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being saturated.

Săt'u rāte, *v. t.* To cause to become completely soaked.

Săt'u-rā'tion, *n.* State of being saturated.

Săt'ur-day, *n.* The last day of the week.

Săt'urn, *n.* A remote planet.

†Săt'ur-nā'li-à, *n. pl.* Festival of Saturn; unrestrained license and merriment.

Săt'ur-nā'li-an, *a.* Riotously merry; dissolute.

Sa-tūr'ni-an, *a.* Relating to Saturn, or to his reign; golden; happy.

Săt'ur-nine, *a.* Grave; heavy; gloomy; dull; phlegmatic.

Sā'tyr, *n.* A fabulous sylvan deity, half man, half goat.

Sauce, *n.* Something eaten with food to improve its relish. — *v. t.* To apply sauce to; to be impudent or saucy to.

Sauce'bŏx, *n.* A saucy fellow.

Sau'cer, *n.* A vessel or dish for holding a tea-cup.

Sau'çi-ly, *adv.* Impudently.

Sau'çy, *a.* Pert; impudent.

Sauer'krout (sour'krout), *n.* Cabbage preserved in brine, and allowed to ferment.

Säun'ter (sän'ter), *v. t.* To wander about idly.

Säun'ter-er, *n.* One who saunters, or wanders about.

Sau'ri-an, *n.* A reptile of the lizard kind.

Sau'sage, *n.* A roll of minced and highly seasoned meat stuffed into a skin.

Sāv'a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being saved.

Sāv'age, *a.* Uncivilized; barbarous; cruel. — *n.* An uncivilized person; one who delights in cruelty. [ly.

Sāv'age-ly, *adv.* Barbarously.

Sāv'age-ness, *n.* Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.

Sāv'age-ry, *n.* Barbarity.

Sa-vän'nà (140), *n.* An open meadow or plain.

†Savant (sà'vŏng'), *n.* [Fr.] A man of learning.

Sāve, *v. t.* To preserve; to rescue; to spare; to except. — *v. i.* To avoid expense.

Sāv'ing, *a.* Frugal; economical. — *n.* That which is saved. — *prep.* With the exception of.

Sāv'ior } (155), *n.* One who
Sāv'iour } preserves; our Lord Jesus Christ; the Redeemer.

Sā'vor (155), *n.* Taste; relish; odor; smell; scent. — *v. i.* To have a taste or smell.

Sā'vor-i-ness, *n.* A pleasing taste or smell. [vor.

Sā'vor-less, *a.* Wanting sa-

Sā'vor-y, *a.* Pleasing to the taste or smell. — *n.* An aromatic culinary plant.

Sa-voy', *n.* A kind of cabbage.

Saw, *n.* An instrument to cut boards, &c.; a saying; a proverb. — *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* SAWED; *p. p.* SAWED, SAWN.] To cut or divide with a saw.

Saw'dust, *n.* Dust or particles made by sawing.

Saw'-pit, *n.* A pit for a man to stand in when sawing timber placed over it.

Saw'yer, *n.* One whose occupation is to saw wood, &c.

Sāx'i-frage, *n.* A hardy plant growing on or among rocks.

Sāx'on (*or* sāks'n), *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons. — *n.* The language of the Saxons.

Sāy (136), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAID.] To speak; to utter; to tell: to affirm; to recite; to report. — *n.* A speech; something said.

Sāy'ing, *n.* An expression; sentence uttered; a maxim.

Scăb, *n.* Incrustation over a sore or wound.

Scăb'bard, *n.* Case or sheath of a sword.

Scăb'bed, *a.* Covered with scabs; paltry; vile.

Scăb'by, *a.* Full of scabs.

Scā'bi-oŭs, *a.* Consisting of scabs; scabby.

Scā'broŭs, *a.* Having short, hard points; rough; rugged.

Scăf'fold, *n.* A staging for workmen, or for the execution of a criminal.

Scăf'fold-ing, *n.* Frame or structure for temporary support.

Scagl-iō'là (skal-yō'-), *n.* A species of stucco made to imitate marble. [scaled.

Scăl'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being

Sca-lāde', *n.* Assault with ladders on a besieged place.

Scăld, *v. t.* [Lat. *excaldare*, from *ex* and *caldus*, *calidus*, warm, hot.] To burn by a hot liquid or steam. — *n.* A burning with hot liquor or steam; scurf on the head.

Scăld, *n.* An old Norse bard or poet.

Scăld'-hĕad, *n.* An eruptive disorder of the hairy scalp.

Scāle, *n.* Dish of a balance; one of the membranous or bony pieces forming the covering of a fish; gradation; gamut. — *v. t.* To strip of scales; to mount by, or as if by, a ladder. — *v. i.* To clear off scales; to take off in thin layers.

Sca-lēne', *a.* Having three sides and angles unequal.

Scā'li-ness, *n.* State or quality of being scaly.

Scăl'lion, *n.* A plant allied to the onion; a scullion.

Scal'lop (skŏl'-), *n.* A marine shell-fish; a curved indentation on the edge of any thing. — *v. t.* To cut the edge of into segments of circles.

Scălp, *n.* Skin of the top of the head. — *v. t.* To take off the scalp of. [knife.

Scălp'el, *n.* A surgeon's

Scăl'y, *a.* Abounding with scales; rough.

Scăm'ble, *v. t.* To stir quick.

Scăm'mo-ny, *n.* A plant and an inspissated sap obtained from it.

Scămp, *n.* A knavish fellow.

Scămp'er, *v. i.* To run with speed or hurry.

Scăn (129), *v. t.* To examine closely; to measure by counting the poetic feet.

Scăn'dal, *n.* Imputed disgrace; defamatory speech or report; calumny.

Scăn'dal-ize, *v. t.* To offend; to defame; to reproach.

Scăn'dal-oŭs, *a.* Disgraceful to reputation; defamatory.

Scăn'dal-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Disgracefully; shamefully.

Scăn'ning, *n.* Act of resolving a verse into its component feet.

Scăn'sion, *n.* Act of scanning verse. [climbing.

Scan-sō'ri-al, *a.* Adapted to

Scănt, *v. t.* To limit; to straiten; to make scanty. — *a.* Scarcely sufficient. — *adv.* Not quite.

Scănt'i-ly, } *adv.* Not fully
Scănt'ly, } or sufficiently.

Scănt'i-ness, } *n.* Want of
Scănt'ness, } sufficiency.

Scănt'ling, *n.* A narrow piece of timber.

Scănt'y, *a.* Hardly sufficient; sparing; niggardly; scant.

Scāpe, *n.* A peduncle rising from the ground and bearing the fructification in its apex.

Scāpe′-gōat (139), *n.* One who suffers for the misdeeds of others.

Scāpe′-grāçe, *n.* A graceless hair-brained fellow.

†Scăp′u-lă, *n.* (*pl.* Scăp′u-læ.) The shoulder-blade.

Scăp′u-lar, *a.* Belonging to the shoulder or scapula.

Scăp′u-la-ry, *n.* Part of an ecclesiastical habit.

Scăr, *n.* Mark of a wound. — *v. t.* To mark with a scar.

Scârçe, *a.* Uncommon; rare; not abundant. [difficulty.

Scârçe′ly, *adv* Hardly; with

Scâr′çi-ty, *n.* Deficiency; want; lack; dearth.

Scâre, *v. t.* To terrify suddenly; to frighten; to affright.

Scâre′crōw, *n.* A thing set up to frighten birds.

Scârf (140), *n.* A loose covering of cloth; part cut away from a timber to make it form a joint with another. — *v. t.* To throw on loosely; to cut a scarf ou, as for a joint on timber.

Scârf′-skĭn, *n.* Outer thin skin; cuticle.

Scăr′i-fi-cā′tion, *n.* A slight incision in the skin.

Scăr′i-fi-cā′tor, *n.* An instrument for scarifying.

Scăr′i-fī′er, *n.* One who, or that which, scarifies.

Scăr′i-fy, *v. t.* To scratch and cut, as the skin.

Scâr′la-ti-nă, *n.* Scarlet fever.

Scar-lāt′i-noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to the scarlet fever.

Scär′let, *n.* An orange-red color. — *a.* Of an orange-red color.

Scär′let Fē′ver. A contagious disorder characterized by a scarlet rash.

Scârp, *n.* Interior slope of a ditch nearest the parapet.

Scăth, } *v. t.* To do harm to;
Scāthe, } to injure; to damage; to destroy.

Scāth′less, *a.* Without harm.

Scăt′ter, *v. t.* [A.-S. *scateran*, allied to *sceddan*, to shed.] To spread thinly; to disperse; to dissipate; to strew about.

Scăv′en-ger, *n.* One employed to clean streets.

Sçēne, *n.* A stage; subordinate part of a play; a series of actions; a curtain; exhibition; place of exhibition.

Sçēn′er-y, *n.* Painted representation of the scenes in a play; appearance of places; landscape.

Sçĕn′ic, or Sçē′nic, } *a.* Dramatic; theatrical.
Sçĕn′e-al (sēn′-), }

Sçĕn′o-grăph′ic, } *a.*
Sçĕn′o-grăph′ic-al, } Drawn in perspective.

Sçe-nŏg′ra-phy, *n.* Representatiou in perspective.

Sçĕnt, *n.* Odor; smell; sense of smell. — *v. t.* To smell; to perfume. [smell.

Sçĕnt′less, *a.* Having no

Sçĕp′ter, } *n.* Ensign of royalty.
Sçĕp′tre, }

Sçĕp′tered, } *a.* Invested with
Sçĕp′tred, } royal authority.

Sçĕp′tic, *n.* See *Skeptic.*

Sçhĕd′ule (skĕd′yŭl), *n.* An inventory of property, debts, &c. — SYN. List; catalogue.

Sçhēme (skēm), *n.* A plan; project; contrivance. — *v. t.* To plan; to contrive.

Sçhēm′er, } *n.* A projector;
Sçhēm′ist, } a contriver.

Sçhĭsm (sĭzm), *n.* Division or separation, esp. in a church.

Sçhĭs-măt′ic (siz-măt′ik, 120), *n.* One guilty of schism.

Sçhĭs-măt′ic } (siz-), *a.*
Sçhĭs-măt′ic-al } Pertaining to, or partaking of, schism.

Schŏl′ar (skŏl′ar), *n.* A learner; a learned person; a pupil; a disciple.

Schŏl′ar-lĭke, } *a.* Like, or
Schŏl′ar-ly, } becoming, a scholar.

Schŏl′ar-shĭp, *n.* Learning; erudition; a foundation for the support of a student.

Scho-lăs′tic, *a.* Pertaining to a school, or to the schoolmen of the middle ages.

Scho-lăs′ti-çĭsm, *n.* The method or subtilties of the schools. [tor.

Schō′li-ăst, *n.* A commenta-

Schō′li-um, *n.* (Lat. *pl.* Schō′li-ă; *Eng. pl.* Schō′liums.) An explanatory observation.

Schōol (skōōl), *n.* A place of discipline and instruction; pupils assembled for instruction; a sect; a system of doctrines. — *v. t.* To instruct; to tutor; to discipline.

Schōōl′-fēl′lōw, *n.* One bred at the same school and time with another.

Schōōl′-house, *n.* A house for a school. [school.

Schōōl′ing, *n.* Instructiou in

Schōōl′man (143), *n.* One versed in scholastic divinity.

Schōōl′-mās′ter, *n.* A male teacher of a school.


Schooner.

Schōōn′er, *n.* A small, sharp-built vessel, usually with two masts.

Sçĭ-ăg′ra-phy, *n.* Art of delineating shadows as they fall naturally. [hip.

Sçĭ-ăt′ĭc, *a.* Affecting the

Sçĭ-ăt′ĭc-ă, *n.* Rheumatism in the hip.

Sçĭ′ençe, *n.* [Lat. *scientia*, fr. *scire*, to know.] Knowledge; collection of general principles; philosophical knowledge.

Sçĭ-en-tĭf′ic, } *a.* Being ac-
Sçĭ-en-tĭf′ic-al, } cording to, or versed in, science.

Sçĭ-en-tĭf′ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to the principles of science.

Sçĭn′til-lant, *a.* Emitting sparks; sparkling.

Sçĭn′til-lā′tion, *n.* Act of sparkling or twinkling.

Sçĭn′til-lāte, *v. t.* To emit sparks; to sparkle; to twinkle. [knowledge.

Sçĭ′o-lĭsm, *n.* Superficial

Sçĭ′o-list, *n.* A superficial scholar; a smatterer.

Sçĭ′on, *n.* Shoot of a plant cut for ingrafting; a descendant.

Sçĭ-ŏp′tic, } *a.* Pertaining to
Sçĭ-ŏp′trĭc, } an optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room.

Scĭr-rhŏs′ĭ-ty (skĭr-rŏs′-), *n.* A morbid induration, as of a gland. [durated.

Scĭr′rhoŭs (skĭr′rus), *a.* In-

Scĭr′rhus (skĭr′rus), *n.* A hard tumor in the flesh.

Sçĭs′sel, *n.* Clippings of metals.

Sçĭs′sĭle, *a.* Capable of being cut.

Sçĭs′sion (sĭzh′un), *n.* A dividing by means of a sharp instrument.

Sçĭs′sors (sĭz′zurz), *n. pl.* A small cutting instrument.

Scĭs′sure (sĭzh′ur), *n.* A longitudinal cut.

Sçle-rŏt′ĭc, *a.* Hard or firm, as the outer coat of the eye.

Scŏff (123), *v. i.* or *t.* To treat with scorn; to mock; to jeer; to deride. — *n.* Expression of scorn; mockery; derision.

Scŏff′er, *n.* One who scoffs.

Scŏld, *v. i.* or *t.* To find fault; to chide. — *n.* One who scolds; a shrew.

Scŏld′ing, *n.* Act of chiding.

Scŏnçe, *n.* A fixed hanging or

projecting candlestick; the skull; sense.

Scoop, *n.* A large ladle; a sweep. — *v. t.* To lade out; to cut into a hollow.

Scope, *n.* Sweep or range of the eye or mind; that at which one aims; free course. — SYN. Space; room; intention; tendency; drift.

Scor-bū'tic, *a.* Relating to, or diseased with, scurvy.

Scorch, *v. t.* To burn on the surface.

Score, *n.* A notch; a tally-mark; twenty; a reckoning; account. — *v. t.* To notch; to cut; to mark; to charge.

Scō'ri-ā, *n.* Dross; recrement; slag.

Scō'ri-ā'ceous (-shus), *a.* Relating to scoria; like dross.

Scō'ri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of reducing to dross. [scoria.

Scō'ri-fȳ, *v. t.* To reduce to

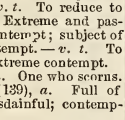
Scorn, *n.* Extreme and passionate contempt; subject of such contempt. — *v. t.* To hold in extreme contempt.

Scorn'er, *n.* One who scorns.

Scorn'ful (139), *a.* Full of scorn; disdainful; contemptuous.

Scorn'ful-ly, *adv.* With scorn.

Scor'pi-on, *n.* A reptile; sign in the zodiac.



Scorpion.

Scot, *n.* A native of Scotland; a tax or fine; a bill or reckoning.

Scotch, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland. — *v. t.* To stop, as a wheel, from rolling back; to cut slightly.

Scotch'-cōl'lops, *n. pl.* Veal cut into small pieces.

Scot'-free, *a.* Excused from payment. [the Scots.

Scot'ti-cism, *n.* An idiom of

Scot'tish, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or to the Scots.

Scoun'drel, *n.* [Corrupted fr. Ger. *schandkerl*, fr. *schande*, infamy, and *kerl*, fellow.] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal.

Scoun'drel-ism, *n.* Conduct of a scoundrel.

Scour, *v. t.* To clean by rubbing hard; to pass over swiftly.

Scourge (skûrj), *n.* A whip; a lash; punishment. — *v. t.* To whip severely; to lash.

Scourg'er, *n.* One who scourges or punishes.

Scout, *n.* One sent to discover the movements and condition of an enemy; a spy. — *v. i.* To act as a scout. — *v. t.* To sneer at. [boat.

Scow, *n.* A large flat-bottomed

Scowl, *v. i.* To wrinkle the brows in displeasure. — *n.* A wrinkling of the brows in frowning.

Scrab'ble, *v. t.* or *i.* To scrape rudely; to scramble; to scrawl; to scribble.

Scrag, *n.* Something lean and thin; a neck-piece of meat.

Scrag'ged, } *a.* Broken; lean
Scrag'gy, } and rough

Scrag'gi-ness, *n.* Ruggedness of surface; leanness.

Scram'ble, *v. i.* To clamber with hands and knees. — *n.* Act of scrambling or climbing. [scrambles.

Scram'bler, *n.* One who

Scrap, *n.* A little piece; a fragment; a crumb; a bit.

Scrap'-book, *n.* A blank book for extracts.

Scrape, *v. t.* To rub off the surface of with a rough tool. — *v. i.* To make an awkward bow. — *n.* Act of scraping; a low and awkward bow; a disagreeable predicament.

Scrap'er, *n.* An instrument for scraping and cleaning.

Scratch, *v. t.* or *i.* To rub and tear the surface of. — *n.* A slight wound; a sort of wig; (*pl.*) dry scabs between a horse's heel and pastern joint.

Scrawl, *v. t.* or *i.* To write or mark awkwardly. — *n.* Hasty, bad writing.

Scraw'ny, *a.* Meagre; wasted.

Screak, *v. n.* To creak, as a door or wheel. — *n.* A creaking.

Scream, *v. i.* To utter a sudden, shrill cry. — *n.* A shrill outcry; a screech.

Screech, *v. i.* To shriek; to scream. — *n.* A harsh, shrill cry; a scream.

Screed, *n.* A wooden rule for running moldings.

Screen, *v. t.* To conceal; to shelter; to defend; to pass through a screen. — *n.* Something that shelters, or shuts off view, &c.; a partition; a long, coarse sieve.

Screw (skrų), *n.* A cylinder, or a cylindrical perforation, grooved spirally, used for various purposes. — *v. t.* To press or fasten with a screw; to squeeze; to distort.



Screw.

Scrib'ble, *v. i.* or *t.* To write without care. — *n.* Careless writing.

Scrib'bler, *n.* A petty writer.

Scribe, *n.* A writer; notary; clerk; a Jewish doctor or teacher of the law.

Scrimp, *v. t.* To contract; to shorten; to scant.

Scrip, *n.* A bag; a certificate of stock, &c.

Script, *n.* Type in the form of written letters.

Script Type.

Script'ūr-al, *a.* Contained in, or according to, the Scriptures.

Script'ūre, *n.* The Old and New Testaments; the Bible; any writing.

Scrive'ner, *n.* One who draws contracts or other writings.

Scrōf'u-là, *n.* A disease affecting the lymphatic glands, especially those of the neck.

Scrōf'u-lous, *a.* Diseased with scrofula. [rolled up.

Scrōll (123), *n.* A writing

Scrub, *n.* A worn brush; a mean drudge. — *v. t.* or *i.* To rub hard with something coarse.

Scrub'by, *a.* Small and mean; stunted in growth.

Scru'ple, *n.* A doubt; hesitation; a weight of 20 grains. — *v. t.* or *i.* To doubt; to hesitate.

Scru'pu-lōs'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being scrupulous.

Scru'pu-lous, *a.* Hesitating or doubtful; careful; cautious; conscientious.

Scru'pu-lous-ly, *adv.* With doubt or nicety.

Scru'ti-nīze, *v. t.* To examine or search closely.

Scru'ti-nīz'er, *n.* One who searches closely.

Scru'ti-ny, *n.* Close search.

Scru-toire' (skrų-twôr'), *n.* A case of drawers for papers.

Scud, *v. i.* To be driven with haste. — *n.* A low thin cloud driven by the wind.

Scuf'fle, *n.* A confused quarrel or contest. — *v. i.* To strive with close grapple.

Scuf'fler, *n.* One who scuffles.

Scull, *n.* A short oar; a boat. — *v. t.* To impel, as a boat,

by turning an oar at the stern.

Scŭll'er, *n.* One who sculls; a boat rowed by one man with two sculls.

Scŭll'er-y, *n.* A place for keeping kitchen utensils, and doing dirty work.

Scŭll'ion, *n.* A menial servant in the kitchen; a kind of imperfect onion. [urcs.

Scŭlpt'or, *n.* One who sculpt-

Scŭlpt'ūre, *n.* Art of carving stone or wood into images; carved work. — *v. t.* To carve; to cut; to engrave.

Scŭm, *n.* Froth or impurities on the surface of liquor. — *v. t.* To take the scum from; to skim.

Scŭp'per, *n.* A hole or channel cut through the side of a ship to discharge water from the deck. [a broad head.

Scŭp'per-năil, *n.* A nail with

Scŭrf, *n.* A dry scab or mealy crust. [being scurfy.

Scŭrf'i-ness (135), *n.* State of

Scŭrf'y, *a.* Having scurf.

Scŭr'rile, } *a.* Grossly op-
Scŭr'ril-oŭs, } probious or abusive; low; mean.

Scur-rĭl'i-ty, *n.* Low, vulgar, abusive language.

Scŭr'ril-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With low abuse. [basely.

Scŭr'vi-ly, *adv.* Meanly;

Scŭr'vi-ness, *n.* Vileness; meanness; baseness.

Scŭr'vy, *n.* A disease. — *a.* Scurfy; low; mean; vile.

Scŭtch'eon (skŭch'un), *n.* An ornamental bit of brass plate, perforated with a key-hole.

Scŭ'ti-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a shield.

Scŭt'tle, *n.* A metal pail for coals; a hatchway; opening in the roof of a house furnished with a lid. — *v. i.* or *t.* To sink by cutting a hole in the bottom.

Sçўm'e-tar, *n.* See *Cimeter.*

Sçўthe (sĭth), *n.* An instrument for mowing grass.

Sea (139, 140), *n* A large body of salt water, less than an ocean; the ocean; a high wave. [ocean.

Sea'-bôrn, *a.* Born on the

Sea'-bōard, *n.* The sea-shore.

Sea'-breeze, *n.* A current of air from the sea.

Sea'-cōast, *n.* Shore of the sea and land adjacent.

Sea'-cow, *n.* The walrus.

Sea'-ĕl'e-phant, *n.* A kind of seal.

Sea'-fâr'er, *n.* A mariner; a seaman; a sailor.

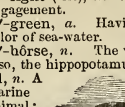
Sea'-fâr'ing, *a.* Following the business of a seaman.

Sea'-fight (-fīt), *n.* A naval engagement.

Sea'-green, *a.* Having the color of sea-water.

Sea'-hôrse, *n.* The walrus; also, the hippopotamus.

Seal, *n.* A marine animal; a stamp with a device on it; wax impressed with a seal. — *v. t.* (130) To fix a seal to; to fasten with a seal; to ratify; to confirm.



Seal.

Seal'ing-wăx, *n.* A substance for sealing letters.

Seam, *n.* [A.-S. *seám,* from *seowian,* to sew.] The joining of two edges of cloth; any line of junction; a mineral vein between thicker ones. — *v. t.* To make a seam on or of; to mark with something like a seam.

Sea'man (143), *n.* A sailor.

Sea'man-shĭp, *n.* Skill in navigating.

Seam'less, *a.* Having no seam.

Sea'-mărk, *n.* A beacon; a light-house.

Sea'-mew, *n.* A gull.

Seam'stress, *n.* A woman whose occupation is sewing.

Sea'-pīe, *n.* A dish of paste and meat.

Sea'-pōrt, *n.* A port or harbor on the sea-coast.

Sear, *v. t.* To burn the surface of; to cauterize; to make callous. — *a.* Dry; withered.

Search, *v. t.* To seek for; to look for; to inquire after. — *v. i.* To seek; to hunt. — *n.* A seeking; quest.

Search'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being searched.

Search'er, *n.* One who searches; a seeker; an inquirer.

Search'ing, *a.* Trying; close.

Sear'ed-ness, *n.* State of being seared or hardened.

Sea'-rōom, *n.* Ample distance from land; open sea.

Sea'-shĕll, *n.* A marine shell.

Sea'-shōre, *n.* The coast of the sea or ocean.

Sea'-sĭck, *a.* Affected with nausea at sea from the motion of the vessel. [sea.

Sea'-sīde, *n.* Land near the

Sea'son (sē'zn), *n.* A fit time; a brief period; a division of the year. — *v. t.* To render palatable; to spice; to dry, as timber.

Sea'son-a-ble, *a.* Occurring in due season or in good time: opportune; timely.

Sea'son-a-bly, *adv.* In due time; sufficiently early.

Sea'son-ing, *n.* That which seasons; act of drying.

Seat, *n.* A chair; bench; place of sitting; mansion; abode. — *v. t.* To place on a seat.

Sea'ward, *a.* Directed toward the sea. — *adv.* In the direction of the sea.

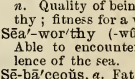
Sea'-weed, *n.* One of a class of marine plants.

Sea'-wor'thi-ness (-wûr'thĭ-), *n.* Quality of being sea-worthy; fitness for a voyage.

Sea'-wor'thy (-wûr'thў), *a.* Able to encounter the violence of the sea.

Sē-bā'ceoŭs, *a.* Fat; like fat; yielding fatty secretions.

Sĕ'cant, *n.* A line that cuts another. — *a.* Cutting.



c D, Secant.

Se-cēde', *v. i.* To withdraw; to separate.

Se-cēd'er, *n.* One who secedes.

Se-cĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* Act of seceding or withdrawing.

Sĕck'el (sĕk'l), *n.* A small, delicious variety of pear.

Se-clūde', *v. t.* [Lat. *secludere,* fr. *se,* aside, and *claudere,* to shut.] To shut up in retirement: to withdraw.

Se-clū'sion, *n.* Act of withdrawing; retirement; separation; withdrawal.

Sĕc'ond. *a.* Next to the first; inferior. — *n.* The next to the first; 60th part of a minute; attendant in a duel. — *v. t.* To support; to aid.

Sĕc'ond-a-ri-ly, *adv.* In a secondary manner or degree.

Sĕc'ond-a-ry, *a.* Subordinate; inferior; less.

Sĕc'ond-hănd, *a.* Not new; previously owned by another.

Sĕc'ond-ly, *adv.* In the second place.

Sĕc'ond-rāte, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, or value. [of flour.

Sĕc'onds, *n. pl.* A coarse kind

Sĕc'ond-sīght (-sīt). *n.* Power of seeing things future or distant.

Sē'ere-cy, *n.* Privacy; concealment; fidelity to a secret.
Sē'eret, *a.* Concealed; secluded; hidden; unseen; private. — *n.* Something unknown or hidden; privacy.
Sēe're-ta-ry, *n.* One who writes for others; head of a particular department of government; a piece of furniture for writing at.
Sēe're-ta-ry-ship (135), *n.* Office of a secretary.
Se-crēte', *v. t.* To remove from observation. — SYN. To hide; conceal.
Se-crē'tion, *n.* A separation of juices; matter secreted.
Sē'eret-ly, *adv.* In a secret manner. [secretion.
Sē'ere-to-ry, *a.* Performing
Sect, *n.* A religious denomination or school.
Sec-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to a sect or to sects. — *n.* One of a sect. [tion to a sect.
Sec-tā'ri-an-ĭşm, *n.* Devotion to a sect.
Sēc'ta-rist, } *n.* A follower of
Sect'a-ry, } a sect.
Sēc'tile, *a.* Capable of being cut, especially of being cut smoothly.
Sēc'tion, *n.* A cutting off; division; portion; distinct part. [section.
Sēc'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to a
Sect'or, *n.* Part of a circle between two radii and the included arc; a mathematical instrument.



a c b, Sector.

Sē'e'u-lar, *a.* Worldly; not spiritual. — *n.* A layman.
Sēc'u-lār'i-ty, } *n.* A worldly
Sēc'u-lar-ness, } dy disposition.
Sēc'u-lar-īze, *v. t.* To convert to a secular use.
Se-cūr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being secured.
Se-cūre', *a.* Free from fear or danger; safe. — *v. t.* To make safe. [to be safe.
Se-cūre'ly (122), *adv.* So as
Se-cūr'i-ty (123), *n.* Freedom from danger; safety; pledge.
Se-dăn', *n.* A portable covered vehicle for a single person.
Se-dāte', *a.* Calm; undisturbed; quiet. [posure.
Se-dāte'ly, *adv.* With com-
Se-dāte'ness, *n.* Calmness; serenity.
Sĕd'a-tīve, *a.* Allaying irritability and irritation. — *n.* A remedy that allays irritability and irritation.
Sĕd'en-ta-ri-ness, *n.* State of being sedentary.
Sĕd'en-ta-ry, *a.* Accustomed to sit much; requiring much sitting.
Sĕdge, *n.* A coarse grass.
Sĕdg'y, *a.* Pertaining to, or overgrown with, sedge.
Sĕd'i-ment, *n.* [Lat. *sedimentum*, fr. *sedere*, to sit, to settle.] That which settles at the bottom; lees.
Sĕd'i-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, sediment; feculent.
Se-dī'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* Tumult; insurrection.
Se-dī'tioŭs (-dĭsh'us), *a.* Engaged in sedition.
Se-dūce', *v. t.* To lead astray by evil arts; to corrupt.
Se-dūce'ment, *n.* Act of seducing; seduction.
Se-dū'cer, *n.* One who seduces or corrupts.
Se-dū'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being seduced.
Se-dūc'tion, *n.* Leading astray from virtue.
Se-dūc'tive, *a.* Enticing to evil; tending to seduce.
Se-dūc'tive-ly, *adv.* By seduction. [gence.
Se-dū'li-ty, *n.* Great diligence.
Sĕd'u-loŭs, *a.* Very diligent.
Sĕd'u-loŭs-ly, *adv.* With application; assiduously.
See, *n.* The seat of episcopal power; a diocese. — *v. t.* [*imp.* SAW; *p. p.* SEEN.] To perceive by the eye; to behold; to discover. — *v. i.* To have the sense of sight.
Seed, *n.* That which produces animals or plants; reproductive principle; first cause; original; offspring; race. — *v. t.* To sow with seed.
Seed'-būd, *n.* The germ of fruit in embryo.
Seed'-cāke, *n.* A sweet cake, containing aromatic seeds.
Seed'ling, *n.* A plant springing from a seed.
Seeds'man (143), *n.* One who deals in seeds.
Seed'-tīme, *n.* The season for sowing. [taining seed.
Seed'vĕs'sel, *n.* A vessel con-
Seed'y, *a.* Abounding with seeds; shabbily clothed.
Seek, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOUGHT.] To look for; to endeavor to find.
Seek'er, *n.* One who seeks or searches; an inquirer.
Seem, *v. i.* To appear; to have a show or semblance.
Seem'ing, *n.* Appearance; show; semblance. — *a.* Apparent; specious.
Seem'ing-ly, *adv.* In appearance; apparently.
Seem'ly, *a.* Becoming; decent; decorous; fit.
Seen, *p. p.* of *See*. Perceived.
Seer, *n.* One who foresees events; a prophet.
See'saw, *n.* A reciprocating motion up and down. — *v. i.* To move up and down by turns.
Seethe, *v. t.* [*imp.* SEETHED or SOD; *p. p.* SEETHED or SODDEN.] To boil; to decoct.
Sĕg'ment, *n.* A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane.



a c b, Segment of a circle.

Sĕg're-gāte, *v. t.* To separate; to set apart.
Sĕg're-gā'tion, *n.* Separation from others.
Sēign-eū'ri-al (seen-ū'rĭ-al), *a.* Vested with large powers; manorial.
Sēign'ior (seen'yur), *n.* A lord.
Sēign'ior-age (seen'yur-), *n.* A royal right; profit or percentage.
Sēign'ior-y (seen'yur-), *n.* A lordship; a manor.
Sēine, *n.* A large fishing-net.
Sēiz'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being seized; liable to seizure.
Sēize, *v. t.* To take suddenly; to snatch; to grasp.
Sēi'zin, *n.* Possession of an estate in freehold; thing possessed.
Sēiz'ūre, *n.* Act of seizing; the thing seized. [often.
Sĕl'dom, *adv.* Rarely; not
Se-lĕct', *v. t.* To choose from a number; to cull. — *a.* Taken from a number; well chosen. [ing; choice.
Se-lĕc'tion, *n.* Act of select-
Se-lĕct'man (143), *n.* A town officer chosen to manage the concerns of the town.
Sĕl'e-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* A description of the surface of the moon.
Sĕlf (142), *pron.* or *a.* A person as a distinct individual.
Sĕlf'-eon-çēit', *n.* High opinion of one's powers or endowments; vanity.
Sĕlf'-de-nī'al, *n.* Denial of personal gratification.

Sĕlf'-es-teem', *n.* Good opinion of one's self; complacency.

Sĕlf'-ĕv'i-dent, *a.* Needing no proof; evident without proof or reasoning.

Sĕlf'-ex-ĭst'ent, *a.* Existing of or by himself; solely.

Sĕlf'-ĭn'ter-est, *n.* Private interest or advantage.

Sĕlf'ish, *a.* Regarding one's own interest solely or chiefly.

Sĕlf'ish-ly, *adv.* With undue self-love.

Sĕlf'ish-ness, *n.* Regard to one's own interest solely or chiefly.

Sĕlf-lŏve', *n.* Love of self.

Sĕlf'sāme, *a.* Exactly the same; identical.

Sĕlf'-suf-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Having full confidence in one's self; full of self-conceit. [obstinacy.

Sĕlf-will', *n.* One's own will;

Sell (128), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOLD.] To transfer to another for an equivalent. — *v. i.* To be sold.

Sĕll'er, *n.* One who sells.

Sĕl'vage, } *n.* Edge of cloth

Sĕl'vedge, } woven so as to prevent raveling.

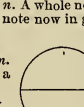
Sĕlves, *pl.* of *Self.*

Sĕm'blançe, *n.* Seeming; show; likeness. [yearly.

Sĕm'i-ăn'nu-al, *a.* Half-

Sĕm'i-brēve, *n.* A whole note; the longest note now in general use.

Sĕm'i-cīr'cle (-sĭr'kl), *n.* Half of a circle.



Semicircle.

Sĕm'i-cīr'cu-lar, *a.* Having the form of half a circle.

Sĕm'i-eō'lon, *n.* A point (marked thus, ⁝), used in writing and printing.

Sĕm'i-dī-ăm'e-ter, *n.* Half a diameter.

Sĕm'i-lū'nar, *a.* In form like a half moon.

Sĕm'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to seed; origiual; radical.

Sĕm'i-năl'i-ty, *n.* The nature of seed.

Sĕm'i-na-ry, *n.* A place of education; a college; academy; school. — *a.* Pertaining to seed; seminal.

Sĕm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To sow; to spread; to propagate.

Sĕm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of sowing; dispersion of seeds.

Sĕm'i-quā'ver, *n.* A note of half the duration of the quaver.

Sĕm'i-tōne, *n.* Half a tone.

Sĕm'i-vō'cal, *a.* Having an imperfect sound; half vocal.

Sĕm'i-vow'el, *n.* A sound intermediate between a vowel and consonant, or the sign representing such a sound, as *w* and *y*. [ing.

Sĕm'pi-tĕr'nal, *a.* Everlast-

Sĕm'pi-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* Endless future duration.

Sĕmp'stress, *n.* See *Seamstress.*

Sĕn'a-ry, *a.* Containing six.

Sĕn'ate, *n.* [Lat. *senatus*, fr. *senex*, old, an old man.] A council of senators; the upper branch of a legislature.

Sĕn'a-tor, *n.* A member of a senate.

Sĕn'a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a senator; entitled to elect a senator.

Sĕn'a-tor-shĭp, *n.* The office or dignity of a senator.

Sĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SENT.] To cause to go; to dispatch; to transmit; to throw.

Se-nĕs'cençe, *n.* A growing old; decay by time.

Sĕn'es-çhal (sĕn'e-shal), *n.* A steward; a head bailiff.

Sē'nīle, *a.* Belonging to old age; doting.

Se-nĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being senile; old age; dotage.

Sĕn'ior (sēn'yur), *n.* One older than another, either in age or office; an aged person. — *a.* Older in age or office.

Sĕn-iŏr'i-ty, *n.* Priority in age or office.

Sĕn'nā, *n.* A plant the leaves of which are used as a cathartic. [week.

Sĕn'nĭght (sĕn'nit), *n.* A

Sen-sā'tion, *n.* Perception by the senses; state of excited interest.

Sen-sā'tion-al, *a.* Attended by, or fitted to excite, great interest.

Sĕnse, *n.* Faculty by which external objects are perceived; sensation; discernment; opiniou; meaning.

Sĕnse'less, *a.* Wanting sense; foolish; stupid.

Sĕnse'less-ly, *adv.* In a senseless manner; foolishly.

Sĕnse'less-ness, *n.* Folly; stupidity.

Sĕn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capability of sensation; acuteness of perception.

Sĕn'si-ble, *a.* Capable of perceptions; perceptible by the senses. — SYN. Intelligent; wise; reasonable; convinced; judicious.

Sĕn'si-bly, *adv.* Perceptibly; with good sense.

Sĕn'si-tĭve, *a.* Having sense or feeling; affecting the senses; depending on sensation. [nice sensibility.

Sĕn'si-tĭve-ly, *adv.* With

Sĕn'si-tĭve-ness, *n.* State of being sensitive.

†Sen-sō'ri-um, } *n.* The whole

Sĕn'so-ry, } nervous system so far as it is susceptible of sensations.

Sĕn'şu-al (sĕn'shu-, 89), *a.* Affecting the senses; carnal; voluptuous.

Sĕn'şu-al-ĭşm (-shu-), *n.* A state of subjection to sensual feelings or appetites.

Sĕn'şu-al-ist (-shu-), *n.* One devoted to sensuality.

Sĕn'şu-ăl'i-ty (-shu-), *n.* Free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures. [al manner.

Sĕn'şu-al-ly, *adv.* In a sensu-

Sĕnt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Send.*

Sĕn'tençe, *n.* A judgment pronounced; doom; a short saying; a maxim; a period in writing. — *v. t.* To pass judgment on; to doom; to condemn.

Sen-tĕn'tial, *a.* Comprising, or pertaining to, sentences.

Sen-tĕn'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In a sententious manner.

Sĕn'tient, *a.* Having the faculty of sensation and perception.

Sĕn'ti-ment, *n.* A thought prompted by feeling; sensibility; opinion; a toast.

Sĕn'ti-mĕnt'al, *a.* Abounding with sentiment; affectedly tender.

Sĕn'ti-mĕnt'al-ĭst, *n.* One who affects fine feelings.

Sĕn'ti-men-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Affectation of sensibility.

Sĕn'ti-nel, } *n.* A soldier on

Sĕn'try, } guard; a watch.

Sĕn'try-bŏx, *n.* A box to shelter a sentinel.

Sĕp'a-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being separated. [separates.

Sĕp'a-ra-tŏr, *n.* One who

Sĕp'a-rāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To disunite; to divide; to disjoin; to withdraw.

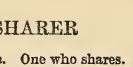
Sĕp'a-rate, *a.* Divided; disconnected; distinct; single.

Sĕp'a-rate-ly, *adv.* Singly; distinctly; apart.
Sĕp'a-rā'tion, *n.* Act of separating; a disjunction; disunion; divorce. [a seceder.
Sĕp'a-rā'tist, *n.* A dissenter;
Sē'poy, *n.* A native of India in the military service of Europeans.
Sĕpt, *n.* A clan, race, or family; — in Ireland.
Sept-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having seven angles.
Sep-tĕm'ber, *n.* The ninth month of the year. [seven.
Sĕp'ten-a-ry, *a.* Consisting of
Sep-tĕn'ni-al, *a.* Returning or happening every seventh year, lasting seven years.
†Sep-tĕn'tri-on, *n.* The north.
Sĕp'tic, } *a.* Tending to
Sĕp'tic-al, } produce putrefaction.
Sĕp'tu-a-ge-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person seventy years old.
Sĕp'tu-ăg'e-na-ry, *a.* Consisting of seventy; 70 years old.
Sĕp'tu-a-gĕs'i-mā, *n.* The third Sunday before Lent.
Sĕp'tu-a-gĕs'i-mal, *a.* Consisting of seventy.
Sĕp'tu-a-jĭnt, *n.* A Greek version of the Old Testament.
Sĕp'tu-ple, *a.* Seven times as much.
Sĕp'ul-cher } (151), *n.* A
Sē'pul-chre } grave; a tomb.
Se-pŭl'chral, *a.* Relating to burial; deep; grave; hollow.
Sĕp'ul-tūre, *n.* The act of burying a human being.
Se-quā'cious, *a.* Following; attendant.
Sē'quel, *n.* [Lat. *sequela*, fr. *sequi*, to follow.] A succeeding part; consequence; event.
Sē'quençe, *n.* Order of following; succession; series.
Sē'quent, *a.* Following.
Se-quĕs'ter, } *v. t.* To seize
Se-quĕs'trāte, } and hold for a time; to set apart.
Sēq'ues-trā'tion, *n.* Act of sequestering, or state of being sequestered.
Sēq'ues-trā'tor, *n.* One who sequesters, or has the keeping of sequestered property.
Sē'quin, *n.* A gold coin of Italy, and also of Turkey.
Se-răgl'io (se-rāl'yo). *n.* Palace of the Turkish sultan; a harem. [the highest order.
Sēr'aph (147), *n.* An angel of
Se-răph'ic, *a.* Angelic; pure.
Sēr'a-phĭm, *n.*; *pl.* of *Seraph.*
Sēr'a-phĭne, *n.* A kind of reed-organ.
Sēr'e-nāde', *n.* Music performed at night in the open air in compliment to some one. — *v. t.* To entertain with a serenade.
Se-rēne', *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful; an epithet forming part of some titles of honor.
Se-rēne'ly, *adv.* Calmly; quietly; clearly.
Se-rēn'i-ty, *n.* State of being sereue; calmness: clearness.
Sērf (140), *n.* A slave employed in husbandry.
Sērge, *n.* A thin woolen stuff.
Ser'geant (sär'jent *or* sēr'jent), *n.* A non-commissioned military officer; a lawyer of high rank.
Sē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a series. — *n.* A tale, or other writing, issued in a series of numbers.
Sē'riēs (*or* sē'ri-ēz), *n.* Order; succession; course.
Sē'ri-oŭs, *a.* Sober; grave; earnest; weighty.
Sē'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Gravely; solemnly; in earnest.
Sē'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* Gravity; solemnity; importance; earnest attention.
Sēr'mon, *n.* A discourse grounded on a text of Scripture.
Sēr'mon-īze, *v. i.* To write or preach a sermon.
Sēr'mon-īz'er, *n.* One who writes sermons.
Se-rōon', *n.* A package of skins for drugs, &c.
Se-rŏs'i-ty, *n.* The thin, watery part of blood.
Sē'roŭs, *a.* Consisting of serum; thin; watery.
Sēr'pent, *n.* A creeping animal; a snake; a firework.
Sēr'pent-īne, *a.* Windiug, as a serpent; sinuous.
Sēr'rate, *a.* Notched on the edge, like a saw.
Sēr'rĭed, *a.* Compact; being in close array.
Se-rŏs'i-ty, *n.* A thin, watery liquid, forming the chief constituent of most animal fluids. [the blood.
†Sē'rum, *n.* The thin part of
Sērv'ant, *n.* One who serves, or labors for, another.
Sērve, *v. t.* To work for; to obey; to contribute to; to treat. — *v. i.* To perform duties; to suit; to be of use.
Sērv'içe, *n.* Duty of a servant; military duty; office; worship; benefit; use; set of vessels used at table.
Sērv'içe-a-ble (108), *a.* Doing service; beneficial.
Sēr'vĭçe-a-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being serviceable.
Sērv'ile, *a.* Slavish; cringing.
Sēr'vile-ly, *adv.* In a servile manner; slavishly.
Ser-vĭl'i-ty, *n.* Mean submissiveness; obsequiousness.
Sērv'i-tor, *n.* A servant; an attendant; an undergraduate at Oxford, partly supported by the college funds.
Sērv'i-tūde, *n.* Slavery; thraldom; dependence.
Sēs'sile, *a.* Attached without any sensible projecting support.
Sēs'sion (sĕsh'un), *n.* A meeting or sitting of a public body.
Sēss'-pōol, *n.* A hollow in the earth to receive the sediment from drains.
Sēs'terçe, *n.* A Roman coin worth about four cents.
Sĕt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SET.] To place; to put; to fix; to regulate. — *v. i.* To descend below the horizon. — *n.* A number of things suited to each other; an assortment. — *p. a.* Fixed; firm; regular; prescribed.
Se-tā'ceoŭs, *a.* Bristly; hairy.
Sĕt'-ŏff, *n.* An account set against another; counterbalance; offset.
Sē'ton, *n.* A twist of thread, or a few horse-hairs, to keep a wound open.
Se-tōse', } *a.* Set with bris-
Sē'toŭs, } tles; bristly.
Set-tee' (140), *n.* A long seat with a back.
Sĕt'ter, *n.* A sporting dog of the hound kind.
Sĕt'tle, *n.* A long bench with a back. — *v. t.* To fix; to establish; to determine. — *v. i.* To subside; to sink.
Sĕt'tle-ment, *n.* Act of settling; adjustment; a place settled; a colony; jointure.
Sĕt'tler, *n.* One who settles; a colonist.
Sĕt'tlings, *n. pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment.
Sĕt'-tọ, *n.* A conflict.
Sĕv'en, *a.* Six and one.
Sĕv'en-fōld, *a.* Repeated seven times. [week.
Sĕv'en-nīght (sĕn'nīt), *n.* A
Sĕv'enth, *a.* Next after the sixth; ordinal of seven. — *n.* One part in seven; a musical interval.

Sĕv'enth-ly, *adv.* In the seventh place. [en.
Sĕv'en-teen, *n.* Ten and sev-
Sĕv'en-ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of seventy.
Sĕv'en-ty, *a.* Seven times ten.
Sĕv'er, *v. t.* To part violently; to disjoin; to separate.
Sĕv'er-al, *a.* Separate; more than two, but not many; divers; sundry.
Sĕv'er-al-ly, *adv.* Separately.
Sĕv'er-al-ty, *n.* A state of separation. [partition.
Sĕv'er-ance, *n.* Separation;
Se-vēre', *a.* Very strict; stern; cruel; painful; extreme.
Se-vēre'ly, *adv.* With severity.
Se-vēr'i-ty, *n.* State of being severe; harshness; rigor; austerity; strictness.
Sew (sō), *v. t.* To unite with needle and thread. [sews.
Sew'er (sō'er), *n.* One who
Sew'er (sū'er), *n.* A passage under ground for water.
Sew'er-age (sū'-), *n.* System of sewers in a town; materials discharged by sewers.
Sĕx, *n.* Distinction of male and female; womankind.
Sĕx'a-ge-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person of sixty years of age.
Sex-ăg'e-na-ry, or Sĕx'a-ge-na-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.
Sĕx'a-gĕs'i-mà, *n.* The second Sunday before Lent.
Sĕx'a-gĕs'i-mal, *a.* Sixtieth.
Sex-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having six angles.
Sex-ĕn'ni-al, *a.* Happening once in, or lasting, six years.
Sĕx'fid, *a.* Divided into six parts.
Sĕx'tant, *n.* The sixth part of a circle; an instrument for measuring angular distances.
Sĕx'tile, *n.* Aspect of planets sixty degrees apart.
Sĕx'ton, *n.* An under officer of a church, who takes care of the building, attends upon the clergyman, digs graves, &c.
Sĕx'tu-ple, *a.* Six times as much; having six parts.
Sĕx'u-al (sĕk'shu-), *a.* Pertaining to, or distinguishing, sex.
Sĕx'u-ăl'i-ty, *n.* State of being distinguished by sex.
Shăb, *v. i.* To play mean tricks; to act shabbily.
Shăb'bi-ly, *adv.* In a mean manner; raggedly.
Shăb'bi-ness, *n.* Quality of being shabby; meanness.
Shăb'by, *a.* Worn; ragged; mean; paltry; despicable.
Shăck, *n.* Grain left after harvest; fallen acorns; a shiftless fellow.
Shăck'le (shăk'l), *v. t.* To fetter; to chain; to bind.
Shăck'les (shăk'lz), *n. pl.* Fetters or handcuffs.
Shăd, *n. sing. & pl.* A kind of fish much prized for food.
Shăd'dock (127), *n.* A tree and its fruit, which is a species of orange.
Shāde, *n.* Interception of light; obscurity; a screen; a spirit; degree of cold or of darkness; (*pl.*) place of the dead. — *v. t.* To cover or screen from light; to obscure.
Shā'di-ness, *n.* State of being shady.
Shād'ŏw, *n.* A figure formed by the intercepțion of light; a mystical representation; a type; phantom. — *v. t.* To cloud; to darken; to represent faintly.
Shād'ŏw-y, *a.* Full of shade.
Shā'dy, *a.* Sheltered from the glare of light or heat.
Shāft, *n.* An arrow; straight cylindrical part of any thing, as of a column; passage into a mine; thill of a carriage; a long axis in machinery.
Shăg, *n.* Rough, woolly hair; cloth with a long, coarse nap. — *a.* Hairy; rough. — *v. t.* To make hairy or rough.
Shăg'gĕd, } *a.* Hairy; rough,
Shăg'gy, } with long wool or hair. [being shaggy.
Shăg'gi-ness, *n.* State of
Sha-green', *n.* A kind of leather prepared from the skins of horses, mules, &c.
Shāh, *n.* A Persian king.
Shāke, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOOK; *p. p.* SHAKEN.] To agitate; to causè to tremble or to doubt; to trill. — *v. i.* To be agitated; to quake. — *n.* Vibratory motion.
Shāk'er, *n.* One who shakes; one of a religious sect.
Shāle, *n.* A kind of fine-grained slaty rock.
Shāll. An auxiliary verb, used in forming the future tense; as. *I shall go.*
Shal-lōon', *n.* A kind of worsted stuff.
Shăl'lop, *n.* A kind of large boat with two masts.
Shăl'lōw, *a.* Not deep; shoal; simple; superficial; silly. — *n.* A place where the water is not deep.
Shăl'lōw-ness, *n.* Want of depth; emptiness; silliness.
Shălt. *Second person of Shall.*
Shăm, *n.* False pretense; imposture. — *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended. — *v. t.* To pretend; to deceive; to imitate; to counterfeit.
Shăm'ble, *v. i.* To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle.
Shăm'bles, *n. pl.* A place where butchers kill or sell meat.
Shăm'bling, *n.* A shuffling gait. — *a.* Shuffling along.
Shāme, *n.* Sense or cause of disgrace; reproach; ignominy. — *v. t.* To make ashamed.
Shāme'fā̆ced (-fāst), *a.* Bashful; diffident; modest.
Shāme'ful, *a.* Disgraceful; scandalous; ignominious.
Shāme'ful-ly, *adv.* Disgracefully; ignominiously.
Shāme'less, *a.* Destitute of shame; impudent.
Shāme'less-ly, *adv.* Without shame. [dence.
Shāme'less-ness, *n.* Impu-
Shăm'my, *n.* See *Chamois.*
Sham-pōō', } *v. t.* To rub and
Cham-pōō', } press the limbs of after warm bathing; to wash thoroughly the head of.
Shăm'rŏck, *n.* White clover.
Shănk, *n.* The bone of the leg; lower joint of the leg; long part of a tool.
Shăn'ty, *n.* A rude hut.
Shāpe, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAPED; *p. p.* SHAPED or SHAPEN.] To form; to mold; to give form or figure to; to fashion; to adjust. — *n.* External form or figure; make; appearance.
Shāpe'less, *a.* Wanting regularity of form.
Shāpe'less-ness, *n.* State of being shapeless.
Shāpe'ly, *a.* Well-formed; symmetrical.
Shărd, *n.* A fragment of an earthen vessel; a shell.
Shāre, *n.* A part; a portion; a plow-iron. — *v. t.* To apportion; to divide; to partake with others. — *v. i.* To have part.
Shāre'-hōld'er, *n.* One who holds a share in a joint fund or property.

Shâr'er, *n.* One who shares.

Shärk, *n.* A voracious sea-fish.



Shark.

— *v. i.* To play the petty thief; to cheat; to trick; to swindle.

Shärp, *a.* [A.-S. *scearp*, from the root of *shear*.] Having a thin edge or a fine point; keen; acute; sour; acid. — *v. t.* To make sharp; to sharpen. — *v. i.* To grow sharp.

Shärp'en, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow sharp. [ler.

Shärp'er, *n.* A cheat; a swind-

Shärp'ly, *adv.* In a sharp manner; keenly; acutely; severely; violently.

Shärp'ness, *n.* Keenness of edge or point; acuteness.

Shärp'-sĕt, *a.* Very hungry.

Shät'ter, *v. t.* To break in pieces; to disorder. — *v. i.* To be broken into fragments. — *n. pl.* Broken pieces; fragments.

Shāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAVED; *p. p.* SHAVED, SHAVEN.] To cut or pare off; to defraud. — *n.* To use a razor; to cut closely; to cheat.

Shāve'ling, *n.* A man shaved; a monk.

Shāv'er, *n.* One who shaves; a sharp dealer; a boy.

Shāv'ing, *n.* A thin slice pared off.

Shawl, *n.* A cloth to cover the neck and shoulders.

Shawm, *n.* A wind instrument of music formerly in use.

Shē, *pron. fem.*, standing for the name of a female.

Shēaf (142), *n.* A bundle of stalks of grain; any bundle.

Shēar, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHEARED; *p. p.* SHEARED or SHORN.] To cut or clip from the surface; to reap.

Shēar'er, *n.* One who shears.

Shēars, *n. pl.* A cutting instrument with two blades; an apparatus for raising heavy weights. [bard.

Shēath, *n.* A case; a scab-

Shēathe, *v. t.* To put into a sheath or case; to cover or line. [ship's bottom.

Shēath'ing, *n.* Covering of a

Shēath'y, *a.* Forming a sheath. [ley.

Shēave, *n.* A wheel in a pul-

Shĕd, *n.* A slight building; an out-building. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHED.] To emit; to spill; to cast off; to scatter.

Shĕd'der, *n.* One who sheds.

Sheen, *n.* Brightness; splendor.

Sheen'y, *a.* Bright; shining.

Sheep (146), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An animal that furnishes wool. [sheep.

Sheep'-cŏt, *n.* A pen for

Sheep'-fōld, *n.* A fold or inclosure for sheep.

Sheep'ish, *a.* Like a sheep; timorous; bashful; modest.

Sheep'ish-ly, *adv.* Bashfully.

Sheep'ish-ness, *n.* Bashfulness; diffidence.

Sheep's'-eye, *n.* A sly, diffident, loving look.

Sheer, *a.* Clear; unmingled; simple; perpendicular. — *v. i.* To deviate from a course. — *n.* Longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck; (*pl.*) an engine to raise heavy weights.

Sheet, *n.* A cloth for a bed; a broad piece of paper; a sail; an expanse, as of water. — *v. t.* To fold up in, or cover as with, a sheet.

Sheet'-ăn'chor, *n.* The largest anchor; last refuge.

Sheet'ing, *n.* Cloth for sheets.

Shēik, *n.* A chief; — among the Arabians and Moors.

Shĕk'el (58), *n.* A Jewish coin, worth about 62½ cents.

Shĕl'drāke, *n.* A species of duck.

Shĕlf, *n.* (*pl.* Shĕlves, 142.) A board supported in some way and designed to lay things on; a bank or rock under water.

Shĕll, *n.* A hard covering; a bomb. — *v. t.* or *i.* To remove or cast the shell; to take out of the shell.

Shĕll'-fĭsh, *n.* An aquatic animal covered with a shell.

Shĕl'ter, *n.* A protection; retreat; covert. — *v. t.* To cover; to protect; to shield.

Shĕl'ter-less, *a.* Without shelter or protection.

Shĕlve, *v. i.* To slope. — *v. t.* To furnish with shelves; to put on a shelf.

Shĕlv'y, *a.* Abounding with rocks or sand-banks.

Shĕp'herd, *n.* A man who tends sheep.

Shĕp'herd-ess, *n.* A woman who has the care of sheep.

Shĕr'bet, *n.* A beverage of water, lemon-juice, and sugar.

Shĕr'iff, *n.* Chief officer of a shire or county.

Shĕr'ry, *n.* A Spanish wine.

Shew (shō). See *Show*.

Shewn (shōn), *p. p.* of *Shew*.

Shĭb'bo-leth, *n.* Watchword or test-word of a party.

Shĭēld, *n.* [A.-S. *scild*, *scyld*, from Icel. *skyla*, to cover, defend.] Armor for defense; a buckler; protection. — *v. t.* To protect; to defend.

Shĭft, *v. t.* or *i.* To transfer; to change; to move; to find some expedient. — *n.* Evasion; artifice; expedient; a woman's under-garment.

Shĭft'less, *a.* Lacking in expedients; without capacity.

Shĭl'ling, *n.* A silver coin; sum of twelve pence.

Shĭn, *n.* Fore part of the leg, between the ankle and knee.

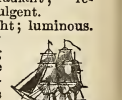
Shīne, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHINED or SHONE.] To emit rays of light; to be conspicuous. — *n.* Fair weather; brightness; splendor; a fancy.

Shĭn'gle, *n.* A thin board; loose water-worn pebbles; (*pl.*) a disease; a kind of tetter. — *v. t.* To cover with shingles; to cut, as hair, so that one portion overlaps another.

Shĭn'ing, *a.* Bright in a high degree. — SYN. Brilliant; sparkling; radiant; resplendent; effulgent.

Shĭn'y, *a.* Bright; luminous.

Ship, *n.* Any large sea-going vessel, esp. one that is square-rigged and has three masts. — *v. t.* To put on board a vessel of any kind.



Ship.

Shĭp'bōard, *adv.* On board of a ship.

Shĭp'-mās'ter, *n.* A master or captain of a ship.

Shĭp'ment, *n.* Act of shipping; that which is shipped.

Shĭp'ping, *n.* Ships in general; vessels collectively.

Shĭp'-shāpe, *adv.* In a seaman-like manner; hence, properly; according to usage; well put.

Shĭp'wreck (-rĕk), *n.* Destruction of a ship at sea. — *v. t.* To destroy, as a ship at sea, by running on shore, &c.

Shĭp'wright (-rīt), *n.* A builder of ships.

Shīre, or Shĭre, *n.* In *England*, a county.

Shĭrk, *v. t.* To get off from; to slink away from.

Shĭrt, *n.* A man's under-garment. — *v. t.* To cover with a shirt.

Shīve, *n.* A slice; a fragment.

Shīv'er, *n.* A little piece. — *v. t.* or *i.* To break into small pieces; to shatter; to cause to shake in the wind.

Shīv'er-ing, *n.* A trembling or shaking. [trembling.

Shīv'er-y, *a.* Easily broken;

Shōal, *n.* A crowd, as of fishes; a sand-bank or bar. — *a.* Shallow. — *v. i.* To become more shallow.

Shōal'y, *a.* Full of shoals.

Shŏck, *n.* [Allied to *shake.*] A sudden shake; concussion; a blow; offense; a pile of sheaves. — *v. t.* To strike with surprise, disgust, or terror.

Shŏck'ing, *a.* Striking as with horror; extremely offensive or disgusting.

Shŏck'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to shock.

Shōd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Shoe.*

Shoe (133, 140), *n.* A covering or protection for the foot. — *v. t.* (133) [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOD.] To put shoes on.

Shoe'-blăck, } *n.* One who

Shoe'-boy, } cleans shoes.

Shoe'māk-er (shōō'-), *n.* One who makes shoes.

Shoe'string, *n.* A string to fasten a shoe to the foot.

Shōne, or **Shŏne,** *imp.* of *Shine.*

Shŏok, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Shake.* — *n.* A bundle of staves, or of boards for a box.

Shoot, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOT.] To dart; to jut; to sprout; to thrust; to discharge, as a gun. — *n.* A sprout or young branch.

Shoot'er, *n.* One who, or that which, shoots; a gunner; a fire-arm.

Shŏp, *n.* A building for work or for trade. — *v. i.* To visit shops for goods.

Shŏp'-keep'er, *n.* A trader who sells in a shop.

Shŏp'-lĭft'er, *n.* One who steals from a shop.

Shŏp'-lĭft'ing, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop.

Shŏp'ping, *n.* Act of visiting shops to purchase goods.

Shōre, *n.* Coast; land adjacent to water; a prop; a support. — *v. t.* To support by props.

Shōrn, *p. p.* of *Shear.*

Shŏrt, *a.* Not long; brief; scanty; deficient; brittle.

Shŏrt'en, *v. t.* To make short or shorter.

Shŏrt'en-ing, *n.* The act of contracting; something to make pastry short or friable.

Shŏrt'-hănd, *n.* Abbreviated writing; stenography.

Shŏrt'-līved, *a.* Being of short continuance.

Shŏrt'ly, *adv.* Quickly; briefly; concisely; soon.

Shŏrt'ness, *n.* Quality of being short; brevity; conciseness; succinctness.

Shŏrts, *n. pl.* Coarse part of meal; small clothes.

Shŏrt'-sĭght'ed (-sīt'-), *a.* Unable to see far.

Shŏt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Shoot.* — *n.* Act of shooting; a small missile weapon; a reckoning or charge. [hog.

Shōte, *n.* A small or young

Shŏt'ten (shŏt'tn), *a.* Having cast the spawn; sprained.

Shŏugh (shŏk), *n.* A kind of shaggy dog.

Should (shood), *imp.* of *Shall,* denoting intention or duty.

Shoul'der, *n.* The joint that connects the arm with the body. — *v. t.* To take on the shoulder; to push or thrust rudely.

Shōul'der-blāde, *n.* The broad bone of the shoulder.

Shout, *v. i.* To utter a loud and sudden outcry. — *n.* A loud and sudden outcry.

Shŏve, *v. t.* or *i.* To push; to urge. — *n.* A push.

Shŏv'el (shŭv'l, 58), *n.* A utensil for throwing earth, &c. — *v. t.* (130) To throw with a shovel.

Shōw, *v.* [*imp.* SHOWED; *p. p.* SHOWED, SHOWN.] To exhibit; to display; to prove; to direct; to appear. — *n.* Exhibition; sight.

Shōw'-brēad, } *n.* Unleavened

Shew'-brēad, } bread placed before the Lord in the Jewish sanctuary.

Shōw'er, *n.* One who shows.

Show'er, *n.* A temporary fall of rain. — *v. t.* or *i.* To rain in showers; to wet, as with rain.

Show'er-y, *a.* Raining in showers; rainy.

Shōw'i-ly (13), *adv.* In a showy manner.

Shōw'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being showy.

Shōwn, *p. p.* of *Show.*

Shōw'y, *a.* Making a show; gaudy; fine; ostentatious.

Shrĕd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRED.] To cut into small pieces, especially long and narrow pieces. — *n.* A long narrow piece cut or torn off a fragment.

Shrew (shrŭ), *n.* An ill-tempered, brawling womau.

Shrewd (shrŭd), *a.* Sagacious astute.

Shrewd'ly, *adv.* Sagaciously.

Shrewd'ness, *n.* Sagacity.

Shrew'ish (shrŭ'-), *a.* Like a shrew; petulant.

Shrīēk, *v. i.* To utter a loud, shrill cry. — *n.* A loud, shrill cry; a scream.

Shrīke, *n.* A rapacious European bird. [sound.

Shrill, *a.* Sharp; piercing, as

Shrill'y, *adv.* Acutely.

Shrill'ness, *n.* Acuteness of sound. [fish.

Shrĭmp, *n.* A long-tailed shell-

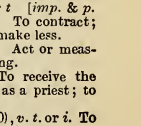
Shrīne, *n.* A case or box, especially for sacred relics.

Shrĭnk, *v. i.* or *t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRUNK.] To contract; to become or make less.

Shrĭnk'age, *n.* Act or measure of shrinking.

Shrīve, *v. t.* To receive the confession of, as a priest; to confess.

Shrīv'el (58, 130), *v. t.* or *i.* To contract into wrinkles.



Shrouds.

Shroud, *n.* A cover; a winding sheet; (*pl.*) a set of ropes reaching from the mast-head to the side of a vessel. — *v. t.* To cover; to shelter; to dress for the grave

Shrōve'-tīde, *n.* Confession-time; Tuesday before Lent.

Shrŭb, *n.* A low, dwarf tree; a liquor of acid, sugar, and a little spirit.

Shrŭb'ber-y, *n.* A collection or plantation of shrubs.

Shrŭb'by, *a.* Full of shrubs; like a shrub.

Shrŭg, *v. t.* [Allied to *shrink.*] To draw up, as the shoulders. — *n.* A drawing up the shoulders. [*Shrink.*

Shrŭnk, *imp.* & *p. p.* of

Shŭck, *n.* A shell or covering; a husk or pod.

Shŭd'der, *n.* A trembling, as with horror. — *v. i.* To quake; to quiver; to tremble.

Shŭf'fle, *v. t.* To change the relative position of, as of cards. — *v. i.* To prevaricate; to evade; to shift. — *n.* Act of shuffling; a change of place in cards; a trick.

Shŭf'fler, *n.* One who shuffles.

Shŭf'fling, *n.* Evasion; trickery; irregular gait.

Shŭn, *v. t.* To avoid; to get out of the way of.

Shŭnt, *n.* A turn-off to a side rail; a switch. — *v. t.* To turn off to one side; to switch off.

Shŭt, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHUT.] To close; to prohibit; to bar.

Shŭt'ter, *n.* One who, or that which, shuts; a close cover.

Shŭt'tle, *n.* A weaver's instrument to shoot the threads of the woof between those of the warp.

Shŭt'tle-cŏck, *n.* An instrument used with a battledoor in play.

Shȳ, *a.* Shunning society or approach; reserved. — SYN. Coy; timid.

Shȳ'ly (135), *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; bashfully.

Shȳ'ness (135), *n.* Reserve; coyness; bashfulness.

Sĭb'i-lant, *a.* Hissing. — *n.* A letter uttered with a hissing sound.

Sĭb'i-lā'tion, *n.* A hissing sound.

Sĭb'yl, *n.* An ancient pagan prophetess; a gypsy.

Sĭb'yl-līne, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a sibyl.

Sĭe'ĉi-ty, *n.* Dryness; aridity.

Sĭce (sīz, 62), *n.* Six in dice.

Sick (127), *a.* Afflicted with disease; ill; ailing; indisposed; disgusted.

Sick'ĕn (sĭk'n), *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become sick.

Sick'ish, *a.* Exciting disgust.

Sick'le, *n.* A reaping-hook.

Sick'li-ness, *n.* State of being sickly; unhealthiness.

Sick'ly, *a.* Somewhat sick; unhealthy; infirm.

Sick'ness, *n.* A morbid state of the body; disease.

Side, *n.* The broad part of a thing; part of the body about the ribs; margin; edge; party; interest. — *a.* Lateral; indirect. — *v. i.* To lean to one party.

Side'bōard, *n.* A kind of table on one side of a room, to hold dinner utensils, &c.

Side'long, *a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in front. — *adv.* Laterally; obliquely.

Sĭd'er-al, } *a.* Pertaining to
Sī-dē're-al, } stars; starry.

Sĭd'er-ōg'ra-phy, *n.* Art of engraving on steel.

Side'-săd'dle, *n.* A woman's saddle. [one side.

Side'wīse, *adv.* On or toward

Sī'dle, *v. i.* To go side foremost.

Siĕge, *n.* Act of besetting a fortified place.

Sī'e-nīte, *n.* See *Syenite.*

Sī-ĕs'tà, *n.* A short sleep at noon or after dinner.

Sieve, *n.* A small utensil used for sifting.

Sift, *v. t.* To separate by means of a sieve.

Sift'er, *n.* One who, or that which, sifts.

Sigh (sī), *v. i.* To emit breath audibly; to lament. — *n.* A deep breathing.

Sight (sīt), *n.* [From the root of *see.*] Sense, act, or object of seeing; a show.

Sight'less (sīt'-), *a.* Wanting sight.

Sight'li-ness (sīt'-), *n.* Comeliness; conspicuousness.

Sight'ly (sīt'-), *a.* Pleasing to the eye; conspicuous.

Sign (sīn), *n.* A token; mark; signal; symbol; proof; wonder; constellation. — *v. t.* To subscribe one's name to; to mark.

Sĭg'nal, *n.* A sign to give notice; a token. — *a.* Eminent; remarkable.

Sĭg'nal-īze, *v. t.* To make distinguished; to make a signal in regard to.

Sĭg'nal-ly, *adv.* Remarkably.

Sĭg'na-tūre, *n.* A name or mark signed or impressed; a sign at the bottom of certain pages of a book as a direction to the binder.

Sign'er (sīn'er), *n.* One who subscribes his name.

Sĭg'net, *n.* A seal, especially a private royal seal.

Sig-nĭf'i-canĉe, } *n.* Impor-
Sig-nĭf'i-can-ĉy, } tance; meaning; import; weight.

Sig-nĭf'i-cant, *a.* Expressive of some fact or meaning; important; weighty.

Sig-nĭf'i-cant-ly, *adv.* In a significant manner.

Sĭg'ni-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Meaning expressed by words or signs.

Sig-nĭf'i-ca-tĭve, *a.* Having or expressing meaning.

Sĭg'ni-fȳ, *v. t.* To make known. — *v. i.* To express meaning with force; to matter.

Sign'-măn'u-al (sīn'-), *n.* One's own name written by himself.

Sign'-pōst (sīn'-), *n.* A post on which a sign hangs.

Sĭ'lençe, *n.* Stillness; secrecy; quiet; muteness. — *v. t.* To still; to appease.

Sī'lent (39), *a.* Still; mute; quiet.

Sī'lent-ly, *adv.* Without speech or noise; mutely.

Sĭ'lex, } *n.* Silicic acid, or
Sĭl'i-cā, } the substance of pure quartz.

Sĭl'hou-ĕtte' (-oo-), *n.* A profile likeness in black.

Sĭ-lĭç'ie, *a.* Pertaining to flint or quartz.

Sĭ-lĭ'cioŭs (-lĭsh'us), *a.* Pertaining to silex; flinty.

Sĭl'i-quā, *n.* A pod with seeds fixed to both sutures.

Sĭl'i-quoŭs, *a.* Bearing or resembling a siliqua.

Sĭlk, *n.* The fine, soft thread produced by the silk-worm, or cloth made of the thread; any thing resembling silk.

Sĭlk'en, *a.* Made of silk; like silk; soft; silky.

Sĭlk'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being silky.

Sĭlk'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* A caterpillar or larve that produces silk.

Sĭlk'y, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, silk; soft; silken.

Sill (123), *n.* Foundation timber of a house or window, &c.

Sĭl'la-bûb, *n.* A liquor of wine or cider and milk.

Sĭl'li-ness, *n.* Want of sense.

Sĭl'ly, *a.* Weak in intellect, and self-satisfied. — SYN. Simple; stupid; foolish.

Sĭlt, *n.* Mud deposited from running or standing water.

Sĭl'ver, *n.* A precious metal of a white color. — *a.* Made of, or like, silver. — *v. t.* To cover with silver.

Sĭl'ver-smĭth, *n.* One who works in silver.

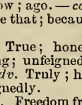
Sĭl'ver-y, *a.* Resembling silver. [bling.

Sĭm'i-lar, *a.* Like; resem-

Sĭm'i-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Resemblance; likeness. [manner.

Sĭm'i-lar-ly, *adv.* In a like

Sim'i-le, *n.* Similitude.
Si-mil'i-tūde, *n.* Comparison.
Sim'mer, *v. i.* To boil gently.
Sim'o-ni'æ-al, *a.* Guilty of, or consisting in, simony.
Sim'o-ny, *n.* [From *Simon* Magus. See Acts viii.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.
Si-moom', *n.* A hot suffocating wind in Arabia, Syria, and the adjacent countries.
Sim'per, *v. t.* To smile in a silly or affected manner. — *n.* An affected or silly smile.
Sim'ple, *a.* Plain; artless; single; unmingled; silly. — *n.* Something not mixed; a medicinal plant.
Sim'ple-ton (sim'pl-, 132), *n.* A silly or foolish person.
Sim-plic'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being simple; plainness; artlessness; singleness; weakness of intellect.
Sim'pli-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of making simple.
Sim'pli-fy, *v. t.* To make simple, plain, or easy.
Sim'ply, *adv.* Without art; plainly; merely; only.
Sim'u-lāte, *v. t.* To counterfeit.
Sim'u-lā'tion, *n.* Hypocrisy.
Si'mul-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Being or happening at the same time with something else.
Si'mul-tā'ne-oŭs-ly, *adv.* At the same time.
Sin, *n.* A violation of divine law, or rule of duty. — *v. i.* To depart knowingly from a known rule of duty.
Sin'a-pĭsm, *n.* A poultice of pulverized mustard-seed.
Since, *prep.* After. — *adv.* Before this or now; ago. — *conj.* From the time that; because; consideriug.
Sin-cēre', *a.* True; honest; undissembling; unfeigned.
Sin-cēre'ly, *adv.* Truly; honestly; unfeignedly.
Sin-cēr'i-ty, *n.* Freedom from disgnise; honesty.
Sine, *n.* A perpendicular line from one end of an arc to the diameter drawn through the other end.



Sine.

Si'ne-cūre, *n.* Office or position with pay, but not requiring active labor.
Si'ne-cūr'ist, *n.* One who has a sinecure.
Sin'ew (sin'yu), *n.* A tendon; muscle; strength. — *v. t.* To unite as with sinews.
Sin'ew-y, *a.* Strong; muscular; tendinous; brawny.
Sin'ful, *a.* Guilty of, or marked by, sin; unholy; wicked.
Sin'ful-ly, *adv.* With sin.
Sin'fŭl-ness, *n.* State of being sinful; iniquity; wickedness; unrighteousness.
Sing, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* SANG, SUNG; *p. p.* SUNG.] To utter musical or melodious sounds; to recite in verse.
Singe, *v. t.* (133) To burn the external part of; to scorch. — *n.* A slight burn or scorching. [singing.
Sing'er, *n.* One skilled in
Sing'ing, *n.* Act of uttering musical notes.
Sin'gle (sing'gl), *a.* Individual; separate; alone; unmarried; sincere. — *v. t.* To select; to separate.
Sin'gle-ness, *n.* State of being single; sincerity; simplicity.
Sin'gly, *adv.* Individually; separately; only.
Sing'-sŏng, *n.* A drawling, monotonous tone.
Sin'gu-lar, *a.* Single; alone; not plural; particular; remarkable; rare; odd.
Sin'gu-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Peculiarity; oddity.
Sin'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* Peculiarly; strangely; oddly.
Sin'is-ter, *a.* Left; bad; unfair; unlucky.
Sin'is-trŏr'sal, *a.* Rising from left to right, as a spiral line, or helix.
Sin'is-troŭs, *a.* Being on, or inclined to, the left side; wrong; perverse.
Sink, *v. i.* [*imp.* SUNK, SANK; *p. p.* SUNK.] To settle; to fall; to subside; to decline; to bring low. — *v. i.* To immerse; to depress; to degrade; to become lower. — *n.* A drain to carry off filth, or a box with such a drain attached.
Sink'ing-fŭnd, *n.* A fund to reduce a public debt.
Sin'less, *a.* Free from sin.
Sin'ner, *n.* A transgressor.
Sin'-ŏf'fer-ing, *n.* A sacrifice for sin.
Sin'u-āte, *v. i.* To wind and turn. [and out.
Sin'u-ā'tion, *n.* A winding in
Sin'u-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* Quality of winding in and out.
Sin'u-oŭs, *a.* Winding in and out; serpentine.
Sip, *n.* A slight taste, as of liquor. — *v. i.* or *t.* To drink a little.
Si'phon, *n.* A bent tube for transferring liquor from one vessel to another.
Sir, *n.* A title of address to a man; title of a knight or baronet.
Sire, *n.* Father; title of a king; male parent of a beast. — *v. t.* To generate; to beget.
Si'ren, *n.* A mermaid noted for singing. — *a.* Bewitching; enchanting.
Sir'loin, *n.* The loin of beef.
Si-rŏc'co, *n.* A noxious southeast wind in Italy.
Sir'rah, *n.* A term of reproach or contempt; — addressed to men.
Sir'up, *n.* Vegetable juice boiled with sugar. [bird.
Sis'kin, *n.* A certain singing-
Sis'ter, *n.* A female born of the same parents or belonging to the same association.
Sis'ter-hŏŏd, *n.* A society of sisters. [ter.
Sis'ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a sis-
Sit, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAT.] To rest on the haunches; to perch; to brood. [position.
Site, *n.* A situation; local
Sit'ting, *n.* A session.
Sit'u-ate, } *a.* Being in any
Sit'u-ā'ted, } condition.
Sit'u-ā'tion, *n.* Relative position, location, or condition; state; site.
Six, *a.* Five and one.
Six'fōld, *a.* Taken six times.
Six'pence, *n.* Half a shilling.
Six'teen, *a.* Ten and six.
Six'teenth, *a.* The ordinal of sixteen.
Sixth, *a.* Next after the fifth; being one of six equal parts of any thing. [place.
Sixth'ly, *adv.* In the sixth
Six'ti-eth, *a.* Ordinal of sixty.
Six'ty, *n.* & *a.* Six times ten; three-score.
Siz'a-ble (133), *a.* Being of a reasonable or suitable bulk.
Si'zar, *n.* A student of the rank below a pensioner. [*Cambridge, Eng.*]
Size, *n.* Bulk; dimensions; quantity; a glutinous substance. — *v. t.* To adjust or arrange according to size; to cover or prepare with size.
Siz'y, *a.* Glutinous; viscous.
Skāte, *n.* A frame for the feet, with an iron runner for sliding on ice. — *v. i.* To slide with skates.

Skein, *n.* A knot or number of knots of threads.

Skĕl'e-ton, *n.* The bones of an animal retained in their natural position, without the flesh; general structure.

Skĕp'tic, *n.* One who doubts, especially of revelation.

Skĕp'tic-al, *a.* Doubting.

Skĕp'ti-çĭsm, *n.* Doubt, esp. as to the fact of revealed religion; uncertainty; universal doubt.

Skĕtch, *n.* An outline; a rough draught. — *v. t.* To trace by drawing outlines of.

Skĕtch'y, *a.* Like a sketch; incomplete.

Skew'er (skū'-), *n.* A pointed rod to fasten meat. — *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.

Skĭd, *n.* A short piece of timber; a slider. [boat.

Skĭff (123), *n.* A small, light

Skĭll (131), *n.* Familiar knowledge united to readiness of performance. — SYN Dexterity; adroitness.

Skĭlled, *a.* Having familiar knowledge.

Skĭl'let, *n.* A small kind of boiler.

Skĭll'ful, } *a.* Qualified with
Skĭl'ful, } skill; experienced.

Skĭll'ful-ly, } *adv.* With
Skĭl'ful-ly, } knowledge and dexterity.

Skĭm, *v. t.* or *i.* To take off scum or cream; to touch slightly. [take off scum.

Skĭm'mer, *n.* A utensil to

Skĭm'-mĭlk, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been skimmed, or taken.

Skĭn, *n.* Covering of the flesh; hide; rind. — *v. t.* To deprive of the skin; to flay. — *v. i.* To form a skin over.

Skĭn'-flĭnt, *n.* A miser; a niggard.

Skĭn'ny, *a.* Consisting of skin or of skin only.

Skĭp, *v. i.* To leap lightly. — *v. i.* To pass over or by. — *n.* A leap; a bound.

Skĭp'per, *n.* Master of a small trading vessel.

Skĭr'mish, *n.* A slight fight in war. — *v. i.* To fight slightly or in small parties.

Skĭrt, *n.* A border; the loose lower part of a coat, of a woman's dress, or of some other garment. — *v. i.* To lie on the border. — *v. t.* To border.

Skĭt'tish, *a.* Shy; timorous; easily frightened.

Skĭt'tish-ness, *n.* Timidity; shyness; fickleness.

Skĭt'tles, *n. pl.* Nine-pins.

Skĭ'ver, *n.* Split sheepskin tanned with sumac.

Skŭlk. *v. i.* To lurk; to hide.

Skŭlk'er, *n.* One who skulks.

Skŭll, *n.* The bony case that incloses the brain.

Skŭll'-cāp, *n.* A close fitting cap.

Skŭnk, *n.* A fetid animal of North America.

Sky (69, 141), *n.* The aërial region; the heavens.

Sky'-lĭght (-lit), *n.* A window in a roof or deck.

Sky'-rŏck'et, *n.* A species of fireworks.

Sky'-sāil, *n.* A sail next above the royal.

Slāb, *n.* A thin piece of any thing, esp. of stone; outside piece of a sawed log.

Slāb'ber (*colloq.* slŏb'ber), *v. i.* To slaver; to drivel.

Slăck (127), *a.* Lax; loose; relaxed; remiss; slow; tardy. — *n.* Small, broken coal; part of a rope having no strain on it. — *v. t.* or *i.* To loosen; to relax.

Slăck'en (slăk'n), *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become slack; to relax; to be remiss or backward; to flag. [missly.

Slăck'ly, *adv.* Loosely; re-

Slăck'ness, *n.* State of being slack; remissness.

Slăg, *n.* Dross of metal; vitrified cinders.

Slāin (136), *p. p.* of *Slay.*

Slāke, *v. t.* To quench, as thirst, to extinguish; to mix with water, and reduce to powder, as lime.

Slām, *v. t.* To shut with force and noise. — *n.* A violent shutting or striking.

Slăn'der, *v. t.* To injure by false reports. — SYN. To defame; vilify; calumniate. — *n.* False report maliciously uttered; defamation. [ders.

Slăn'der-er, *n.* One who slan-

Slăn'der-oŭs, *a.* Defamatory; calumnious.

Slăng, *n.* Low, vulgar, unauthorized language.

Slănt, *v. t.* or *i.* To slope; to lie or turn obliquely.

Slănt'ing, *a.* Sloping; inclining; oblique.

Slăp, *v. t.* To strike with open hand. — *n.* A blow with the open hand, or with something flat and broad.

Slăsh, *v. t.* To cut in long cuts. —*v. n.* To strike violently and at random with an edged instrument. — *n.* A long incision.

Slăt, *n.* A narrow strip of board used for various purposes.

Slāte, *n.* A kind of dark stone or a thin flat piece of it used for covering buildings or for writing on. — *v. t.* To cover with slate.

Slāt'er, *n.* One whose business is to slate buildings.

Slăt'tern, *n.* A woman negligent of her dress or house.

Slăt'tern-ly, *a.* Negligent of dress and neatness; sluttish.

Slāt'y, *a.* Consisting of, or like, slate.

Slaugh'ter (slaw'ter), *n.* Destruction of life; massacre; carnage; butchery. — *v. t.* To kill; to slay; to butcher.

Slaugh'ter-er (slaw'-), *n.* One who slaughters or slays; a butcher.

Slaugh'ter-house (slaw'-), *n.* Place for butchering cattle.

Slaugh'ter-oŭs (slaw'-), *a.* Murderous; destructive.

Slāve, *n.* [From the *Slavonians* (Low Lat. *Slavi*), who were frequently made slaves by the Germans.] A person held in bondage; a drudge. — *v. i.* To drudge; to toil.

Slāv'er, *n.* A slave-ship.

Slāv'er, *n.* Spittle driveling from the mouth. — *v. i.* To emit spittle. — *v. t.* To smear with spittle issuing from the mouth.

Slāv'er-y, *n.* State of a slave; bondage; thralldom. [slaves.

Slāve'-trāde, *n.* Traffic in

Slāv'ish, *a.* Servile; mean; base. [meanly; basely.

Slāv'ish-ly, *adv.* Servilely;

Slāy (136), *v. t.* [*imp.* SLEW; *p. p.* SLAIN.] To put to death. — SYN. To kill; destroy; slaughter; butcher.

Slāy'er, *n.* One who kills.

Slēave, *n.* Silk or thread untwisted. — *v. t.* To separate, as threads.

Slēa'zy, *a.* Thin; flimsy.

Slĕd, *n.* A carriage on runners for carrying heavy burdens on the snow; a light seat on runners for sliding on snow. — *v. t.* To convey on a sled.

Slĕd'ding, *n.* Act of transporting on a sled; snow enough for sleds.

Slĕdge, *n.* A large hammer ; a sled ; a sleigh.

Sleek, *a.* Smooth, soft, and glossy. — *v. t.* To make smooth, soft, and glossy.

Sleek'ness, *n.* Smoothness and glossiness of surface.

Sleep, *n.* Slumber ; repose ; rest. — *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLEPT] To rest with the voluntary exercise of the powers of body and mind suspended.

Sleep'er, *n.* One who sleeps ; a timber for the support of a rail or some superstructure.

Sleep'i-ly, *adv.* In a sleepy manner.

Sleep'i-ness, *n.* Drowsiness.

Sleep'less, *a.* Having no sleep ; wakeful ; excited.

Sleep'less-ness, *n.* Want of sleep. [drowsy.

Sleep'y, *a.* Disposed to sleep ;

Sleet, *n.* Rain and snow or hail falling together.

Sleeve, *n.* Part of a garment covering the arm.

Sleigh (slā), *n.* A vehicle for traveling on snow.

Sleigh'ing (slā'-), *n.* Act of riding in a sleigh ; state of snow with respect to riding in a sleigh.

Sleight (slīt), *n.* An artful trick ; dexterity.

Slĕn'der, *a.* Thin and comparatively long; weak ; slight; small ; spare.

Slĕn'der-ness, *n.* Smallness of diameter ; slightness.

Slĕpt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sleep.*

Slew (slū), *imp.* of *Slay.*

Sley, *v. t.* To part and arrange in a reed, as threads.

Slĭce, *n.* A thin piece cut off. — *v. t.* To cut off a thin, broad piece from.

Slīde, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* SLID , *p. p.* SLID, SLIDDEN.] To move along the surface ; to slip. — *n.* A smooth, easy passage on something.

Slight (slīt), *a.* Unimportant ; weak ; trifling ; slender. — *n.* Neglect. — *v. t.* To treat with neglect ; to disregard.

Slight'ly (slīt'-), *adv.* Superficially ; in a small degree.

Slight'ness (slīt'-), *n.* Want of force or strength.

Slī'ly. See *Slyly.* [slight.

Slĭm, *a.* Slender ; weak ;

Slĭme, *n.* Soft, moist, adhesive earth.

Slĭm'i-ness, *n.* State of being slimy. [glutinous.

Slĭm'y, *a.* Viscous ; clammy ;

Slĭng, *n.* A weapon for throwing stones ; a throw ; a kind of bandage. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLUNG.] To hurl by a sling ; to cast.

Slĭnk, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLUNK.] To steal or sneak away ; to miscarry.

Slĭp, *v. i.* or *t.* To slide involuntarily ; to glide ; to escape. — *n.* A sliding ; a mistake ; a twig ; a narrow piece ; a strip ; a long narrow pew.

Slĭp'-knŏt (-nŏt), *n.* A knot that slips along the line on which it is made.

Slĭp'per, *n.* A kind of light shoe worn in undress.

Slĭp'per-i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being slippery.

Slĭp'per-y, *a.* Smooth ; glib ; apt to slip away ; unstable.

Slĭp'shŏd, *a.* Wearing shoes down at the heels ; careless.

Slĭt, *n.* A long cut or rent. — *v. t.* [*imp.* SLIT ; *p. p.* SLIT, SLITTED.] To divide lengthwise ; to rend or cut.

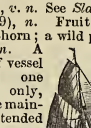
Slĭt'ting-mill, *n.* A mill where iron bars are slit into nail-rods, &c.

Slĭv'er, or Slī'ver, *v. t.* To divide into thin pieces. — *n.* A long slice cut or torn off.

Slŏb'ber, *v. n.* See *Slabber.*

Slōe (149), *n.* Fruit of the black thorn ; a wild plum.

Slōop, *n.* A kind of vessel having one mast only, and the mainsail extended by a boom.



Sloop.

Slŏp, *n.* Water carelessly spilled; (*pl.*) dirty water; ready-made clothes. — *v. t.* To cause to overflow ; to spill.

Slōpe, *a.* Inclining; slanting. — *n.* Direction downward ; a declivity or acclivity. — *v. t.* or *i.* To form with a slope ; to be inclined.

Slŏp'py, *a.* Wet and dirty.

Slŏt, *n.* A slit or aperture in a plate of metal.

Slōth, or Slŏth (18), *n.* Sluggishness; laziness ; a slow-moving animal of South America, living in trees.

Slōth'ful, or Slŏth'ful, *a.* Lazy ; sluggish ; indolent.

Slouch, *n.* A hanging down. — *v.* To hang down ; to depress ; to have a clownish look or manner.

Slough (slou), *n.* A miry place.

Slough (slŭf), *n.* Cast skin of a serpent ; part that separates from a sore. — *v. i.* To separate and come off.

Slŏv'en (*or* slŭv'n, 55), *n.* A man habitually careless of dress and neatness.

Slŏv'en-li-ness (*or* slŭv'n-), *n.* Habitual want of cleanliness.

Slŏv'en-ly (*or* slŭv'n-), *a.* Negligent of dress or neatness ; loose ; disorderly.

Slōw, *a.* Not fast or quick ; not prompt. — SYN. Tardy ; dilatory ; inactive ; deliberate. [dily.

Slōw'ly, *adv.* Not quick ; tar-

Slōw'ness, *n.* Quality of being slow ; deliberation.

Slŭdge, *n.* Soft mud ; slush.

Slūe, *v. t.* To turn about a fixed point.

Slŭg, *n.* [Allied to *slack.*] A drone ; a slow or lazy fellow ; a kind of snail ; an oval or cylindrical piece of metal for the charge of a gun.

Slŭg'gard, *n.* A person habitually lazy ; a drone.

Slŭg'gish, *a.* Habitually lazy ; slothful. [gish manner.

Slŭg'gish-ly, *adv.* In a slug-

Slŭg'gish-ness, *n.* State or quality of being sluggish.

Slŭice, *n.* A stream of water issuing through a floodgate ; a floodgate.

Slŭm'ber, *v. i.* To sleep lightly ; to doze. — *n.* Light sleep ; repose.

Slŭm'ber-oŭs, } *a.* Causing
Slŭm'ber-y, } or inviting slumber.

Slŭmp, *v. i.* To sink through or in, as when walking on ice or snow.

Slŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sling.*

Slŭng'-shŏt, *n.* A metal ball, with a string attached, used for striking.

Slŭnk, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Slink.*

Slŭr, *v. t.* To soil ; to sully ; to pass lightly ; to perform in a smooth, gliding manner. — *n.* Stain ; slight disgrace or reproach ; innuendo ; a mark [‿ or ⁀] connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable.

Slŭt, *n.* An untidy woman ; a slattern ; a female dog.

Slŭt'tish, *a.* Negligent of dress or neatness ; dirty ; slatternly.

Slŭt'tish-ness, *n.* State or quality of being sluttish.

Slў (135), *a.* Artful ; cunning ; crafty.

Slў'-bōōts, *n.* A sly person.

Slȳ'ly (135), *adv.* With art; cunningly; craftily.

Slȳ'ness, *n.* Quality of being sly; cunning; crafty.

Smăck, *v. i.* To kiss loudly; to crack, as a whip; to taste. — *n.* A loud kiss; taste; a small coasting or fishing vessel.

Smăll, *a.* Little; slender; weak. — *n.* The slender or narrow part of any thing.

Smăll'-ărms, *n. pl.* Muskets, rifles, or pistols.

Smăll'-beer, *n.* A kind of weak beer. [ness.

Smăll'ness (131), *n.* Littleness.

Smăll'-pŏx, *n.* A contagious and eruptive disease. [fine.

Smălt, *n.* Blue glass ground

Smărt, *a.* Quick; active; brisk; sharp. — *n.* Quick, pungent, lively pain. — *v. i.* To have a keen pain.

Smărt'ly, *adv.* Briskly; sharply; wittily.

Smărt'ness, *n.* Quality of being smart.

Smăsh, *v. t.* To dash to pieces. — *n.* A breaking to pieces.

Smăt'ter, *v. i.* To talk superficially or ignorantly.

Smăt'ter-er, *n.* One who has only a superficial knowledge.

Smăt'ter-ing, *n.* Slight, superficial knowledge.

Smĕar, *v. t.* To daub; to soil.

Smĕll, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMELLED, or SMELT.] To perceive by the nose; to affect the nose. — *n.* Odor; scent; sense by which odors are perceived.

Smĕlt, *v. t.* To melt, as ore. — *n.* [From *smell*, in allusion to its peculiar odor.] A small kind of fish. — *v.*, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Smell.*

Smĕlt'er, *n.* One who smelts.

Smĕrk, *v.* & *n.* See *Smirk.*

Smīle, *v. i.* To look as when pleased or joyous. — *n.* A peculiar contraction of the face expressive of pleasure or kindness, or of slight contempt, &c. [joyous.

Smīl'ing, *a.* Appearing gay or

Smīl'ing-ly, *adv.* With a smile.

Smĭrch, *v. t.* To cloud; to dirt; to soil.

Smĭrk, *v. i.* To look affectedly soft or kind. — *n.* An affectedly soft or kind look; a simper.

Smīte, *v. t.* [*imp.* SMOTE; *p. p.* SMIT, SMITTEN.] To strike; to kill; to blast; to afflict. — *v. i.* To strike; to collide. [metals.

Smĭth, *n.* One who works in

Smĭth'er-y, *n.* The work or workshop of a smith.

Smĭt'ten (smĭt'tn), *p. p.* of *Smite.*

Smŏck, *n.* A shift; a chemise.

Smōke (18), *n.* Exhalation from burning substances. — *v. i.* To emit smoke. — *v. t.* To hang in smoke; to use in smoking, as a pipe or cigar.

Smōk'er, *n.* A person who smokes.

Smoke'-jăck, *n.* A wheel in a chimney, turned by ascending air.

Smōk'y, *a.* Emitting smoke; like smoke; apt to smoke; obscure.

Smŏl'der, } *v. i.* To waste
Smōul'der, } away by slow combustion.

Smōoth, *a.* Even on the surface; soft; bland; not rough. — *v. t.* To make even or easy; to calm.

Smōoth'ly, *adv.* Evenly; calmly; blandly.

Smōoth'ness, *n.* Evenness of surface; mildness of address; gentleness.

Smōte, *imp.* of *Smite.*

Smōth'er, *v. t.* To stifle or suffocate. — *v. i.* To be stifled. — *n.* A smoke; thick dust.

Smŭg'gle, *v. t.* To import or export without paying duties; to convey privately.

Smŭg'gler, *n.* One who smuggles.

Smŭt, *n.* Soot; foul matter, or a spot made by it; a kind of fungus; mildew. — *v. t.* To mark with smut; to soil. — *v. i.* To contract smut.

Smŭtch, *v. t.* To blacken with smoke. [ily.

Smŭt'ti-ly, *adv.* Dirtily; filth-

Smŭt'ti-ness, *n.* Soil from smoke; obscenity.

Smŭt'ty, *a.* Soiled; obscene.

Snăck, *n.* A share; equal part or portion; a slight, hasty repast.

Snăf'fle, *n.* A bridle consisting of a slender bit without branches.

Snăg, *n.* A short rough branch; a tooth standing out; trunk of a large tree firmly fixed at one end to the bottom of a river.

Snăg'ged, } *a.* Full of snags
Snăg'gy, } or sharp points.

Snāil, *n.* A small reptile which moves very slowly; a sluggard.

Snāke, *n.* A serpent, especially one of the oviparous kind.

Snāke'rōōt, *n.* One of several very different plants.

Snăp (129), *v.* To break short; to seize suddenly with the teeth; to crack. — *n.* Act of breaking suddenly; a sudden bite; a small catch or fastening; a crisp kind of cake.

Snăp'-drăg'on, *n.* A plant; a kind of game.

Snăp'pish, *a.* Apt to snap; peevish; petulant.

Snăp'pish-ly, *adv.* In a snappish manner; peevishly.

Snāre, *n.* Any thing which entraps; a noose. — *v. t.* To ensnare; to entangle.

Snārl, *v. t.* To entangle; to complicate. — *v. i.* To growl, as a dog. — *n.* Entanglement; an intricate complication; an embarassing difficulty.

Snārl'er, *n.* One who snarls.

Snătch, *v. t.* To seize hastily. — *n.* A hasty catch or seizing; a small piece or quantity.

Snāth, *n.* Handle of a scythe.

Snēak (139), *v. i.* To creep slyly; to behave meanly; to hide. — *n.* A mean, sneaking fellow.

Snēak'ing, *a.* Mean; servile; covetous; niggardly.

Sneer, *v. i.* To show contempt by laughing or by a look. — *n.* A scornful or contemptuous look or expression.

Sneer'er, *n.* One who sneers.

Sneer'ing-ly, *adv.* With a look of contempt or scorn.

Sneeze, *v. i.* To eject air suddenly and involuntarily through the nose. — *n.* A violent ejection of air through the nose.

Snĭff (123), *v. t.* or *i.* To draw air audibly up the nose.

Snĭck'er, } *v. i.* To laugh with
Snĭg'ger, } catches of voice.

Snĭp, *v. t.* To cut off; to nip; to clip. — *n.* A single cut with scissors.

Snīpe, *n.* A bird having a long, straight, slender bill.

Snĭv'el (snĭv'l, 58, 139), *n.* Mucus running from the nose. — *v. i.* (139) To run at the nose; to cry, as children.

Snŏb, *n.* A vulgar person who apes gentility; an upstart.

Snŏb'bish, *a.* Relating to, or like, a snob.

Snōoze, *v. i.* To doze; to

drowse. — *n.* A short sleep; a nap; slumber.

Snōre, *v. i.* To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep. — *n.* A breathing with a loud noise in sleep.

Snōr'ing, *n.* A loud, hoarse breathing in sleep.

Snōrt, *v. i.* To force air through the nose with a noise. [nose.

Snōt, *n.* Mucus from or in the

Snout, *n.* The long nose of a beast; end of a pipe or tube.

Snōw, *n.* Frozen vapor which falls in flakes. — *v. i.* To fall in flakes.

Snōw'-ball, *n.* A round mass or lump of snow.

Snōw'-bēr'ry, *n.* A garden shrub with small white berries.

Snōw'-drift, *n.* Bank of snow.

Snōw'-drōp, *n.* A bulbous plant bearing white flowers.

Snōw'-shoe, *n.* A light frame for the foot, to enable a person to walk on snow.

Snōw'y, *a.* Full of snow; white as snow; pure.

Snŭb, *v. t.* To check or rebuke tartly or sarcastically; to slight. — *n.* A reprimand; a check: a rebuke.

Snŭff (123), *n.* Burnt wick of a candle; powdered tobacco. — *v. t.* To crop, as the burnt end of the wick of a candle; to inhale; to smell. — *v. i.* To draw air forcibly into the nose.

Snŭff'-bŏx, *n.* A small box for snuff, to be carried about the person.

Snŭff'ers (131), *n. pl.* An instrument to snuff candles.

Snŭf'fle, *v. i.* To speak or breathe hard through the nose.

Snŭf'fles, *n. p'.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus.

Snŭg, *a.* Lying close; private; compact, convenient, and comfortable. — *v. i.* To lie close; to snuggle.

Snŭg'gle, *v. i.* To lie close for convenience or warmth.

Snŭg'ly, *adv.* Closely; safely.

Snŭg'ness, *n.* State of being snug.

Sō, *adv.* Thus; in like manner or degree; very.

Sōak, *v. t.* or *i.* To steep or be steeped; to drench.

Sōap (18), *n.* A compound of oil or fat and an alkali or oxide, used in washing. — *v. t.* To rub with soap.

Sōap'-boil'er, *n.* One who makes soap.

Sōap'stone, *n.* A soft mineral feeling soapy to the touch.

Sōap'-sūds, *n.* Water impregnated with soap.

Sōap'y, *a.* Covered with, or like, soap; soft and smooth.

Sōar, *v. i.* [It. *sorare*, from Lat. *ex* and *aura*, the air.] To mount ou the wing; to fly aloft. — *n.* A towering flight.

Sōb, *v. i.* To sigh convulsively. — *n.* A convulsive sigh; a sorrowful cry.

Sō'ber, *a.* Serious; grave; temperate; not intoxicated. — *v. t.* To make sober.

Sō'ber-ly, *adv.* Seriously; gravely; temperately.

Sō'ber-ness, *n.* State of being sober; sobriety.

So-brī'e-ty, *n.* Habitual temperance; gravity; seriousness; calmness.

†Sō'brī-quet' (sō'bre-kā'), *n.* A nickname.

Sō'cia-bĭl'i-ty (-sha-), *n.* Disposition for society or conversation.

Sō'cia-ble (-sha-), *a.* Ready to converse; familiar; friendly; companionable.

Sō'cia-ble-ness (sō'sha-bl-), *n.* Inclination to company and conversation.

Sō'cia-bly (-sha-), *adv.* Conversably; familiarly.

Sō'cial (sō'shal), *a.* Pertaining to, or fond of, society; companionable.

Sō'cial-ĭsm, *n.* Doctrine that a community of interests is the best form of society.

Sō'cial-ly, *adv.* In a social manner.

So-cī'e-ty (118), *n.* Union of persons in one interest; fellowship; companionship; an association; company.

So-cĭn'i-an, *n.* A follower of Socinus, who denied the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the vicarious atonement, &c.

So-cĭn'i-an-ĭsm, *n.* Tenets of the Socinians.

Sŏck, *n.* A shoe for a comic actor; a short stocking.

Sŏck'et, *n.* An opening into which any thing is fitted.

Sōd, *n.* Earth filled with roots of grass. — Syn. Turf; clod; sward. — *v. t.* To cover with sods; to turf.

Sō'dă, *n.* An alkali, forming the basis of common salt.

So-dăl'i-ty, *n.* Fellowship.

Sō'dă-wa'ter, *n.* Simple water highly charged with car bonic acid.

Sōd'den, *p. p.* of *Seethe*.

Sōd'dy, *a.* Consisting of sod.

Sōd'er, *v. t.* To unite with a metallic cement; to solder. — *n.* Metallic cement.

Sō'fă (18, 140), *n.* A long, stuffed, ornamental seat.

Sōf'fit, *n.* A ceiling.

Sōft, *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; gentle; tender; delicate; weak; not hard.

Sōft'en (sōf'n), *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become soft.

Sōft'en-er (sōf'n-), *n.* One who, or that which, softens.

Sōft'ly, *adv.* Tenderly; gently; silently.

Sōft'ness, *n.* Quality of being soft; tenderness; mildness.

Sōg'gy, *a.* Soaked with water.

Soil, *v. t.* To daub; to stain; to make dirty. — *n.* Upper stratum of earth; mold; compost; manure; country.

†Soirée (swą-rā'), *n.* [Fr.] An evening party.

Sō'journ, *v. i.* To dwell for a time. — *n.* Temporary abode.

Sō'journ-er, *n.* A temporary resident, as a traveler.

Sōl (123), *n.* A note in music.

Sōl'ace, *v. t.* To give comfort to. — Syn. To comfort; cheer; assuage; relieve. — *n.* Comfort in grief.

Sō'lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the sun.

Sōld, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sell*.

Sōl'der, *v. t.* To unite with a fusible metallic cement. — *n.* A fusible metallic composition for uniting the surfaces of metals.

Sōl'dier (sōl'jer, 74), *n.* One who is engaged in military service, either as an officer or a private; a warrior.

Sōl'dier-ly (sōl'jer-), *a.* Like a good soldier; warlike; martial; brave.

Sōl'dier-y (sōl'jer-), *n.* A body of soldiers.

Sōle, *n.* Bottom of the foot or of a shoe or boot. — *v. t.* To furnish with soles. — *a.* Single; alone; solitary.

Sōl'e-cĭsm, *n.* Impropriety in language; any absurdity.

Sōl'e-cĭs'tic, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a solecism.

Sōle'ly, *adv.* Singly; only.

Sōl'emn (sŏl'em), *a.* Religiously grave; marked with solemnity; awful; grave; formal.

So-lĕm'ni-ty, *n.* Religious

ceremony; a rite; gravity; seriousness.

Sŏl'em-ni-zā'tion, *n.* Act of solemnizing; celebration.

Sŏl'em-nīze, *v. t.* To celebrate in due form.

Sŏl'emn-ly (sŏl'em-), *adv.* With solemnity, or religious reverence; gravely.

Sŏl-fä', *v. i.* To sing the notes of the gamut.

So-lĭç'it, *v. t.* To ask with earnestness. — SYN. To entreat; supplicate; importune; implore.

So-lĭç'it-ā'tion, *n.* Entreaty.

So-lĭç'it-or, *n.* An advocate; an attorney. [careful.

So-lĭç'it-ous, *a.* Anxious;

So-lĭç'it-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With solicitude or anxiety.

So-lĭç'i-tūde, *n.* Anxiety; carefulness; concern.

Sŏl'id, *a.* [Lat. *solidus*, from *solum*, the bottom.] Hard; firm; compact; sound. — *n.* A substance having a fixed form.

Sŏl'i-dăr'i-ty, *n.* Entire union of interests and responsibilities; fellowship.

So-lĭd'i-fy, *v. t.* To make solid or compact.

So-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* Firmness; hardness; density.

Sŏl'id-ly, *adv.* Compactly; firmly; densely.

Sŏl'i-fĭd'i-an, *n.* One who maintains that faith alone is sufficient for justification.

So-lĭl'o-quĭze, *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy.

So-lĭl'o-quy (117), *n.* A talking to one's self.

Sŏl'i-tāire', *n.* A game which one person can play alone.

Sŏl'i-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* In solitude.

Sŏl'i-ta-ri-ness (135), *n.* Lack of company; loneliness.

Sŏl'i-ta-ry, *a.* Lonely; retired; single; sole. — *n.* A hermit; a recluse.

Sŏl'i-tūde, *n.* Loneliness; seclusion; a lonely place.

Sŏ'lo, *n.* (*pl.* Sō'lōs.) A tune or air performed by one person.

Sŏl'stĭçe, *n.* A point in the ecliptic at which the sun is furthest from the equator.

Sol-stĭ'tial (-stĭsh'al), *a.* Belonging to, or happening at, a solstice. [ing soluble.

Sŏl'u-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being

Sŏl'u-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissolved in a fluid.

So-lū'tion, *n.* Process of dissolving in a fluid; mixture resulting from it; explanation. [solve.

Sŏl'u-tĭve, *a.* Tending to dis-

Sŏlv'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Ability to pay all just debts.

Sŏlv'a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being solved.

Sŏlve, *v. t.* To explain; to unfold; to clear up.

Sŏlv'en-çy, *n.* Ability to pay all debts or just claims.

Sŏl'vend, *n.* A substance to be dissolved.

Sŏlv'ent, *a.* Able to pay debts; dissolving. — *n.* A fluid which dissolves any substance.

Sŏlv'er, *n.* One who solves.

Sŏm'ber, } *a.* Dull; dusky;

Sŏm'bre, } dark; gloomy.

Sŏm'broŭs, *a.* Dark; gloomy.

Sŏme (sŭm), *a.* More or less; indicating a quantity or person unknown; certain.

Sŏme'bŏd-y (139), *n.* A person unknown or indeterminate; some person; one.

Sŏm'er-set (sŭm'-), *n.* A leap in which one turns heels over head. [or another.

Sŏme'how, *adv.* In one way

Sŏme'thing, *n.* A thing indeterminate; a part.

Sŏme'tīmes, *adv.* Now and then; occasionally.

Sŏme'whăt (sŭm'hwŏt), *adv.* In some degree or quantity.

Sŏme'whĕre, *adv.* In one place or another.

Som-năm'bu-lĭsm, *n.* Act or practice of walking in sleep.

Som-năm'bu-lĭst, *n.* One who walks in sleep.

Som-nĭf'er-oŭs (117), } *a.*

Som-nĭf'ic, } Causing, or tending to cause, sleep. [talking in sleep.

Som-nĭl'o-quençe, *n.* Act of

Som-nĭl'o-quĭst, *n.* One who talks in sleep. [in sleep.

Som-nĭl'o-quy, *n.* A talking

Sŏm'no-lençe, *n.* Sleepiness.

Sŏm'no-lent, *a.* Inclined to sleep; sleepy.

Sŏn (sŭn), *n.* [A.-S. *sunee*, Skr. *sunee*, from *sū*, to beget.] A male child or descendant.

†**So-nă'tă**, *n.* [It.] A tune for one or two instruments.

Sŏng, *n.* A short poem to be sung. — SYN. A lay; carol; ditty; hymn; lyric; ballad.

Sŏng'ster, *n.* A singer; a bird that sings. [singer.

Sŏng'stress, *n.* A female

Sŏn'net, *n.* A poem of fourteen lines, having the rhymes adjusted according to certain rules.

Sŏn'net-eer', *n.* A composer of sonnets or small poems.

So-nō'roŭs, *a.* Giving sound when struck; loud; resounding; high-sounding.

So-nō'roŭs-ly, *adv.* In a sonorous manner.

So-nō'roŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being sonorous.

Sŏn'ship, *n.* State or character of a son; filiation.

Sōon, *adv.* In a little time; shortly; before long.

Sōot (*or* sŏot), *n.* A black substance formed by combustion. — *v. t.* To black with soot.

Sōoth, *n.* Truth; reality.

Sōothe, *v. t.* To calm; to allay; to quiet.

Sōoth'sāy, *v. t.* To foretell; to predict. [a prophet.

Sōoth'sāy-er, *n.* A predicter;

Sōot'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being sooty.

Sōot'y (*or* sŏot'y), *a.* Pertaining to, covered with, or resembling, soot.

Sŏp, *n.* Food dipped in any liquid. — *v. t.* To steep or dip in liquor.

Sŏph'ism, *n.* A specious but fallacious argument; a fallacy.

Sŏph'ist, *n.* A captious or fallacious reasoner.

Sŏph'ist-er, *n.* A sophist; a student advanced, in England beyond the first, and in America beyond the second, year of his residence.

So-phĭst'i-ç-al, *a.* Subtilely fallacious; not sound.

So-phĭst'i-ç-al-ly, *adv.* In a sophistical manner.

So-phĭst'i-çāte, *v. t.* To pervert; to adulterate; to corrupt. [soniug.

Sŏph'ist-ry, *n.* Fallacious rea-

Sŏph'o-mōre, *n.* A student in college in his second year.

Sŏph'o-mŏr'ic, } *a.* Inflat-

Sŏph'o-mŏr'i-cal, } ed in style or manner.

Sŏp'o-rĭf'er-oŭs, } *a.* Causing

Sŏp'o-rĭf'ic, } sleep.

Sŏp'o-rĭf'ic, *n.* A medicine that puts to sleep.

†**So-prä'no**, *n.* [It.] The treble.

Sŏr'çer-er, *n.* A magician; an enchanter; a conjurer.

Sŏr'çer-ess, *n.* An enchantress. [sorcery.

Sŏr'çer-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to

Sŏr'çer-y, *n.* Enchantment; witchcraft; magic.

Sôr'did, *a.* Covetous; base; mean; filthy.
Sôr'did-ly, *adv.* With covetousness; meanly; basely.
Sôre, *n.* Flesh tender and painful; a wound; an ulcer. — *a.* Tender to the touch; painful.
Sôre, or Sôre'ly, *adv.* With pain; grievously; greatly.
Sôre'ness, *n.* Tenderness.
So-rôr'i-çide, *n.* The murder, or murdrer, of a sister.
Sôr'rel, *a.* Of a yellowish or reddish brown color. — *n.* A plant having a sour juice.
Sôr'ri-ly, *adv.* Meanly; poorly; despicably.
Sôr'rôw, *n.* [A.-S. *sorg, sorh,* allied to *sore.*] Pain produced by a sense of loss; regret. — Syn. Grief; sadness; unhappiness. — *v. i.* To be sorry; to mourn; to grieve; to be sad. [sad.
Sôr'rôw-ful, *a.* Mournful;
Sôr'rôw-ful-ly, *adv.* In a sorrowful manner.
Sôr'rôw-ful-ness, *n.* State of being sorrowful; grief.
Sôr'ry, *a.* Grieved for something lost or past; poor; mean; vile; worthless.
Sôrt, *n.* A species; kind; manner; class. — *v. t.* To dispose in classes. — *v. i.* To agree; to associate; to suit.
Sôrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being sorted.
Sôrt'i-lĕge, *n.* Divination by drawing lots.
Sôt, *n.* An habitual drunkard.
Sôt'tish, *a.* Dull or stupid with drink; drunken.
Sôt'tish-ness, *n.* Dullness; drunken stupidity.
†Sou (sōō), *n.* (*pl.* Sous, sōō.) [Fr.] The 20th of a franc.
Sou-chông' (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* A kind of black tea.
Soŭgh (sŭf), *n.* A hollow murmur or roaring.
Sought (sawt), *imp.* of *Seek.*
Sôul, *n.* The spiritual and immortal part of man; life; intellectual principle; a human being.
Sôul'less (106), *a.* Without a soul; mean; spiritless.
Sound, *n.* Noise; a narrow sea; air-bladder of a fish. — *a.* Whole; uuhurt. — *v. i.* To make a noise; to try the depth of water. — *v. t.* To cause to make a noise; to try the depth of.
Sound'ings, *n. pl.* A part of the sea or other water in which the bottom can be reached.
Sound'ly, *adv.* Healthily; heartily; stoutly; justly; profoundly.
Sound'ness, *n.* State of being sound; entireness; health; solidity.
Soup (sōōp), *n.* A decoction of flesh, vegetables, &c.
Sour, *a.* Acid; tart; crabbed. — *v. i.* To become acid.
Sôurçe, *n.* A spring; fountain; origin; first cause.
Sour'ish, *a.* Somewhat sour.
Sour'ly, *adv.* With acidity.
Sour'ness, *n.* Acidity; tartness; austerity.
Souse, *n.* Pickle made of the ears and feet of swine; a plunge. — *v. t.* To steep in souse; to plunge; to immerse; to dip; to duck.
South, *n.* Point opposite the north. — *a.* Lying in a southern direction. — *adv.* Toward the south. — *v. t.* To move toward the south; to cross a north and south line.
South-ēast', *n.* A point between south and east.
Sŏŭth'er-ly (sŭth'er-), *a.* Being at, or coming from, the south.
Sŏŭth'ern (sŭth'ern), *a.* Pertaining to the south.
South'ing, *n.* Course or distance south; time when the moou passes the meridian.
Sŏŭth'ron (sŭth'r-), *n.* An inhabitant of the south.
South'ward (*or* sŭth'ard), *adv.* Toward the south.
South-wĕst', *n.* A point between south and west. — *a.* Being at the south-west.
†Souvenir (soov'neer'), *n.* [Fr.] A remembrancer; a keepsake.
Sov'er-eign (sŏv'er-in *or* sŭv'er-in), *a.* Supreme in power; chief. — *n.* A supreme ruler; monarch; king; emperor.
Sov'er-eign-ty (sŏv'er-in- *or* sŭv'er-in-), *n.* Exercise of supreme power
Sow (sou), *n.* A female swine.
Sōw (sō), *v. t.* [*imp.* SOWED; *p. p.* SOWED, SOWN.] To scatter as seed for growth; to plant; to spread.
Sōw'er, *n.* One who sows.
Sōwn, *p. p.* of *Sow.* Scattered. [fish.
Soy, *n.* A kind of sauce for
Spā, *n.* A spring of mineral water.
Spāçe, *n.* [Lat. *spatium,* fr. *spatiari,* to walk about.] Room; extension; distance; interval.
Spā'cioŭs, *a.* Large in extent. — Syn. Ample; capacious; roomy.
Spā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* Widely; extensively.
Spāde, *n.* An instrument for digging; (*pl.*) a suit of cards.
Spān, *n.* A hand's breadth, with the fingers extended or encompassing the object; 9 inches. — *v. t.* (129) To measure with the fingers extended.
Spăn'gle, *n.* A small plate or boss of metal. — *v. t.* To set with spangles. [Spain.
Spăn'iard, *n.* A native of
Spăn'iel (spăn'yel), *n.* A variety of sporting dog.
Spăn'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Spain. — *n.* The language of Spain.
Spănk, *v. t.* To strike with the open hand; to slap.
Spănk'er, *n.* A small coin; after-sail of a ship or bark.
Spăr, *n.* A miuera'; a long round beam, as a yard or boom. — *v. i.* To fight, as a pugilist. [of a vessel.
Spăr'-dĕck, *n.* Upper deck
Spāre, *a.* Scanty; parsimonious; lean; thin. — *v. t.* To use frugally; to do without; to forbear to punish.
Spāre'ness, *n.* State of being spare.
Spāre'-rib, *n.* Ribs of pork with little flesh on them.
Spār'ing, *a.* Scarce; scanty; saving; chary.
Spār'ing-ly, *adv.* In a sparing manner.
Spärk, *n.* A particle of fire; a gay man; a lover; a gallant. [showy.
Spärk'ish, *a.* Lively; gay;
Spärk'le, *n.* A small spark, or particle of fire. — *v. i.* To emit sparks.
Spär'rôw, *n.* One of several species of small birds.
Spär'ry, *a.* Resembling spar.
Spärse, *a.* Thinly scattered or dispersed.
Spärse'ly, *adv.* Thinly.
Spär'tan, *a.* Pertaining to Sparta; brave; hardy.
Spăsm (105), *n.* [Gr. *spasmos,* from *spaein, span,* to draw, convulse.] Involuntary contraction of muscles; cramp.
Spaş-mŏd'ic, *a.* Relating to, or consisting in, spasm; convulsive.

Spăt'ter, *v. t.* To sprinkle with a liquid, or with mud.

Spăt'u-lâ, *n.* An apothecary's broad knife for plasters, &c.

Spăv'in, *n.* A tumor on or near one of the joints of a horse's leg.

Spawn, *n.* Eggs of frogs and fishes. — *v. i.* or *t.* To deposit, as spawn.

Spawn'er, *n.* A female fish.

Spăy, *v. t.* To cut out the ovaries of, as of a female beast.

Speak, *v.* [*imp.* SPOKE (*obs.* SPAKE); *p. p.* SPOKE, SPOKEN.] To utter words; to talk; to discourse.

Speak'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being uttered; able to speak.

Speak'er, *n.* One who speaks; the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly.

Spear, *n.* A long, pointed weapon of war. — *v. t.* To pierce with a spear.

Spear'man (148), *n.* One armed with a spear.

Spear'mint, *n.* A plant.

Spē'cial (spĕsh'al, 92), *a.* Peculiar; appropriate; specific; particular.

Spē'cial-ly (spĕsh'al-), *adv.* Particularly; specifically.

Spē'cial-ty (spĕsh'al-), *n.* A special contract, or the evidence of a debt under seal; a special object of attention.

Spē'cie (spē'shy), *n.* Coined or hard money.

Spē'cies (spē'shēz; *colloq.* spē'shiz), *n.* Sort; kind; a class subordinate to a genus.

Spe-cĭf'ic, *a.* Distinguishing one from another; comprehended under a kind; peculiar. — *n.* An infallible remedy.

Spe-cĭf'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Definitely; particularly.

Spĕc'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of specifying, or designating particulars; particular mention; thing specified; a written and detailed statement.

Spĕc'i-fȳ, *v. t.* To mention, as a particular thing.

Spĕc'i-men, *n.* A sample; a pattern; a model.

Spē'cioŭs (spē'shus), *a.* Apparently right; appearing well at first sight; plausible.

Spē'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* With fair appearance. [ternal show.

Spē'cioŭs-ness, *n.* Fair ex-

Spĕck, *n.* A stain; a small discolored place. — *v. t.* To spot; to stain.

Spĕck'le, *n.* A small speck. — *v. t.* To mark with small specks, or spots.

Spĕck'led, *a.* Variegated with small spots.

Spē'ta-cle, *n.* A show; sight; exhibition; (*pl.*) glasses to assist the sight.

Spē'ta-cled, *a.* Wearing spectacles.

Spec-tā'cu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to shows. [a beholder.

Spec-tā'tor, *n.* A looker on;

Spec-tā'tress, } *n.* A female

Spec-tā'trix, } spectator or beholder.

Spĕc'ter } (151), *n.* An appa-

Spĕc'tre } rition; a ghost.

Spĕc'tral, *a.* Pertaining to a specter; ghostly.

Spĕc'trum, *n.* Rays of light separated by a prism or by other means.

Spĕc'u-lar, *a.* Like a mirror.

Spĕc'u-lāte, *v. i.* To meditate; to buy in expectation of a rise in price.

Spĕc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of speculating; mental view; a buying in expectation of an advance in price.

Spĕc'u-la-tīve, *a.* Given to speculation; theoretical.

Spĕc'u-la-tīve-ly, *adv.* In a speculative manner.

Spĕc'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who speculates.

Spĕc'u-lum, *n.* A glass that reflects images; a mirror.

Spĕd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Speed.*

Speech, *n.* Power of speaking; that which is spoken; language; utterance; discourse.

Speech'less, *a.* Not speaking or not able to speak; dumb; mute; silent.

Speech'less-ness, *n.* State of being speechless.

Speed, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPED.] To make haste; to hasten; to fare. — *n.* Haste; dispatch; celerity.

Speed'i-ly, *adv.* Quickly; hastily; soon. [swift.

Speed'y, *a.* Quick; hasty;

Spell (123), *n.* A charm; a turn at work; a short time. — *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPELLED, SPELT.] To name or write in order the proper letters of a word; to take a turn at work.

Spĕll'er, *n.* One who spells; a spelling-book.

Spelt, *n.* A species of grain.

Spĕl'ter, *n.* Zinc.

Spĕn'cer, *n.* A kind of short over-jacket.

Spend, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPENT.] To consume; to waste; to exhaust; to wear away; to expend.

Spend'thrift, *n.* A prodigal.

Sperm, *n.* Animal seed; spermaceti; spawn of fishes.

Spĕr'ma-çē'tĭ, *n.* A hard, fatty matter, obtained from the head of whales.

Sperm-ăt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, semen.

Spew, *v. t.* or *i.* To vomit; to eject. [a wedge.

Sphe-noid'al, *a.* Resembling

Sphēre, *n.* A globe; orb; circuit; province. — *v. t.* To place in a sphere.

Sphēr'ic, } *a.* Having the

Sphēr'ic-al, } form of a sphere; globular; round.

Sphēr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.

Sphēr'ic-al-ness, } *n.* Ro-

Sphe-rĭç'i-ty, } tundity.

Sphēr'ics, *n. sing.* Doctrine of the sphere; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

Sphē'roid, *n.* A body nearly spherical.

Sphe-roid'al, *a.* Formed like a spheroid.

Sphēr'ule (sfēr'ōol), *n.* A little sphere or ball.

Sphinx (140), *n.* A fabulous monster usually represented with the winged body of a lion and the face and breast of a young woman.

Spiçe, *n.* An aromatic vegetable substance; a small quantity. — *v. t.* To season with spice.

Spī'cer-y, *n.* Spices in general.

Spī'cy-lar, *a.* Having sharp points; resembling a dart.

Spī'çy (135), *a.* Pertaining to, or full of, spice; like spice; pungent; aromatic.

Spī'der, *n.* An animal, resembling an insect, that spins webs for catching its prey.

Spĭg'ot, *n.* A pin or peg to stop a hole in a cask.

Spīke, *n.* An ear of corn or something resembling it; a large nail. — *v. t.* To fasten with a spike.

Spīke'let, *n.* A little spike.

Spīke'nard (spīk'), *n.* An aromatic plant and an oil obtained from it.

Spīk'y, *a.* Having a sharp point or points.

Spīle, *n.* A small peg or wooden pin to stop a hole.

Spĭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPILLED, SPILT.] To shed

or suffer to be shed. — *v. i.* To be lost by shedding.

Spĭn, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPUN.] To draw out and twist into threads; to protract; to twirl; to whirl.

Spĭn'ach } (spĭn'ej), *a.* A
Spĭn'age } garden plant.

Spĭ'nal, *a.* Belonging to the spine or backbone.

Spĭn'dle, *n.* A pin to form thread on in spinning, or something like this. — *v. i.* To become thin or tall.

Spīne, *n.* The backbone; a thorn; a sharp process.

Spĭ'nel, or **Spĭ-nĕl',** *n.* A mineral of great hardness.

Spĭn'et, or **Spĭ-nĕt',** *n.* A musical instrument now superseded by the piano-forte.

Spĭn'ning-wheel, *n.* A machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.

Spĭ-nŏs'i-ty, *n.* State of being spiny or thorny.

Spĭ'nous, } *a.* Full of spines;
Spĭ'ny, } thorny.

Spĭn'ster, *n.* A woman who spins; an unmarried or single woman.

Spĭr'a-cle (*or* spī'ra-kl), *n.* A minute breathing-hole in certain animal and vegetable bodies. [screw.

Spī'ral, *a.* Winding like a

Spī'ral-ly, *adv.* In a spiral form.

Spīre, *n.* A winding like a screw; a twist; a steeple; a shoot. — *v. i.* To shoot up pyramidically; to sprout.

Spĭr'it (84), *n.* Breath; life; immaterial and immortal part of man; soul; a ghost; excitement; vigor; distilled liquor. — *v. t.* To animate; to excite; to kidnap.

Spĭr'it-ed, *a.* Full of spirit or life; animated; bold.

Spĭr'it-less, *a.* Without spirit.

Spĭr'it-oŭs, *a.* Refined; ardent; like spirit.

Spĭr'it-u-al, *a.* Pertaining to the spirit; incorporeal; mental: holy; ecclesiastical.

Spĭr'it-u-al-ĭşm, *n.* Doctrine that all which exists is spirit; a belief in the frequent communication of intelligence from the world of spirits.

Spĭr'it-u-al-ĭst, *n.* One who believes in spiritualism.

Spĭr'it-u-ăl'i-ty, *n.* State of being spiritual; immateriality; spiritual nature; holy affections; pure devotion.

Spĭr'it-u-al-ĭze (153), *v. t.* To make spiritual.

Spĭr'it-u-al-ly, *adv.* Divinely.

Spĭr'it-u-oŭs, *a.* Consisting of refined spirit; ardent.

Spĭrt, *v.* & *n.* See *Spurt.*

Spĭr'y, *a.* Of a spiral form, or of the form of a pyramid.

Spĭs'si-tūde, *n.* Thickness of soft substances.

Spĭt, *n.* An iron prong to roast meat on; a point of land running into the sea; saliva; spittle. — *v. t.* To put ou a spit; to pierce. — *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPIT.] To eject spittle.

Spīte, *n.* Rancorous ill-will. — SYN. Malice; malignity; malevolence. — *v. t.* To be angry at; to thwart; to injure maliciously.

Spīte'fŭl, *a.* Malicious; malignant. [ice.

Spīte'fŭl-ly, *adv.* With mal-

Spīte'fŭl-ness, *n.* State of being spiteful; malice.

Spĭt'tle, *n.* Moisture of the mouth; saliva. [in.

Spĭt-tōon', *n.* A vessel to spit

Splăsh, *v. t.* To dash with water or mud. — *n.* Water or mud thrown on any thing.

Splăsh'y, *a.* Full of mud and water.

Splāy'-fōot'ed, *a.* Having the sole flattened; having the foot turned outward.

Spleen, *n.* The milt; a glandular organ to the left of the stomach; ill-humor; melancholy.

Spleen'y, *a.* Angry; peevish.

Splĕn'dent, *a.* Shining; radiant; bright.

Splĕn'did, *a.* [Lat. *splendidus,* from *splendere,* to shine.] Bright; showy; magnificent.

Splĕn'did-ly, *adv.* With great show; magnificently.

Splĕn'dor, *n.* Great brightness; magnificence; pomp.

Splĕn'e-tic (120), *a.* Full of spleen.

Splīce, *v. t.* To unite by interweaving, as two ends of a rope. — *n.* Union of ropes by interweaving.

Splint, } *n.* A thin piece of
Splint'er, } wood used to protect a broken bone.

Splint, *v. t.* To confine with splints, as a broken limb.

Splint'er, *v. t.* To split into long, thin pieces; to secure by splints.

Splint'er-y, *a.* Like, or consisting of, splinters.

Split, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPLIT.] To divide lengthwise; to cleave; to rive. — *v. i.* To part asunder.

Splŭt'ter, *n.* Bustle; stir.

Spoil (130), *v. t.* To rob; to strip by violence; to ruin. — *v. i.* To decay. — *n.* Plunder; booty; pillage.

Spoil'er, *n.* One who spoils.

Spōke (18), *imp.* of *Speak.* — *n.* Ray or bar of a wheel; round of a ladder.

Spō'ken (spō'kn, 18), *p. p.* of *Speak.*

Spōkes'man (143), *n.* One who speaks for others.

Spŏ'li-āte, *v. t.* or *i.* To plunder or practice plunder.

Spŏ'li-ā'tion, *n.* Act of plundering. [a spondee.

Spon-dā'ic, *a.* Pertaining to

Spŏn'dee (140), *n.* A poetic foot of two long syllables.

Spŏnge (spŭnj), *n.* A porous marine substance, used for various purposes in the arts; dough that is raised but not kneaded. — *v. t.* To wipe out with a sponge; to imbibe. — *v. i.* To live by mean arts, or by hanging on.

Spŏnj'er (spŭnj'er), *n.* One who sponges; a parasite.

Spŏnj'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being spongy.

Spŏnj'y, *a.* Porous; soft and full of cavities.

Spŏn'sal, *a.* Relating to marriage, or to a spouse.

Spŏn'sion, *n.* Act of becoming surety for another.

Spŏn'sor, *n.* A surety; a godfather or godmother.

Spŏn'ta-nē'i-ty, *n.* Quality of acting freely without restraint; voluntary action.

Spon-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *spontaneus,* from *sponte,* of free will.] Voluntary; willing; not compelled.

Spon-tā'ne-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Of free will; voluntarily.

Spon-tōon', *n.* A kind of half pike.

Spōol, *n.* A kind of hollow cylinder to wind thread on. — *v. t.* To wind on spools.

Spōon, *n.* A small utensil used in eating liquids.

Spōon'bill, *n.* A wading bird, so named from the shape of its bill.

Spōon'fŭl (148), *n.* As much as a spoon can hold.

Spōon'-mēat, *n.* Food eaten with a spoon. [and there.

Spo-răd'ic, *a.* Occurring here

Spōrt, *n.* Play; mirth; frolic; diversion; mock. — *v. i.* To play; to make merry.

Spōrt'fụl, *a.* Merry; frolicsome; mirthful.

Spōrt'ĭve, *a.* Merry; gay; playful; frolicsome. [ness.

Spōrt'ĭve-ness, *n.* Playful-

Spōrts'man (143), *n.* One fond of field sports.

Spŏt, *n.* A stain; a blemish; any particular place. — *v. t.* To mark; to stain; to tarnish; to disgrace.

Spŏt'less, *a.* Free from spots; pure; blameless. [spots.

Spŏt'ted, *a.* Marked with

Spous'al, *a.* Matrimonial. — *n.* Marriage; nuptials.

Spouse, *n.* A husband or wife.

Spout, *n.* A projecting mouth of a vessel; a pipe. — *v. t.* or *i.* To throw or issue out of a narrow orifice.

Sprāin, *n.* Excessive straining of the muscles or ligaments of a joint. — *v. t.* To overstrain, as a joint.

Sprăng, *imp.* of *Spring.*

Sprăt, *n.* A small fish allied to the herring.

Sprawl, *v. i.* To lie struggling with the limbs stretched out.

Sprāy, *n.* A small shoot; a twig; water driven in small drops by the wind.

Sprĕad, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPREAD.] To extend; to expand; to diffuse. — *n.* Extent; expansion.

Spree, *n.* A merry frolic; a drinking frolic; a carousal.

Sprĭg, *n.* A small shoot or branch; twig. — *v. t.* To work with sprigs.

Sprĭght (sprīt), *n.* A spirit; an apparition.

Sprĭght'fụl (sprīt'fụl), } *a.*
Sprĭght'fụl-ness (sprīt'-), } Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous.

Sprĭght'fụl-ly (sprīt'-), *adv.* Briskly; gayly; with life.

Sprĭght'li-ness (sprīt'-), *n.* Briskness; liveliness; gayety; vivacity.

Sprĭght'less (sprīt'-), *a.* Destitute of life; dull.

Sprĭght'ly (sprīt'lў), *a.* Brisk; lively; active; vigorous; vivacious.

Sprĭng, *v. i.* [*imp.* SPRANG, SPRUNG; *p. p.* SPRUNG.] To leap; to bound; to issue with force; to arise; to start; to begin. — *v. t.* To fire, as a mine; to crack, as a mast. — *n.* A leap; elastic force; season of the year when plants begin to grow; a fountain; a source.

Sprĭnge (sprĭnj, 133), *n.* A snare. — *v. t.* To ensnare.

Sprĭng'-hạlt, } *n.* A lameness
Sprĭng'-hạlt, } in which a horse suddenly twitches up his legs.

Sprĭng'i-ness, *n.* Elasticity.

Sprĭng'-tīde, *n.* A high tide at the new and full moon.

Sprĭng'y, *a.* Containing springs; elastic; spongy.

Sprĭnk'le, *v. t.* or *i.* To scatter or fall in small drops or particles.

Sprĭnk'ling, *n.* Act of scattering in small particles or drops.

Sprĭt, *n.* A pole placed diagonally to extend a sail.

Sprīte, *n.* A spirit; a ghost.

Sprĭt'sāil, *n.* A sail extended by a spirit.

Sprout, *v. i.* To shoot, as a plant; to germinate; to bud. — *n.* Shoot of a plant.

Spruce, *a.* Neat, without elegance. — *n.* A cone-bearing evergreen tree. — *v.* To dress with affected neatness.

Spruce'ly, *adv.* With affected neatness. [trimness.

Spruce'ness, *n.* Neatness;

Sprŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Spring.*

Sprў (135), *a.* Nimble; brisk.

Spūd, *n.* An implement for destroying weeds. [scum.

Spūme, *n.* Froth; foam;

Spūm'oŭs, } *a.* Consisting of
Spūm'y, } froth or scum; foamy.

Spŭn, *imp.* of *Spin.*

Spŭnge, *n.* See *Sponge.*

Spŭnk, *n.* Dry rotten wood; an inflammable temper; resolute spirit.

Spŭr, *n.* An instrument with sharp points, worn on the heel as a goad by horsemen; incitement. — *v. t.* To prick; to incite; to goad.

Spŭr'-gạll, *n.* A place excoriated by a spur.

Spŭrge, *n.* A plant having an acrid, milky juice.

Spū'ri-oŭs, *a.* Not genuine; false; illegitimate; counterfeit.

Spū'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Falsely.

Spū'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being spurious; falseness.

Spŭrn, *v. t.* To kick; to reject with disdain.

Spŭrred, *a.* Wearing or having spurs. [spurs.

Spŭr'ri-er, *n.* One who makes

Spŭrt, *v. t.* To throw out in a stream. — *n.* A small, quick stream; a jet.

Spŭt'ter (130), *v. i.* [From the root of *spout* and *spit.*] To throw spittle; to talk indistinctly. [ters.

Spŭt'ter-er, *n.* One who sput-

Spў, *n.* One who constantly watches the conduct of others. — *v. t.* To discover; to inspect secretly. [scope.

Spў'-glăss, *n.* A small tele-

Squăb, *a.* Unfeathered; short and stout. — *n.* A young pigeon; a person of a short, fat figure.

Squăb'ble, *v. i.* To wrangle; to scuffle. — *n.* A wrangle.

Squad (skwŏd), *n.* A company or small party for drill or service.

Squad'ron, *n.* Part of a fleet; a body of cavalry troops.

Squăl'id (skwŏl'id), *a.* Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.

Squa-lid'i-ty, } *n.* Foulness;
Squăl'id-ness, } filthiness.

Squăll, *n.* A sudden and violent gust of wind; a loud scream. — *v. i.* To scream violently, as a child.

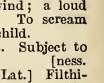
Squăll'y (131), *a.* Subject to squalls. [ness.

†Squă'lŏr, *n.* [Lat.] Filthi-

Squā'moŭs, *a.* Covered with, or consisting of, scales.

Squan'der (skwŏn'der), *v. t.* To spend lavishly; to waste.

Squāre, *a.* Having four equal sides and four right angles; true; just; fair. — *n.* A figure of four equal sides and equal angles; an open space in a town; an area of four sides, with houses on each; a carpenter's instrument. — *v. t.* To make square or equal; to multiply by itself. — *v. i.* To accord exactly; to suit; to agree.


Square.

Squāre'ness, *n.* State of being square.

Squāre'-rĭgged, *a.* Having the chief sails extended by yards, suspended by the middle.

Squash (skwŏsh), *n.* A plant. — *v. t.* To beat or press into pulp; to crush.

Squăt (skwŏt), *v. i.* To sit upon the hams and heels. — *n.* Posture of sitting on the hams. — *a.* Cowering; short and thick.

Squat'ter, *n.* One who squats; one who settles on new land without title.

Squaw, *n.* An Indian woman.

Squēak, *v. i.* To utter a short, sharp, shrill sound. — *n.* A short, shrill sound.

Squēal, *v. i.* To cry with a shrill sound. — *n.* A shrill, sharp, prolonged cry.

Squēam'ish, *a.* Nice; fastidious; dainty.

Squēam'ish-ly, *adv.* In a fastidious manner.

Squēam'ish-ness, *n.* Fastidiousness; daintiness.

Squeeze, *v. t.* or *i.* To press close; to crowd. — *n.* Close compression; pressure.

Squīb, *n.* A kind of firework; a petty lampoon ... a sarcasm.

Squill (123), *n.* A plant with a root having emetic properties; a kind of shell-fish; an insect.

Squint, *v. i.* To look or see obliquely; a want of coincidence of the axes of the eye.

Squint'-ēyed, *a.* Having eyes that squint; oblique; indirect.

Squire, *n.* Same as *Esquire.* — *v. t.* To wait on; to attend as a squire or a gallant.

Squirm, *v. i.* [Allied to Skr. *krimi*, a worm.] To twist and struggle; to climb by embracing and scrambling.

Squir'rel (skwir'rel *or* skwŭr'rel), *n.* A small active animal with a bushy tail.

Squīrt, *v. t.* To eject from a pipe or in a stream. — *n.* A pipe for ejecting liquids.

Stāb, *v. t.* To pierce with a pointed weapon. — *n.* A wound with a pointed weapon. [steadiness; constancy.

Sta-bil'i-ty, *n.* Firmness;

Stā'ble, *a.* Fixed; durable; steady. — *n.* A house for beasts. — *v. t.* To house or keep in a stable. [eral.

Stā'bling, *n.* Stables in gen-

Stā'bly, *adv.* Fixedly; firmly.

†Stac-cā'to, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Distinct; — a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner.

Stăck (127), *n.* A large pile of hay, grain, wood, &c.; a number of chimneys standing together. — *v. t.* To pile in stacks.

Stăd'dle, *n.* A support for a stack of hay, &c.; a small tree of any kind.

†Stā'di-um, *n.* (*pl.* Stā'di-à). A Greek measure of length, equal to 606 feet and 9 inches.

Stăff (5, 123, 142), *n.* A stick for support; the five lines and spaces on which music is written; a stanza; certain officers attached to an army.

Stăg, *n.* Male of the red-deer; a hart; a young castrated bull.

Stāge, *n.* A raised floor or platform; the theater; place of rest; a degree of advance.

Stāge'-cŏach, *n.* A public traveling carriage.

Stāge'-plāy, *n.* A theatrical entertainment; a drama.

Stāge'-plāy'er, *n.* An actor of plays on the stage.

Stāg'ger, *v. i.* To reel in walking; to vacillate.

Stāg'nan-cy, *n.* State of being stagnant, or without motion or flow.

Stāg'nant, *a.* Not flowing; motionless; still; dull.

Stāg'nāte, *v. i.* To become stagnant; to cease to flow.

Stag-nā'tion, *n.* Absence of motion; dullness.

Stāid (136), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Stay.* — *a.* Steady; grave; sober. [ity of being staid.

Stāid'ness, *n.* State or quality

Stāin, *v. t.* To discolor; to color; to dye; to tarnish; to disgrace. — *n.* A blot; spot; taint; disgrace. [spotless.

Stāin'less, *a.* Free from stains;

Stāir, *n.* A step for ascending.

Stāir'-cāse, *n.* Framework of a flight of stairs.

Stāke, *n.* A sharpened stick of wood; martyrdom; wager; pledge. — *v. t.* To defend with stakes; to wager; to pledge.

Stăl'ac-tīt'ic, *a.* Resembling an icicle; pertaining to stalactite.

Sta-lăc'tīte, *n.* A mineral in form of an icicle.

Sta-lăg'mīte, *n.* A deposit of calcareous matter on the floor of a cavern.

Stăl'ag-mīt'ic, *a.* Having the form of stalagmites.

Stāle, *a.* Vapid and tasteless from age; worn out. — *n.* A decoy; a long handle; urine, especially that of beasts. — *v. t.* To make vapid. — *v. i.* To discharge urine. [stale.

Stāle'ness, *n.* State of being

Stălk (stawk), *n.* Stem of a plant; a proud step. — *v. i.* To walk with a proud step; to strut; to walk behind a cover

Stălk'y, *a.* Resembling a stalk.

Stăll, *n.* A stand for a beast; a bench. — *v. t.* To keep in a stall; to invest.

Stăll'-feed, *v. t.* To feed and fatten in a stable.

Stăll'-fĕd, *a.* Fattened in a stable, or on dry fodder.

Stăll'ion (stăl'yun), *n.* A horse for raising stock.

Stal'wart, *a.* Brave; bold; strong; powerful.

Stā'men, *n.* (*pl.* Stā'mens, †Stām'i-nà, 147). Foundation; support; male organ of a flower.

Stām'i-nal, } *a.*
Sta-min'e-oŭs, } Pertaining to, or consisting in, stamens or stamina.


Stamen.

Stām'mer, *v. i.* To pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly.

Stămp, *v. t.* To strike downward with the foot; to impress with some mark; to coin money. — *n.* An instrument for making an impression; mark impressed; a print; character; make; authority; an official device required by law to be affixed to certain papers.

Stam-pēde', *n.* [From *stamp.*] A sudden fright and running away of cattle, horses, &c.

Stănch, *v. i.* To stop, as flowing blood. — *v. t.* To stop the flowing of, as blood. — *a.* Firm; sound; strong; constant and zealous.

Stăn'chion (stăn'shun), *n.* A prop or support; a small post used for a support.

Stănd, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STOOD.] To be on the feet; to stop; to remain; to persist; to be steady or firm; to endure. — *n.* A stop; halt; station; a small table.

Stănd'ard, *n.* An ensign; a banner; criterion; test; a standing tree. — *a.* Having a fixed or permanent value.

Stănd'ing, *n.* Continuance; rank; reputation.

Stănd'ish (139), *n.* A case for holding pens and ink.

Stăn'na-ry, *n.* A tin-mine.

Stăn'nic, *a.* Relating to, or obtained from, tin.

Stăn'zà (140), *n.* A number of lines or verses combined together in poetry.

Stā'ple, *n.* A loop of iron; mart for goods; the pile or thread of wool, cotton, &c.; principal productiou. — *a.* Chief; principal.

Stär, *n.* A luminous body in the heavens; the mark *, used in printing; a distinguished performer. — *v. t.* To set or adorn with stars.

Stär'board, *n.* Right-hand side of a ship or boat to one looking forward.

Stärch, *n.* A granular substance used for stiffening cloth. — *a.* Stiff; precise. — *v. t.* To stiffen with starch.

Stärched (stärcht), *a.* Stiff; precise; formal.

Stärch'y, *a.* Stiff; precise.

Stâre, *v. i.* To look with fixed eyes wide open. — *n.* An cager, fixed look.

Stär'er, *n.* An eager gazer.

Stär'fish, *n.* A marine animal in the form of a five-rayed star.

Stär'-gāz'er, *n.* An astronomer; — in contempt.

Stärk, *a.* Stiff; strong; mere; downright. — *adv.* Wholly; entirely. [visible.

Stär'less, *a.* Having no stars

Stär'light (-līt), *n.* Light from the stars. — *a.* Lighted by stars. [pean bird.

Stär'ling, *n.* A small Euro-

Stär'ry, *a.* Consisting of, adorned with, or resembling, stars; stellar.

Stärt, *v. i.* or *t.* [Old Eng. *stirte, sterte*, allied to the root of *stir.*] To move suddenly; to commence; to alarm; to arouse. — *n.* A sudden motion; act of commencing.

Stärt'le, *v. t.* To alarm suddenly. — *v. i.* To shrink; to move suddenly. [prising.

Stärt'ling, *a.* Suddenly sur-

Starv-ā'tion, *n.* Act of starving, or state of being starved.

Stärve, *v. i.* To perish with hunger or with cold. — *v. t.* To kill with hunger or cold.

Stärve'ling, *n.* One who, or that which, is made lean or thin through want of nutriment. — *a.* Pining with want.

Stâte, *n.* Condition; pomp; a community of a particular character; a body politic; civil power. — *v. t.* To express in words.

Stāt'ed, *a.* Settled; regular; established; fixed.

Stāt'ed-ly, *adv.* At appointed or regular times.

Stâte'li-ness, *n.* Loftiness of mein or manner; grandeur.

Stâte'ly, *a.* August; majestic; dignified; graud.

Stâte'ment, *n.* Account of particulars; a recital.

Stâte'-rōom, *n.* An apartment for lodging in a vessel.

Stâtes'man (143), *n.* One who is skilled in the art of government.

Stâtes'man-ship, *n.* Qualifications or employments of a statesman.

Stāt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to
Stāt'ic-al, } bodies at rest; acting by mere weight.

Stāt'ics, *n. sing.* Science which treats of bodies at rest, or in equilibrium.

Stā'tion, *n.* A fixed place; situation; position; post assigned; office; rank; a railroad stopping-place. — *v. t.* To fix in a certain place; to place; to set.

Stā'tion-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a station.

Stā'tion-a-ry, *a.* Fixed in a place; stable; settled.

Stā'tion-er, *n.* One who sells paper, pens, ink, &c.

Stā'tion-er-y, *n.* Articles sold by a stationer, as paper, pens, ink, &c.

Stā'tist, *n.* A statesman.

Sta-tist'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
Sta-tist'ic-al, } to statistics.

Stāt'is-ti'cian (-tish'an), *n.* A person familar with statistics.

Sta-tist'ics, *n. sing.* & *pl.* A collection of facts, or the science of collecting facts, respecting the civil condition of a people.

Stāt'u-a-ry, *n.* Art of carving statues or images; a carver; a sculptor; statues considered collectively.

Stāt'ūe, *n.* An image carved from some solid substance.

Stāt'ūre, *n.* The natural height of an animal.

Stāt'u-ta-ble, *a.* Made by, or conformable to, statute.

Stāt'ute, *n.* A law enacted by a legislature. [statute.

Stāt'u-to-ry, *a.* Established by

Stāunch, *v.* & *a.* See STANCH.

Stāve, *n.* A thin, narrow piece of wood for casks; a stanza. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STOVE or STAVED.] To break or burst; to push or drive; to delay forcibly.

Stāy, *v. i.* [*imp.* STAID or STAYED, 136.] To continue in a place; to wait; to tarry. — *v. t.* To support; to prop up. — *n.* Continuance; a prop; any support; (*pl.*) a bodice; a corset.

Stāy'-lāçe, *n.* Lace for stays.

Stēad, *n.* Place; room; turn.

Stēad'fast, *a.* Firm; constant;

Stēad'fast-ness, *n.* Firmness of miud or conduct; constancy. [or constancy.

Stēad'i-ly, *adv.* With firmness

Stēad'i-ness, *n.* Constancy.

Stēad'y, *a.* Firm; constant uniform; to pass or withdraw secretly. — *v. t.* To hold or keep firm; to support.

Steāk, *n.* A slice of meat, broiled or cut for broiling.

Steal, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* STOLE; *p. p.* STOLE, STOLEN.] To take goods privately and unlawfully; to pass or withdraw secretly. — SYN. To filch; pilfer; purloin.

Stēalth, *n.* Act of stealing; secret act. [secret; sly.

Stēalth'y, *a.* Done by stealth;

Steam, *n.* The vapor of boiling water; any exhalation. — *v. i.* To rise iu vapor. — *v. t.* To expose to steam.

Steam'boat, } *n.* A vessel pro-
Steam'er, } pelled through the water by steam.

Steam'-ēn'gine, *n.* An engine worked by steam.

Stē'a-tīte, *n.* A kind of soft rock; soapstonc.

Steed, *n.* A spirited horse.

Steel, *n.* Iron combined with a small portion of carbon; a sword. — *v. t.* To overlay, point, or edge with steel; to harden.

Steel'yard (*colloq.* stīl'yard), *n.* A kind of balauce for weighing.

Steep, *a.* Greatly inclined; precipitous. — *n.* A precipitous place. — *v. t.* To soak in a liquid.

Stee'ple, *n.* Spire of a church; a pointed belfry.

Steep'ness, *n.* State of being steep; precipitous declivity.

Steer, *n.* A young ox. — *v. t.* or *i.* To direct; to govern; to guide or be guided.

Steer'aġe, *n.* Act of steering; an apartment in the forepart of a ship between decks.

Steers'man (143), *n.* One who steers a ship.

Stēl'lar, *a.* Relating to stars.

Stēl'late, } *a.* Like a star;
Stēl'lāt-ed, } radiated.

Stel-lif'er-oŭs, *a.* Abounding with stars.

Stĕl'li-fôrm, *a.* Like a star; radiated.

Stĕm, *n.* Main body of a tree or plant; stalk; stock of a family; prow of a ship. — *v. t.* To oppose, as a current.

Stĕnch, *n.* An offensive smell.

Stĕn'çil, *n.* An open-work pattern over which colors are passed by a brush. — *v. t.* (130) To paint or color with stencils.

Stĕn'o-grăph'ĭc, *a.* Expressing in short-hand.

Ste-nŏg'ra-phcr (117), *n.* One who writes in short-hand.

Ste-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *stenos*, narrow, close, and *graphein*, to write.] The art of writing in short-haud.

Sten-tō'ri-an, *a.* Very loud; able to utter a loud sound.

Stĕp, *v. i.* To move with the feet. — *v. t.* To set; to fix; to erect, as a mast. — *n.* One motion of the foot forward; a pace; a stair; gait; degree.

Stĕp'-chĭld, *n.* A child by marriage only.

Stĕp'-fā'ther, *n.* A father by marriage only.

Stĕp'-mŏth'er, *n.* A mother by marriage only.

Stĕppe (140), *n.* A vast uncultivated plain in Asia and eastern Europe.

Stĕp'ping-stōne, *n.* A stone to raise the foot above mud or water, in walking; means of advancement. [riage.

Stĕp'-sŏn, *n.* A son by mar-

Stĕr'eo-rā'ceoŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, dung.

Stĕ're-o-grăph'ĭc, *a.* Delineated on a plane.

Stĕ're-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Art of delineating the forms of solid bodies ou a plane.

Stĕ're-ŏm'e-try, *n.* Art of measuriug solid bodies.

Stĕ're-o-scōpe, *n.* An optical instrument to give to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature.

Stĕ're-o-scŏp'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining or adapted to the stereoscope, or seen through it.

Stĕ're-o-tȳpe, *n.* A plate of type-metal resembling the surface of a page of type. — *v. t.* To make stereotype plates for. [makes stereotypes.

Stĕ're-o-tȳp'er, *n.* One who

Stĕr'ile, *a.* Barren; unfruitful.

Ste-rĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being barren. — Syn. Barrenness; unfruitfulness.

Stĕr'ling, *a.* Of the standard weight; — said of English money; genuine.

Stĕrn, *n.* Hinder part of a ship. — *a.* Severe in look; harsh; rigid; austere.

Stĕrn'-chāse, *n.* A chase in which one vessel follows in the wake of another.

Stĕrn'ly, *adv.* Harshly; severely; austerely.

Stĕrn'ness, *n.* Harshness.

†Stĕr'num, *n.* [Lat.] The breast-bone. [sneezing.

Stĕr'nu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of

Ster-nū'ta-to-ry, *n.* A substance provoking sneezing.

Stĕr'to-roŭs, *a.* Breathing heavily or hoarsely; suoring.

Stĕth'o-scōpe, *n.* An instrument used to distinguish and judge of sounds in the human chest.

Stĕ've-dōre, *n.* One whose business is to load or unload vessels in port.

Stew (stū), *v. t.* or *i.* To seethe; to boil slowly. — *n.* Meat stewed; a brothel; a state of worry; confusion.

Stew'ard, *n.* A man who manages the affairs of another; a waiter on board a vessel. [steward.

Stew'ard-shĭp, *n.* Office of a

Stĭb'i-al, *a.* Like, or having the qualities of, antimony.

Stĭck (127), *n.* A piece of wood; a staff. — *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUCK.] To stab; to pierce; to fix; to set; to stop. — *v. i.* To adhere; to stop.

Stĭck'i-ness, *n.* Quality of adhering; adhesiveness.

Stĭck'le, *v. i.* To contend.

Stĭck'ler, *n.* One who stickles; obstinate contender.

Stĭck'y, *a.* Adhesive; glutinous; tenacious.

Stĭff (131), *a.* Unbending; rigid; inflexible; stubborn.

Stĭff'en (stĭf'n), *v. t.* To make stiff. — *v. i.* To grow stiff.

Stĭff'ly, *adv.* Rigidly; stubbornly; obstinately.

Stĭff'ness (131), *n.* Want of pliability; formality.

Stĭff'-nĕcked (-nĕkt, 139), *a.* Stubborn; obstinate.

Stĭ'fle (stĭ'fl), *v. t.* To suffocate; to choke; to suppress. — *n.* Joint of a horse, corresponding to the knee in man.

Stĭg'mà. *n.* (*pl.* Stĭg'màs *or* †Stĭg'ma-tà, 147.) Any mark of infamy; a brand; in *botany*, the top of the pistil.

Stĭg'ma-tīze, *v. t.* To mark with infamy.

Stĭle, *n.* A set of steps for passing a fence or wall.

Stĭ-lĕt'to, *n.* (*pl.* Stĭ-lĕt'tōs, 140.) A small dagger; an instrument to make eyelet holes.

Still, *v. t.* To silence; to calm; to quiet. — *a.* Silent; calm; quiet; motionless. — *adv.* To this time; nevertheless; notwithstanding. — *n.* A vessel for distillation.

Still'-bŏrn, *a.* Born lifeless; dead at birth.

Still'-lĭfe, *n.* The class of paintings that represent fruits, flowers, dead game, &c.

Still'ness, *n.* Calmness; quiet; silence.

Stil'ly, *adv.* Calmly; quietly.

Still'y, *a.* Still; quiet.

Stĭlt, *n.* A piece of wood with a rest for the foot to raise it above the ground in walking; a long-legged bird.

Stĭm'u-lant, *a.* Tending to excite action. — *n.* A stimulating medicine.

Stĭm'u-lāte, *v. t.* To excite; to rouse; to animate.

Stĭm'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of stimulating or exciting.

Stĭm'u-lā-tĭve, *a.* Tending to excite; stimulating.

Stĭm'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who stimulates.

Stĭm'u-lus, *n.* Something that rouses either to mental action or to vital energy.

Stĭng, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUNG.] To pierce or pain acutely. — *n.* A sharp-pointed weapon with which some animals are armed; act of stinging; auy thing that gives acute pain.

Stĭn'ġi-ly, *adv.* With mean covetousness.

Stĭn'ġi-ness, *n.* Mean covetousness; extreme avarice.

Stĭn'ġy, *a.* Meanly covetous.

Stĭnk, *n.* An offeusive smell. — *v. i.* To emit an offensive smell.

Stĭnt, *n.* A limit; restraint; task. — *v. t.* To limit; to bound; to confine; to restrain.

Stĭpe, *n.* Base of a frond; stalk of a pistil; stem of a fungus or mushroom.

Stĭ'pend, *n.* Settled pay; wages; salary.

Stī-pĕnd'i-a-ry, *a.* Receiving a stipend. — *n.* One who receives a stipend.

Stĭp'ple, *v. t.* To engrave by means of dots.

Stĭp'u-lar, *a.* Formed of, or growing on, stipules.

Stĭp'ule, *n.* A leaf-like appendage at the base of petioles or leaves.

Stĭp'u-lāte, *v. i.* To covenant; to bargain; to contract.

Stĭp'u-lā'tion, *n.* An agreement; condition; covenant.

Stĭp'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who stipulates or covenants.

Stĭr, *v. t.* or *i.* To move; to incite; to agitate; to prompt. — *n.* Agitation; tumult; bustle.

Stĭr'rup (stŭr'rup *or* stĭr'rup), *n.* A kind of ring for a horseman's foot.

Stĭtch, *v. t.* To take stitches in; to join. — *n.* A single pass of a needle; a loop or turn of thread in sewing or knitting; sharp pain. [shop.

Stĭth'y, *n.* An anvil; a smith's

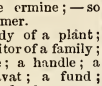
Stĭve, *v. t.* [Allied to *stew*, *stow*, *stuff*.] To make sultry and close.

Stĭ'ver, *n.* A copper coin worth about two cents.

Stōat, *n.* The ermine; — so called in summer.

Stŏck, *n.* Body of a plant; stem; progenitor of a family; race; lineage; a handle; a post; a cravat; a fund; shares in the funds; money invested in business; a store; cattle. — *v. t.* To furnish or store.

Stock-āde', *n.* A line of stakes for a barrier. — *v. t.* To fortify with stakes.



Stockade.

Stŏck'-brō'ker, *n.* One who deals in stocks.

Stŏck'-fish, *n.* Cod dried in the sun, and not salted.

Stŏck'hōld-er, *n.* A proprietor of public funds, or of funds in a bank, &c

Stŏck'ing, *n.* A covering for the foot and leg.

Stŏck'-jŏb'ber, *n.* One who speculates in stocks.

Stŏck'-jŏb'bing, *n.* Speculation in public stocks.

Stŏcks, *n. pl.* Public funds; frame on which a vessel rests in building; a frame



Stocks.

to confine the legs of criminals.

Stŏck'-still, *a.* Motionless.

Stŏck'y, *a.* Thick and stout.

Stō'ic (127), *n.* One who affects insensibility to pleasure and pain; an apathetic person.

Stō'ic, } *a.* Unfeeling; in-
Stō'ic-al, } different to pleasure or pain.

Stō'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Without apparent feeling.

Stō'i-çĭşm, *n.* Indifference to pleasure and pain; insensibility.

Stōle, *n.* A long, loose vestment. — *v.*, *imp.* of *Steal*.

Stōlen (stoln), *p. p.* of *Steal*.

Stŏl'id, *a.* Hopelessly dull; stupid; foolish.

Sto-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* Dullness of intellect; stupidity.

Stŏm'a-ch (stŭm'ak), *n.* The principal organ of digestion; appetite; inclination. — *v. t.* To brook or endure.

Stŏm'a-cher (-cher), *n.* An ornament or support for the breast, worn by women.

Sto-mă-chĭ'c, *a.* Strengthening the stomach. — *n.* A medicine to strengthen the stomach.

Stōne (18), *n.* A mass of mineral matter; a concretion in the kidneys; a weight of 14 pounds; nut of certain kinds of fruit. — *v. t.* To pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones.

Stōne'-cŭt'ter, *n.* One who cuts or hews stones.

Stōne'-fruit, *n.* Fruit that contains a stone: a drupe.

Stōne'-still, *a.* Motionless as a stone. [of potter's ware.

Stōne'-wâre, *n.* A species

Stōn'i-ness (135), *n.* Quality or state of being stony; abundance of stones.

Stōn'y, *a.* Made of stones; full of stones; resembling stone; hard.

Stŏŏd, *imp.* of *Stand*.

Stŏŏk, *n.* A collection of sheaves set up in the field.

Stōōl, *n.* A seat without a back, intended for one person; a discharge from the bowels.

Stōōp, *v. i.* To bend forward; to condescend; to yield. — *n.* Act of stooping; a porch.

Stŏp (129), *v. t.* To check the motion of; to hinder; to close, as an aperture; to obstruct; to suppress. — *v. i.* To cease to go forward. — *n.* Cessation of motion; pause; a point in writing.

Stŏp'-cŏck, *n.* A contrivance for letting out or stopping a fluid.

Stŏp'page, *n.* Act of stopping; state of being stopped; obstruction.

Stŏp'per, } *n.* That which is
Stŏp'ple, } used to close a hole in a bottle or other vessel.

Stōr'age (133), *n.* Act of putting in store; price of storing

Stō'rax, *n.* A fragrant resin.

Stōre, *n.* A large quantity; stock; a warehouse. — *v. t.* To furnish; to put away for preservation.

Stōre'-house, *n.* A repository or warehouse; a magazine.

Stō'rĭed (stō'rid), *a.* Related in story; having stories; having a history.

Stōrk, *n.* A large wading bird allied to the heron.

Stōrm, *n.* [From the root of *stir*.] A violent disturbance of the atmosphere; a tempest; commotion; assault. — *v. t.* To attack by open force; to assault.

Stōrm'y, *a.* Agitated with furious winds; boisterous; tempestuous.

Stō'ry (18, 141), *n.* History; a narrative; a tale; floor or stage of a building. — *v. t.* To tell; to relate.

Stoup, *n.* A basin for holy water at the entrance of a Catholic church.

Stout, *a.* Strong; brave, large; fleshy. [ily.

Stout'ly, *adv.* Strongly; lust-

Stout'ness, *n.* Quality of being stout; boldness.

Stōve, *n.* An apparatus for warming a room or house. — *v*, *imp.* of *Stave*.

Stōw, *v. t.* To lay up; to fill, by packing closely.

Stōw'age, *n.* Act of stowing; room for stowing.

†Strā'bĭsm, } *n.* The act or
Stra-bĭş'mus, } habit of looking asquint.

Strād'dle, *v. i.* or *t.* To walk, sit, or stand, with the legs wide apart.

Strāg'gle, *v. i.* To wander aside; to rove. [gles.

Strāg'gler, *n.* One who strag-

Strāight (strāt), *a.* Not crooked; direct: upright. — *adv.* Directly; immediately.

Strāight'en (strāt'n), *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become straight.

Strāight'fôr-ward (strāt'-), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; upright.

Strāight'ly (strat'-), *adv.* In a direct line.

Strāight'ness (strāt'-), *n.* Directness; rectitude.

Strāight'way (strat'-), *adv.* Immediately; without delay.

Strāin, *v. t.* To stretch; to sprain; to filter. — *v. i.* To make violent efforts. — *n.* A sprain; force; song.

Strāin'er, *n.* An instrument for filtering any liquid.

Strāit, *a.* [From Lat. *strictus*, drawn together, close, tight.] Narrow; close; difficult. — *n.* A narrow pass; distress; difficulty.

Strāit'en, *v. t.* To make narrow; to contract; to distress.

Strāit'-jăck'et, *n.* An apparatus to confine maniacs.

Strāit'laçed (-lāst), *a.* Bound tightly with stays; strict in manners or morals.

Strāit'ness, *n.* Narrowness.

Strāke, *n.* Iron band of a wheel; range of planks from stem to stern of a vessel.

Stra-min'e-oŭs, *a.* Consisting of straw.

Strănd, *n.* Shore or beach; one of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed. — *v. i.* or *t.* To run aground; to break one of the strands of.

Strănge, *a.* Foreign; unknown; wonderful; unusual; singular; odd.

Strānge'ly (132), *adv.* In a strange manner.

Strānge'ness, *n.* State of being strange; oddness; singularity.

Străn'ger (79), *n.* A foreigner; one unknown; a guest.

Străn'gle, *v. t.* or *i.* To choke; to suffocate.

Străn'gles, *n. pl.* Swellings in a horse's throat.

Străn'gu-lā'tion, *n.* Act of strangling; suffocation.

Străn'gu-ry, *n.* Painful difficulty in discharging urine.

Străp, *n.* A long strip of leather; a thong; a strop. — *v. t.* To beat or fasten with a strap.

Străp'ping, *a.* Large; lusty.

†**Străt'ă**, *n. pl.* Beds; layers.

Străt'a-gĕm, *n.* An artifice, particularly in war; a trick.

Străt'e-gĭst, *n.* One skilled in military movements.

Străt'e-gy, *n.* That branch of military science which consists in conducting great military movements; generalship.

Străt'i-fi-eā'tion, *n.* Arrangement in strata.

Străt'i-fy, *v. t.* To form into strata or layers.

Strā'tum, *n.* (*pl.* **Strā'tă**, 147.) A layer, as of earth.

Straw, *n.* [From the root of *strew*.] A stalk or stem of grain; mass of stalks.

Straw'bĕr-ry, *n.* A plant and its fruit. [like, straw.

Straw'y, *a.* Pertaining to, or

Strāy, *v. i.* To wander; to rove; to ramble. — *n.* A beast that wanders at large.

Strēak, *n.* A line of color; a stripe; a strake. — *v. t.* To stripe.

Strēaked (streekt or streek'ed), *p. p.* or *a.* Striped.

Strēak'y, *a.* Having streaks; streaked; striped.

Strēam, *n.* A current of water or other fluid. — *v. i.* or *t.* To flow; to issue in a current. [ensign.

Strēam'er, *n.* A flag; an

Strēam'let, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

Strēam'y, *a.* Having streams; flowing with a current or stream. [a city or town.

Street, *n.* A way or road in

Strength, *n.* Quality of being strong; power; force; vigor.

Strength'en, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow strong.

Strength'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, strengthens.

Strĕn'u-oŭs, *a.* Eagerly pressing or urgent; active.

Strĕn'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With eager zeal; actively; vigorously.

Strĕss (124), *n.* Pressure; importance; force; urgency.

Strĕtch, *v. t.* To extend; to draw out; to strain. — *v. i.* To be extended. — *n.* Extension; reach; effort.

Strĕtch'er, *n.* One that stretches; a piece of timber; a litter.

Strew (strŭ *or* strō), *v. t.* To scatter; to cover by scattering. [neled.

Stri'ā-ted, *a.* Streaked; chan-

Strick'en (strik'n), *p. p.* & *p. a.* Struck; smitten; advanced; worn out.

Strĭck'le, *n.* An instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure.

Strĭct, *a.* Exact; severe; close; rigid; rigorous.

Strĭct'ly, *adv.* Rigorously.

Strĭct'ness, *n.* Severity; rigor; closeness.

Strĭct'ūre, *n.* Censure; criticism; a morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

Strīde, *n.* A long step. — *v. i.* To walk with long steps.

Strīfe, *n.* Contention; struggle; rivalship.

Strīke, *v. t.* [*imp.* STRUCK; *p. p.* STRUCK, STRICKEN.] To give a blow to; to hit; to beat; to impress; to lower; to surrender. — *v. i.* To make a quick blow; to quit work so as to compel an increase of wages.

Strik'ing, *a.* Impressive; surprising; forcible.

String, *n.* A slender cord; a line of things; a series. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRUNG.] To furnish with strings.

Strĭnged, *a.* Having strings.

Strĭn'gent, *a.* Binding closely; urgent; making severe requirements.

String'halt, *n.* A twitching of a horse's hinder leg.

String'y, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, strings; fibrous; filamentous; ropy; viscous.

Strĭp, *v. t.* To make naked; to deprive of a covering; to peel; to divest. — *n.* A narrow piece, comparatively long.

Strīpe, *n.* A line of a different color; a lash. — *v. t.* To form with stripes.

Strī'ped, *a.* Having stripes of different colors.

Strĭp'ling, *n.* A youth; a lad.

Strīve, *v. i.* [*imp.* STROVE; *p. p.* STRIVEN.] To make efforts; to struggle in opposition; to contend; to vie.

Strōke, *n.* A blow; a knock; a dash; a touch; masterly effort. — *v. t.* To rub gently.

Strōll, *v. i.* To wander on foot; to rove; to ramble. — *n.* A ramble; excursion.

Strōll'er (131), *n.* One who strolls; a rover; a vagrant.

Strŏng, *a.* Having great power; not easily broken. — SYN. Vigorous; powerful; robust; cogent.

Strŏng'ly, *adv.* Powerfully.

Strŏng'hōld, *n.* A fortress, or fortified place.

Strŏp, *n.* An instrument for sharpening razors on.

Strŏ'phe, *n.* The former of two stanzas, in ancient lyric poetry.

Strōve, *imp.* of *Strive.*

Strōw (strō), *v. t.* [*imp.* STROWED; *p. p.* STROWED or STROWN.] See *Strew.*

Strūck, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Strike.*

Strūct'ūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to structure.

Strūct'ūre, *n.* [Lat. *structura*, fr. *struere*, to join together.] Form; make; construction; frame; an edifice; fabric.

Strūg'gle, *v. i.* To strive; to labor hard; to endeavor. — *n.* Vigorous effort; great labor; agony.

Stru'moŭs, *a.* Having swellings in the glands; scrofulous.

Strūm'pet, *n.* A prostitute.

Strūng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *String.*

Strŭt, *n.* An affected walk. — *v. i.* To walk with an affectation of dignity.

Stry'ch'nine, *n.* A very poisonous narcotic.

Stŭb, *n.* Stump of a small tree. — *v. t.* To grub up by the roots; to extirpate.

Stŭb'bed (57), *a.* Short and thick.

Stŭb'ble, *n.* Stumps of rye, wheat, oats, &c., left in the ground.

Stŭb'born, *a.* Inflexible in opinion; unreasonably obstinate; obdurate.

Stŭb'born-ly, *adv.* Obstinately; inflexibly. [cy.

Stŭb'born-ness, *n.* Obstina-

Stŭb'by, *a.* Short and thick.

Stŭc'co, *n.* A kind of fine plaster. — *v. t.* To overlay with stucco.

Stŭck, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Stick.*

Stŭd, *n.* A small timber for a support; a set of breeding horses and mares; a stallion; a kind of button; a nail. — *v. t.* To set with studs.

Stŭ'dent, *n.* One who studies; a scholar.

Stŭd'ied, *a.* Premeditated.

Stŭ'di-o, *n.* (*pl.* Stŭ'di-ōs, 18.) Work-shop of a sculptor.

Stŭ'di-oŭs, *a.* Given to study.

Stŭ'di-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With close application; carefully.

Stŭ'di-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being studious.

Stŭd'y, *n.* Application to books, or to any subject; object of attentive consideration; a room for study. — *v.* (135) To apply the mind to books or learning.

Stŭff (123), *n.* Material; cloth; furniture; worthless matter; nonsense. — *v. t.* To fill to excess, or by crowding; to crowd; to cram.

Stŭff'ing, *n.* That which is used for filling.

Stŭl'ti-fy, *v. t.* [Lat. *stultus*, foolish, and *facere*, to make.] To make a fool of.

Stŭm, *n.* Wine revived by new fermentation. — *v. t.* To revive, as wine, by new fermentation.

Stŭm'ble, *v. i.* To trip in walking. — *n.* A trip; a misstep; a blunder.

Stŭm'bler, *n.* One who stumbles.

Stŭm'bling-blŏck, *n.* That which causes one to stumble.

Stŭmp, *n.* Part of a tree left after the trunk is cut down; part of a limb remaining.

Stŭmp'y, *a.* Full of stumps; short and thick.

Stŭn, *v. t.* To make senseless by a blow or fall; to overpower the hearing of.

Stŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sting.*

Stŭnk, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Stink.*

Stŭnt, *v. t.* To hinder the growth of.

Stū'pe-fāc'tion, *n.* Insensibility; torpor; stupidity.

Stū'pe-fāc'tive, *a.* Causing insensibility.

Stū'pe-fy, *v. t.* To deprive of sensibility; to make stupid.

Stu-pĕn'doŭs, *a.* Amazingly great; wonderful.

Stu-pĕn'doŭs-ly, *adv.* So as to excite astonishment.

Stū'pid, *a.* Wanting understanding or sensibility; very dull; sluggish; senseless.

Stu-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* Extreme dullness of perception or understanding.

Stū'pid-ly, *adv.* With extreme dullness.

Stū'pid-ness, *n.* Stupidity.

Stū'por, *n.* Suppression of sense; numbness; intellectual or moral insensibility.

Stûr'di-ly, *adv.* In a sturdy manner; stoutly; hardily.

Stûr'di-ness, *n.* Quality of being hardy; stoutness.

Stûr'dy, *a.* Stout; hardy; strong; robust.

Stûr'geon (stûr'jun), *n.* A fish of large size.

Stŭt'ter (130), *v. i.* To hesitate in speaking; to stammer. — *n.* A hesitancy in speech.

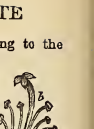
Stŭt'ter-er, *n.* A stammerer.

Stў, *n.* A pen for swine; inflamed tumor on the eyelid.

Stў'ĝi-an (stĭj'i-an), *a.* Hellish; infernal; dark; black.

Stў'lar, *a.* Belonging to the style of a dial.

Stўle, *n.* Manner of writing or speaking; title; pin of a dial; an engraver's tool; part of a pistil. — *v. t.* To call; to name; to denominate.



b, Style.

Stўl'ish (1 3), *a.* Fashionable in form or manner; showy.

Stўp'tic, *a.* Serving to stop hemorrhage or bleeding.

Sū'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being sued.

Suā'sion (swā'zhun), *n.* Act of persuading; persuasion.

Suā'sīve, } *a.* Able or tend-
Suā'so-ry, } ing to persuade.

Suāv'i-ty, *n.* Sweetness; pleasantness; agreeableness.

Sub-ăç'id, *a.* Moderately acid.

Sub-ā-cĕ'rid, *a.* Moderately acrid.

Sub-ăl'tern, *a.* Inferior; subordinate. — *n.* An inferior officer.

Sub-ā'que-oŭs, *a.* Being under the surface of water.

Sub-ās'tral, *a.* Under the stars.

Sŭb'dī-vīde', *v. t.* To divide again, or what has already been divided.

Sŭb'dī-vĭ'sion (-vĭzh'un), *n.* A part of a division.

Sub-dū'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being subdued.

Sub-dūçe', } *v. t.* To with-
Sub-dūct', } draw; to subtract. [ducting.

Sub-dūc'tion, *n.* Act of sub-

Sub-dūe' (137), *v. t.* To conquer; to overcome; to vanquish; to overpower. [cork.

Su-bĕr'ic, *a.* Pertaining to

Sŭb'i-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Sudden.

Sub-jā'cent, *a.* Lying under.

Sŭb'ject, *a.* Being under authority; liable; exposed. — *n.* One who lives under the power of another; a matter in discussion; theme; topic.

Sub-jĕct', *v. t.* To bring or put under; to subdue; to cause to undergo; to expose.

Sub-jĕc'tion, *n.* A being under control.

Sub-jĕct'īve, *a.* Relating to the subject; pertaining to one's own consciousness.

Sub-join', *v. t.* To add at the end; to append.

Sŭb'ju-gāte, *v. t.* To reduce to slavery; to subdue.

Sŭb'ju-gā'tion, *n.* Act of subduing; subjection.

Sub-jŭn'c-tion, *n.* The act of subjoining.

Sub-jŭnc'tive, *a.* Added; subjoined; expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency.

Sub-lā'tion, *n.* Act of taking away.

Sŭb-lĕt', *v. t.* To lease, as a lessee, to another person.

Sub-lim'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being sublimed.

Sŭb'li-māte, } *v. t.* To evapo-
Sub-līme', } rate, as a solid substance, by heat, and then condense by cold; to heighten; to elevate.

Sŭb'li-mate, *n.* Product of sublimation.

Sŭb'li-mā'tion, *n.* Act of sublimating.

Sub-līme', *a.* Lofty in place or style; elevated; grand; magnificent. — *n.* A lofty style; sublimity.

Sub-līme'ly (132), *adv.* In a sublime or lofty manner.

Sub-lim'i-ty, *n.* State of being sublime; loftiness of style.

Sub-lin'gual (-lĭng'gwal), *a.* Situated under the tongue.

Sŭb'lu-na-ry, *a.* Being under the moon; earthly; terrestrial; mundane.

Sŭb'ma-rīne' (-reen'), *a.* Being under the sea.

Sub-mĕrge', } *v. t.* To put
Sub-mĕrse', } under water.

Sub-mĕrsed' (-mĕrst'), *a.* Being or growing under water.

Sub-mĕr'sion, *n.* The act of plunging under water.

Sub-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* Act of yielding to power or authority; resignation.

Sub-mĭs'sĭve, *a.* Inclined or ready to submit; humble.

Sub-mĭs'sĭve-ly, *adv.* With submission; humbly.

Sub-mĭs'sĭve-ness, *n.* Submissive disposition; humbleness; obedience.

Sub-mĭt' (129), *v. t.* or *i.* [Lat. *submittere*, from *sub*, under, and *mittere*, to send.] To yield to the power, will, or opinion of another. — Syn. To surrender; bend; acquiesce; comply.

Sub-mŭl'ti-ple, *n.* A number contained in another an exact number of times.

Sub-nās'cent, *a.* Growing underneath.

Sub-ôr'di-na-cy, *n.* State of being subordinate.

Sub-ôr'di-nate, *a.* Inferior in order or rank; subject. — *n.* An inferior.

Sub-ôr'di-nāte, *v. t.* To make subordinate or inferior.

Sub-ôr'di-nā'tion, *n.* Act of subordinating; subjection.

Sub-ôrn', *v. t.* To procure to take a false oath.

Sŭb'or-nā'tion, *n.* Act or crime of suborning.

Sub-pē'nà, } *n.* A writ com-
Sub-pœ'nà, } manding the attendance of a witness. — *v. t.* To summon by subpœna.

Sub-scrībe', *v. t.* To write underneath; to sign; to attest.

Sub-scrī'ber, *n.* One who subscribes.

Sub-scrĭp'tion, *n.* The signing of a name; amount subscribed; attestation.

Sŭb'se-quence, *n.* State of being subsequent, or of coming after something.

Sŭb'se-quent, *a.* Following in time or order of place.

Sŭb'se-quent-ly, *adv.* Later; afterward.

Sub-sĕrve', *v. t.* To serve in subordination; to promote.

Sub-sĕr'vi-ence, } *n.* Use or
Sub-sĕr'vi-en-cy, } operation that promotes some purpose.

Sub-sĕr'vi-ent, *a.* Fitted to subserve; subordinate.

Sub-sĕr'vi-ent-ly, *adv.* In a way to aid.

Sub-sīde', *v. i.* To sink or fall to the bottom.

Sub-sī'dence, *n.* Act of subsiding, or gradually sinking

Sub-sĭd'i-a-ry, *a.* Serving to help; auxiliary.

Sŭb'si-dize (152), *v. t.* To pay a subsidy to.

Sŭb'si-dy, *n.* Aid in money.

Sub-sĭst', *v. i.* To have existence; to be supported. — *v. t.* To maintain.

Sub-sĭst'ence, *n.* Real being; means of support; provisions, or means of procuring them.

Sub-sĭst'ent, *a.* Having being; existing; inhering.

Sŭb'soil, *n.* Soil under the surface soil.

Sub-spē'cies (-spē'shēz), *n.* A division of a species.

Sŭb'stance, *n.* Substratum; essential part; nature; body; matter; estate; property.

Sub-stăn'tial, *a.* Real; solid.

Sub-stăn'tial-ly, *adv.* Really; truly; essentially.

Sub-stăn'tials, *n. pl.* Material or essential parts.

Sub-stăn'ti-āte (-stăn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To prove; to verify; to make good.

Sŭb'stan-tive, *n.* A noun; name of a thing. — *a.* Betokening or expressing existence; real; enduring.

Sŭb'stan-tive-ly, *adv.* In substance; essentially as a substantive or noun.

Sŭb'sti-tūte, *n.* One person or thing put in place of another. — *v. t.* To put in the place of another. — Syn. To exchange; interchange.

Sŭb'sti-tū'tion, *n.* Act of substituting; thing substituted.

Sub-strā'tum, *n.* (*pl.* †Sŭbstrā'tà). A stratum or layer under something; subsoil; substance.

Sub-strŭc'tion, *n.* An underbuilding; foundation.

Sub-tĕnd', *v. t.* To extend under or be opposite to.

Sub-tĕnse', *n.* The cord which subtends an arc.

Sŭb'ter-fūge, *n.* An evasion or artifice.

Sŭb'ter-rā'ne-an, } *a.* Being
Sŭb'ter-rā'ne-ŭs, } under the surface of the earth.

Sŭb'tile, *a.* Fine; thin; rare.

Sŭb'tile-ly, *adv.* In a subtile manner. [being subtile.

Sŭb'tile-ness, *n.* Quality of

Sŭb'til-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of making subtile; refinement.

Sŭb'til-ize, *v. t.* To make thin or fine; to refine.

Sŭb'til-ty, *n.* Quality of being subtile; fineness.

Sŭbt'le (sŭt'l), *a.* Sly; artful.

Sŭbt'le-ty (sŭt'l-), *n.* Cunning; craftiness; shrewdness. [fully.

Sŭbt'ly (sŭt'lў), *adv.* Art-

Sub-trăct', *v. t.* To withdraw or take from the rest; to deduct. [subtracts.

Sub-trăct'er, *n.* One who

Sub-trăc'tion, *n.* The taking of a lesser sum from a greater; deduction; withdrawal.

Sub-trăct'ive, *a.* Tending, on having power, to subtract; having the negative sign.

Sŭb'tra-hĕnd', *n.* A sum or number to be subtracted from another.

Sub-ŭrb'an, *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the suburbs.

Sŭb'urbs, *n. pl.* Region on the confines of a city.

Sŭb'va-rī'e-ty, *n.* A subordinate variety.

Sub-vēr'sion, *n.* Total overthrow; ruin. [ruin.

Sub-vēr'sĭve, *a.* Tending to

Sub-vērt′, *v. t.* [Lat. *subvertere*, from *sub*, under, and *vertere*, to turn.] To overthrow; to destroy; to ruin.
Sub-vērt′er, *n.* One who subverts.
Sūe′ge-dā′ne-oŭs, *a.* Supplying the place of something else.
†**Sūe′ge-dā′ne-um**, *n.* [Lat.] A substitute.
Sue-ceed′, *v. i.* or *t.* To follow in order; to come after; to be prosperous. [sue.
Sue-cēss′, *n.* Prosperous is-
Sue-cēss′ful, *a.* Prosperous.
Sue-cēss′ful-ly, *adv.* Prosperously; favorably.
Sue-cēs′sion (-sĕsh′un), *n.* Act of succeeding; a series of persons or things, order of events; lineage.
Sue-cēs′sive, *a.* Following in order. [ular order.
Sue-cēs′sive-ly, *adv.* In reg-
Sue-cēs′sor, *n.* One who succeeds another.
Sue-cĭnct′, *a.* Compressed into a narrow compass. — SYN. Short; concise; brief; compendious; summary.
Sue-cĭnct′ly, *adv.* Briefly.
Sue-cĭnct′ness, *n.* Brevity; conciseness.
Sūe′cor (130), *v. t.* To relieve in distress; to aid; to assist; to help. — *n.* Assistauce in distress; aid; relief.
Sūe′co-tăsh, *n.* Boiled maize and beans mixed together.
Sūe′eu-lence, *n.* Juiciness.
Sūe′eu-lent, *a.* Juicy.
Sue-cŭmb′ (-kŭmb′, 59, 128), *v. i.* To yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly.
Sue-cŭs′sion (-kŭsh′un), *n.* Act of shaking; a jolt.
Sŭch, *a.* Of the like kind; like; the same that (with *as*).
Sŭck, *v. t.* To draw in with the mouth; to imbibe. — *v. i.* To draw, as milk from the breast.
Sŭck′er, *n.* One who sucks; a shoot; a fish.
Sŭck′le (sŭk′l), *v. t.* To nurse at the breast.
Sŭck′ling, *n.* A child nursed at the breast.
Sūe′tion, *n.* Act of sucking.
Sue-tō′ri-al, *a.* Adapted for, or living by, sucking.
Sū′da-to-ry, *n.* A sweating or vapor bath.
Sūd′den (55), *a.* Coming without previous notice; abrupt; hasty; rapid. [ly.
Sūd′den-ly, *adv.* Unexpected-
Sūd′den-ness, *n.* A coming or happening unexpectedly.
Sū′dor-ĭf′ĭe, *a.* Causing sweat; producing perspiration. — *n.* A medicine that produces sweat.
Sūds, *n. sing.* Water impregnated with soap. [law.
Sūe (137), *v. t.* To prosecute in
Sū′et, *n.* Hard fat about the kidneys and loins.
Sū′et-y, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, suet.
Sŭf′fer, *v. t.* To bear with pain; to undergo; to permit. — *v. i.* To endure pain.
Sŭf′fer-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being suffered or endured.
Sŭf′fer-ance, *n.* Pain endured; permission; endurance. [fers.
Sŭf′fer-er, *n.* One who suf-
Sŭf′fer-ing, *n.* Pain endured; distress or loss incurred.
Sŭf′fice′ (suf-fīz′, 62), *v. t.* To satisfy; to content. — *v. i.* To be enough.
Suf-fi′cien-cy (-fĭsh′en-), *n.* A full supply; competence; adequacy; ability.
Suf-fi′cient (-fĭsh′ent), *a.* Adequate to wants; enough.
Suf-fi′cient-ly (-fĭsh′ent-), *adv.* So as to satisfy, or to answer the purpose; enough.
Sŭf′fix, *n.* A letter or a syllable added to the end of a word.
Sŭf-fīx′, *v. t.* To add to the end of a word, as a letter or a syllable.
Sŭf′fo-eāte, *v. t.* To choke by excluding air; to stifle; to smother.
Sŭf′fo-eā′tion, *n.* The act of suffocating or smothering; condition of being suffocated.
Sŭf′fo-eā′tĭve, *a.* Tending to suffocate or choke.
Sŭf′fra-gan, *n.* A bishop, considered as an assistant to his metropolitan; an assistant bishop. — *a.* Assisting.
Sŭf′fraġe, *n.* A vote; a voice.
Suf-fū′mi-gāte, *v. t.* To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of.
Suf-fū′mi-gā′tion, *n.* Operation of smoking any thing.
Suf-fūse′, *v. t.* To overspread.
Suf-fū′ġion, *n.* Act of suffusing.
Sug′ar (shŭg′ar, 27), *n.* A sweet crystalline substance obtained from the sugar-cane, maple, beet, &c. — *v. t.* To sweeten with sugar.
Sŭg′ar-eāne (shŭg′-ar′-), *n.* A plant whose juice produces sugar.



Sugar-cane.

Sŭg′ar-lōaf (shŭg′-ar-), *n.* A cone or mass of refined sugar.
Sug′ar-plŭm (shŭg′ar-), *n.* A kind of candy in the form of a ball. [saccharine.
Sug′ar-y (shŭg′ar-), *a.* Sweet;
Sug-gĕst′ (*or* sud-jĕst′), *v. t.* To hint; to intimate.
Sug-gĕs′tion (sug-jĕst′yun *or* sud-jĕst′yun), *n.* Hint; intimation; insinuation.
Sug-gĕst′ĭve (sug- *or* sud-), *a.* Containing a suggestion, or hint. [of suicide.
Sū′i-çĭde, *n.* [Low Lat. *suicidium*, from Lat. *sui*, of one's self, and *cædere*, to kill.] Self-murder; a self-murderer; a felo-de-se.
Sūit (27), *n.* A set of things used together; retinue; petitious; courtship; legal process; prosecution. — *v. t.* or *i.* To fit or be fitted; to adapt; to accord.
Sūit′a-ble, *a.* Fit; proper; meet; apt.
Sūit′a-ble-ness, *n.* Fitness.
Sūit′a-bly, *adv.* Fitly; properly; appropriately.
Sŭite (sweet), *n.* A retinue; a train; a set; a series.
Sūit′or, *n.* One who sues; a petitioner; a wooer.
Sŭl′eāt-ed, *a.* Furrowed; grooved. [rosely.
Sŭlk′i-ly, *adv.* Sullenly; mo-
Sŭlk′i-ness (135), *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.
Sŭlk′y, *a.* Sullen; morose. — *n.* A light carriage for one person.
Sŭl′len, *a.* Ill-natured; cross and silent; morose.
Sŭl′len-ly, *adv.* Gloomily; morosely.
Sŭl′len-ness, *n.* State or quality of being sulleu.
Sŭl′ly, *v. t.* or *i.* To soil; to spot; to tarnish; to stain.
Sŭl′phate, *n.* A salt composed of sulphuric acid and a base.
Sŭl′phur, *n.* An inflammable yellow mineral; brimstone.

Sŭl'phu-rāte, *v. t.* To combine with sulphur.

Sul-phŭ're-oŭs, } *a.* Having
Sŭl'phur-oŭs, } the qualities of sulphur.

Sŭl'phu-ret, *n.* A combination of sulphur with another element.

Sul-phŭ'rie, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur.

Sŭl'phur-y, *a.* Partaking of, or resembling, sulphur.

Sŭl'tan, *n.* Turkish emperor.

Sul-tā'nā, or Sul-tä'nä, } *n.*
Sŭl'ta-ness, }
The wife of a Sultan.

Sŭl'tri-ness, *n.* The state of being sultry.

Sŭl'try, *a.* Hot, close, stagnant, and oppressive, as air.

Sŭm, *n.* The whole amount; a quantity; a problem in arithmetic. — *v. t.* To collect into a total; to compute.

Su'mac } (shō'mak), *n.* A
Sŭ'ma-ch } shrub used in medicine, dyeing, &c.

Sŭm'ma-ri-ly, *adv.* Briefly.

Sŭm'ma-ry, *a.* Brief; short; concise. — *n.* An abridged account; an abstract.

Sum-mā'tion, *n.* Act of summing; an aggregate.

Sŭm'mer, *n.* Warmest season of the year. — *v. t.* or *i.* To pass or cause to pass the summer.

Sŭm'mer-set, *n.* A leap heels over head.

Sŭm'mit, *n.* Highest point; top.

Sŭm'mon, *v. t.* To call by authority; to convoke; to bid; to cite; to notify.

Sŭm'mon-er, *n.* One who summons.

Sŭm'mons, *n. sing.* A call or command to appear at a certain place and time.

Sŭmp'ter, *n.* A pack-horse.

Sŭmpt'u-a-ry, *a.* Regulating expenses of living.

Sŭmpt'u-oŭs (81), *a.* Characterized by expense and magnificence. — Syn. Costly; magnificent; princely.

Sŭmpt'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a sumptuous manner.

Sŭn, *n.* The luminary that enlightens and warms the earth and other planets; sunshine. — *v. t.* To expose to the sun. [sun.

Sŭn'-bēam, *n.* A ray of the

Sŭn'bûrnt, *a.* Burnt or scorched by the sun.

Sŭn'day, *n.* First day of the week; Christian Sabbath.

Sŭn'der, *v. t.* To separate; to disunite; to sever.

Sŭn'-dī'al, *n.* An instrument to show the time by means of the shadow of a style on a plate.

Sŭn'dries, *n. pl.* Many different or small things.

Sŭn'dry, *a.* More than one or two. — Syn. Divers; several.

Sŭn'flow-er, *n.* A plant with large yellow flowers.

Sŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sing.*

Sŭnk, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sink.*

Sŭnk'en, *p. a.* from *Sink.*

Sŭn'less, *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays. [the sun.

Sŭn'light (-lit), *n.* Light of

Sŭn'ny, *a.* Exposed to, or resembling, the sun; bright.

Sŭn'rīse, } *n.* First appear-
Sŭn'rĭs-ing, } ance of the sun in the morning.

Sŭn'set, } *n.* Disappear-
Sŭn'set-ting, } ance of the sun at night. [sun.

Sŭn'shīne, *n.* Light of the

Sŭn'shīn-y, *a.* Bright with the sun's rays.

Sŭn'-strōke, *n.* Sudden prostration of the bodily powers occasioned by exposure to excessive heat of the sun.

Sŭp, *v. i.* or *t.* To eat supper. — *n.* A small draught.

Sū'per-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being overcome.

Sū'per-a-bound', *v. i.* To be very abundant.

Sū'per-a-bŭnd'ançe, *n.* More than is sufficient; excessive abundance; exuberance.

Sū'per-a-bŭnd'ant (107), *a.* More than is sufficient.

Sū'per-a-bŭn'dant-ly, *adv.* More than sufficient.

Sū'per-ădd', *v. t.* To add over and above.

Sū'per-an-gĕl'ie, *a.* Superior in nature or rank to the angels.

Sū'per-ăn'nu-āte, *v. t.* To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity.

Sū'per-ăn'nu-ā'ted, *a.* Disqualified by old age.

Sū'per-ĕrb', *a.* [Lat. *superbus*, froun *super*, above, over.] Grand; magnificent; elegant; splendid.

Su-pĕrb'ly, *adv.* Grandly.

Sū'per-cär'go, *n.* One who has the care of a cargo, and manages the sale of it.

Sū'per-çĭl'i-oŭs, *a.* Haughty; dictatorial; overbearing.

Sū'per-çĭl'i-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Haughtily; dogmatically.

Sū'per çĭl'i-oŭs-ness, *n.* overbearing manner.

Sū'per-ĕm'i-nençe, *n.* Eminence superior to what is common.

Sū'per-ĕm'i-nent, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree.

Sū'per-ĕr'o-gā'tion, *n.* A doing more than duty or necessity requires.

Sū'per-e-rŏg'a-to-ry, *a.* Exceeding the calls of duty.

Sū'per-ĕx'çel-lençe, *n.* Superior excellence. [cellent

Sū'per-ĕx'çel-lent, *a.* Very ex-

Sū'per-fĭ'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Being on the surface; shallow; not deep or profound.

Sū'per-fĭ'cial-ly (-fĭsh'al-), *adv.* On the surface only.

Sū'per-fĭ'ciēs (-fĭsh'ēz), *n.* Surface; exterior part or face of a thing.

Sū'per-fine', *a.* Very fine.

Sū'per-flū'i-ty, *n.* Something beyond what is needed; redundancy.

Su-pĕr'flu-oŭs (117), *a.* More than is wanted; useless.

Su-pĕr'flu-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a superfluous manner.

Sū'per-hū'man, *a.* Above or beyond what is human.

Sū'per-im-pōse', *v. t.* To impose or lay on something else.

Sū'per-in-eŭm'bent, *a.* Lying on something else.

Sū'per-in-dūçe', *v. t.* To bring in or upon as an addition to something.

Sū'per-in-tĕnd' (107), *v. t.* To have the charge and oversight of; to oversee.

Sū'per-in-tĕnd'ençe, *n.* Act of overseeing.

Sū'per-in-tĕnd'ent, *n.* A manager; an overseer. — *a.* Directing; overseeing.

Su-pē'ri-or, *a.* Higher; greater; more exalted; preferable. — *n.* One higher or more excellent; a chief.

Su-pē'ri-ŏr'i-ty, *n.* State of being superior; pre-eminence; predominance.

Su-pĕr'la-tive, *a.* Expressing the highest degree; most excellent; supreme.

Su-pĕr'la-tive-ly, *adv.* In a superlative manner.

Su-pĕr'la-tive-ness, *n.* State or quality of being superlative.

Su-pĕr'nal, *a.* Relating to things above; celestial.

Sū'per-nā'tant, *a.* Swimming or floating on the surface.

Sū′per-năt′u-ral, *a.* Exceeding the powers or laws of nature.

Sū′per-năt′u-ral-ly, *adv.* Beyond the laws of nature.

Sū′per-nū′mer-a-ry, *a.* Exceeding the number necessary. — *n.* A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual.

Sū′per-roy′al, *a.* Denoting the largest regular size of printing paper.

Sū′per-scrībe′, *v. t.* To write on the outside of; to address.

Sū′per-scrīp′tion, *n.* A writing or engraving on the outside or above something else.

Sū′per-sēde′, *v. t.* To take the place of.— SYN. To overrule; succeed; displace.

Sū′per-stĭ′tion (-stĭsh′un), *n.* Excessive exactness or rigor in religion; belief in omens and prognostics.

Sū′per-stĭ′tioŭs (-stĭsh′us), *a.* Addicted to, or proceeding from, superstition.

Sū′per-stĭ′tioŭs-ly (-stĭsh′us-), *adv.* In a superstitious manner.

Sū′per-strā′tum, *n.* A stratum or layer above another.

Sū′per-strŭc′ture, } *n.* Any
Sū′per-strŭct′ūre, } thing built on a foundation or basis.

Sū′per-vēne′, *v. i.* To come upon as something extraneous; to take place; to happen.

Sū′per-vĕn′i-ent, *a.* Added; additional; extraneous.

Sū′per-vī′sal, } *n.*
Sū′per-vĭz′ion (-vĭzh′un), } Inspection; an overseeing; superintendence.

Sū′per-vīse′ (153, 155), *v. t.* To oversee, for direction; to superintend; to inspect.

Sū′per-vī′sor, *n.* An overseer.

Sū′pi-nā′tion, *n.* A lying with the face upward.

Sū′pine, *n.* A verbal noun.

Su-pīne′, *a.* Lying on the back; indolent; careless.

Su-pīne′ly, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly; indolently.

Su-pīne′ness, *n.* State of being supine.

Sŭp′per, *n.* The evening meal.

Sŭp′per-less, *a.* Being without supper.

Sup-plānt′, *v. t.* To remove or displace by stratagem.

Sup-plānt′er, *n.* One who supplants.

Sŭp′ple, *a.* Pliant; flexible; yielding; soft. — *v. t.* To make soft and pliant. [tion.

Sŭp′plē-ment, *n.* An addi-
Sŭp′plē-mĕnt′al, } *a.*
Sŭp′plē-mĕnt′a-ry, } Added to supply what is wanted.

Sŭp′plē-ness, *n.* Pliancy; flexibility; facility.

Sŭp′pli-ant, *a.* Entreating.

Sŭp′pli-ant, } *n.* A humble
Sŭp′pli-eant, } petitioner.

Sŭp′pli-ēāte, *v. t.* To entreat for; to beseech. — *v. i.* To offer supplication.

Sŭp′pli-ēā′tion, *n.* Humble petition; entreaty.

Sŭp′pli-ea-to-ry, *a.* Containing supplication.

Sup-plī′er (135), *n.* One who supplies.

Sup-plȳ′, *v. t.* To fill up; to furnish; to provide. — *n.* Sufficiency for wants; (*pl.*) things supplied.

Sup-pōrt′, *n.* A prop; maintenance. — *v. t.* To prop; to sustain; to uphold; to favor; to maintain.

Sup-pōrt′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being supported.

Sup-pōrt′er, *n.* One who, or that which, supports.

Sup-pōs′a-ble (153), *a.* Capable of being supposed.

Sup-pōs′al, *n.* Supposition.

Sup-pōse′, *v. t.* To admit without proof; to assume to be true; to imply; to think; to imagine.

Sŭp′po-sĭ′tion (-zĭsh′un), *n.* Something supposed; an hypothesis.

Sup-pōs′i-tĭ′tioŭs (-tĭsh′us), *a.* Not genuine; counterfeit; illegitimate.

Sup-prĕss′, *v. t.* To overpower and crush; to conceal.

Sup-prĕs′sion (-prĕsh′un), *n.* Act of suppressing.

Sup-prĕss′or, *n.* One who suppresses.

Sŭp′pu-rāte, *v. i.* or *t.* To generate pus or matter.

Sŭp′pu-rā′tion, *n.* Act or process of suppurating; pus.

Sŭp′pu-rā′tive, *a.* Promoting suppuration; tending to suppurate. [the world.

Sū′pra-mŭn′dāne, *a.* Above

Su-prĕm′a-cy, *n.* Highest power or authority.

Su-prēme′, *a.* Highest; greatest; most powerful; chief. — *n.* The highest and greatest Being; God.

Su-prēme′ly, *adv.* In the highest degree.

Sur-cēase′, *v. i.* To be at an end. — *n.* End; cessation.

Sur-chārge′, *v. t.* To overcharge; to overload. — *n.* Excessive charge or load.

Sûr′cin-gle, *n.* A girth passing over a saddle or blanket.

Sûr′cle, *n.* A little shoot.

Sûrd, *n.* A quantity whose root can not be exactly expressed in numbers. — *a.* Incapable of being expressed exactly by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction; whispered; without tone.

Sure (shŭr, 27), *a.* Certainly kuowing; not liable to fail.— SYN. Certain; stable; firm; confident; secure. [ly.

Sure′ly (shŭr′-), *adv.* Certain-

Sure′ness (shŭr′-), *n.* State of being sure.

Sure′ty (shŭr′-), *n.* Certainty; security against loss; a bondsman; a bail.

Sure′ty-ship (135), *n.* State of being surety for another.

Sûrf, *n.* Continued swell of the sea upon the shore.

Sûr′face, *n.* The outside; superficies.

Sûr′feit (39), *n.* Fullness occasioned by excessive eating and drinking. — *v. t.* or *i.* To feed to excess.

Sûrge, *n.* A large wave or billow. — *v. i.* To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves

Sûr′geon (-jun), *n.* One who practices surgery.

Sûr′geon-cy, *n.* Office of surgeon in the navy or army.

Sûr′ger-y, *n.* Art of healing external injuries of the body by manual operations.

Sûr′gi-cal, *a.* Pertaining to surgery.

Sûr′li-ness, *n.* Crabbedness.

Sûr′loin, *n.* A loin of beef. or the upper part of it. [sour.

Sûr′ly, *a.* Morose; crabbed;

Sur-mīse′ (153, 155), *v. t.* To imagine; to conjecture. — *n.* Suspicion; conjecture.

Sur-mount′, *v. t.* [Fr. *surmonter*, fr. *sur*, over, and *monter*, to mount.] To overcome; to surpass; to exceed.

Sur-mount′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being surmounted.

Sûr′nāme, *n.* A name added to the baptismal name; a family name.

Sur-nāme′, *v. t.* To call by a family name.

Sur-pāss′, *v. t.* To go beyond; to exceed; to excel; to outdo.

Sur-pâss'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being surpassed.

Sur-pâss'ing, *p. pr.* or *a.* Exceeding others; excellent in an eminent degree.

Sûr'plîçe, *n.* A white garment worn by clergymen.

Sûr'plus, } *n.* Excess be-
Sûr'plus-âge, } yond what is necessary; overplus.

Sur-prîş'al, *n.* Act of surprising; state of surprise.

Sur-prîze' (153), *n.* A moderate degree of wonder suddenly excited. — *v. t.* (153) To come or fall upon unexpectedly; to excite wonder in.

Sur-prîş'ing, *a.* Exciting surprise; wonderful.

Sûr're-bût'ter, *n.* A reply to a defendant's rebutter.

Sur-rẽn'der, *v. t.* To yield; to deliver up. — *n.* Act of yielding or giving up to another.

Sûr'rep-tî'tioŭs (-tîsh'us), *a.* Done by stealth or fraud.

Sûr'rep-tî'tioŭs-ly (-tîsh'us-), *adv.* By stealth; fraudulently.

Sûr'ro-gâte, *n.* A deputy; a delegate; one who presides over the probate of wills, and the settlement of estates.

Sur-round', *v. t.* To inclose on all sides; to encompass.

Sur-sŏl'id, *n.* Fifth power of a number.

Sur-tout' (-tōō', *n.* [Fr. *surtout*, fr. *sur*, over, and *tout* all.] A close-fitting overcoat.

†Surveillance (sur-vāl'-yŏngss'), *n.* [Fr.] Watch; inspection.

Sur-vey' (136), *v. t.* To view attentively; to measure and delineate, as land.

Sûr'vey (112), *n.* A general or a particular view; examination; mensuration; a plan or draft.

Sur-vey'ing, *n.* Act or art of measuring land, and delineating it on paper.

Sur-vey'or, *n.* One who measures land; an inspector of goods, highways, &c.

Sur-vey'or-ship, *n.* Office of a surveyor.

Sur-vī'val, *n.* A living longer than another.

Sur-vīve', *v. t.* To live longer than; to outlive.

Sur-vīv'or, *n.* One who outlives another.

Sur-vīv'or-shĭp, *n.* State of a survivor.

Sus-çĕp'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of receiving impressions; sensibility.

Sus-çĕp'ti-ble, } *a.* Capable of
Sus-çĕp'tĭve, } receiving impressions.

Sus-çĭp'i-en-çy, *n.* Reception; admission.

Sus-çĭp'i-ent, *a.* Receiving; admitting. — *n.* One who admits.

Sus-pĕct', *v. t.* To imagine to exist; to mistrust; to doubt; to have suspicion of.

Sus-pĕnd', *v. t.* To attach to something above; to cause to cease for a time. — SYN. To hang; intermit; interrupt; delay; hinder.

Sus-pĕnd'er, *n.* One who suspends; (*pl.*) braces.

Sus-pĕnse', *n.* State of uncertainty; cessation for a time; indecision; doubt.

Sus-pĕn'sion, *n.* Act of suspending; temporary or conditional interruption or delay. [suspend.

Sus-pĕn'so-ry, *a.* Serving to

Sus-pĭ'cion (-pĭsh'un), *n.* Mistrust; doubt; jealousy.

Sus-pĭ'cioŭs (-pĭsh'us), *a.* Apt or inclined to suspect; liable to suspicion.

Sus-pĭ'cioŭs-ly (-pĭsh'us-), *adv.* So as to excite suspicion.

Sus-pĭ'cioŭs-ness (-pĭsh'us-), *n.* Quality of being suspicious. [hole; a vent.

Sus-pīr'al, *n.* A breathing

Sŭs'pi-rā'tion, *n.* Act of sighing; a sigh.

Sus-pīre', *v. t.* To sigh.

Sus-tāin', *v. t.* To bear; to support; to uphold; to endure; to maintain.

Sus-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being sustained. [tains.

Sus-tāin'er, *n.* One who sus-

Sŭs'te-nançe, *n.* Food that sustains; support; maintenance; provisions.

Sŭs'ten-tā'tion, *n.* Support.

Su-sur-rā'tion, *n.* A whispering.

Sŭt'ler, *n.* One who follows an army and sells provisions and liquors to the troops.

Sut-tee' (140), *n.* A Hindoo widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband; the immolation itself.

Sut-tee'ism, *n.* Self-immolation of widows in Hindostan.

Sūt'ûre, *n.* A seam; joint of the bones of the skull.

Swab (swŏb), *n.* [From the root of *sweep.*] A mop for cleaning floors, &c.; a sponge for cleaning the mouth. — *v. t.* To wipe with a mop or swab.

Swad'dle (swŏd'dl), *v. t.* To swathe. — *n.* Clothes bound tight around the body.

Swad'dling-bănd, } *n.* A band
Swad'dling-clŏth, } or cloth wrapped round an infant.

Swăg'ger, *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster. — *n.* Insolence of manner.

Swăg, *v. i.* To sink down by its weight.

Swăg'ger-er, *n.* One who swaggers or blusters.

Swăg'gy, *a.* Hanging down by its own weight.

Swāin, *n.* A rustic; a country gallant or lover.

Swāle, *n.* A tract of low land. — *v. i.* To melt and run down, as a candle.

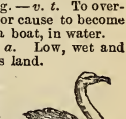
Swal'lōw, *n.* A small migratory bird; the throat. — *v. t.* To take into the stomach; to absorb; to engross; to ingulf; to consume.

Swăm, *imp.* of *Swim.*

Swamp (swŏmp), *n.* Low, wet, spongy ground; a marsh; a fen; a bog. — *v. t.* To overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat, in water.

Swamp'y, *a.* Low, wet and spongy, as land.

Swan, *n.* A bird like the goose, but handsomer and more graceful.



Swan.

Swap (swŏp), *v. t.* To exchange; to barter. — *n.* An exchange; barter.

Sward, *n.* Grassy surface of land; compact turf.

Swarm, *n.* A multitude, esp. of bees; a crowd. — *v. i.* To leave a hive in a body, as bees; to becrowd; to abound.

Swarth'i-ly, *adv.* With a tawny hue; duskily.

Swar'thi-ness, *n.* State or quality of being swarthy.

Swarth'y, *a.* Of a dark hue.

Swash, *n.* Impulse of water flowing with violence; a narrow channel of water within a sandbank, or between that and the shore.

Swath, *n.* A line of grass, &c., cut down in mowing; whole sweep of a scythe.

Swăthe, *n.* A band or fillet; a bandage. — *v. t.* To bind with bands or bandages.

Swāy (136), *v. t.* or *i.* To wield; to govern; to move or wave. — *n.* Rule; command; power; influence.

Swēal, *v. i.* To melt; to swale.

Swēar, *v. i.* [*imp.* SWORE; *p. p.* SWORN.] To affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to use profane language. — *v. t.* To utter solemnly, as an oath; to cause to take an oath.

Swēar'er, *n.* One who swears.

Swēar'ing, *n.* Act of one who swears; profanity.

Swēat, *n.* The moisture which issues through the pores of an animal; perspiration. — *v. i.* or *t.* To excrete, or to cause to excrete, moisture from the skin; to perspire.

Swēat'i-ness, *n.* State of being sweaty.

Swēat'y, *a.* Moist with sweat; covered with sweat.

Sweep, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWEPT.] To clean with a broom or brush; to pass along. — *v. i.* To pass with swiftness and violence. — *n.* Act of sweeping; compass; range; a large oar; one who sweeps.

Sweep'ings, *n. pl.* Things collected in sweeping; refuse.

Sweep'stākes, *n. pl.* The whole money won at a race; one who wins all.

Sweet, *a.* Grateful to the taste, or to any sense; not sour; fresh; soft and gentle. — *n.* That which is sweet.

Sweet'-brēad, *n.* The pancreas of an animal.

Sweet'brī-ar, *n.* A fragrant shrub of the rose kind.

Sweet'en, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become sweet.

Sweet'en-ing, *n.* Something which sweetens.

Sweet'-fērn, *n.* A small aromatic North American shrub.

Sweet'heärt, *n.* A lover; a mistress.

Sweet'ing, *n.* A sweet apple.

Sweet'ish, *a.* Rather sweet.

Sweet'ly, *adv.* With sweetness; gratefully; agreeably.

Sweet'mēat, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar.

Sweet'ness, *n.* Gratefulness to the taste or other sense.

Swĕll, *v. t.* To dilate or extend; to increase the size of. — *v. i.* To be inflated; to grow larger. — *n.* Extension of bulk. [a tumor.

Swĕll'ing, *n.* Protuberance;

Swĕlt'er, *v. t.* or *i.* To oppress or to be overcome and faint with heat.

Swĕlt'ry, *a.* Sultry.

Swĕpt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sweep.*

Swĕrve, *v. i.* To deviate; to wander.

Swĭft, *a.* Moving with celerity. — SYN. Rapid; speedy; ready; fleet; quick; nimble. — *n.* A small bird resembling the swallow; a species of lizard.

Swĭft'ly, *adv.* Rapidly; with celerity or velocity.

Swĭft'ness, *n.* Rapidity; celerity; speed.

Swĭg, *v. i.* or *t.* To drink in large draughts. [greedily.

Swill, *v. t.* To drink largely and — *n.* Wash for swine.

Swĭm, *v. i.* [*imp.* SWAM; *p. p.* SWUM.] To float or move in water; to glide along; to be dizzy.

Swĭm'mer, *n.* One who swims.

Swĭm'ming, *n.* Act of one who swims; dizziness.

Swĭm'ming-ly, *adv.* Without obstruction; very successfully; prosperously.

Swĭn'dle, *v. t.* To cheat or defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice.

Swĭn'dler, *n.* A cheat; a sharper; a rogue. [hogs.

Swīne, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A hog;

Swīne'-hērd, *n.* A keeper of swine.

Swĭng, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWUNG.] To move to and fro, as a body suspended; to vibrate. — *n.* A waving motion; apparatus for swinging; free course.

Swĭnge (58, 153), *v. t.* To beat soundly; to punish.

Swĭng'er, *n.* One who swings.

Swĭn'ging, *a.* Huge.

Swĭn'gle, *v. t.* To clean, as flax, by beating. — *n.* An instrument of wood like a knife, for cleaning flax.

Swĭn'ish (133), *a.* Like swine; gross; bestial; sensual.

Swĭpe, *n.* The movable beam by which the water in a well is raised.

Swĭss, *n. sing.* & *pl.* A native of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland.

Swĭtch, *n.* A flexible twig; a movable rail or pair of rails. — *v. t.* To beat; to flog.

Swĭv'el (swĭv'l, 58), *n.* A ring, link, or staple, turning on a pin or neck; a small gun that may be turned on a pivot. — *v. i.* or *i.* To turn on a movable pin.


Swivel.

Swōllen } (swōln, 18), *p. p.* of
Swōln } *Swell.*

Swoon, *v. i.* To faint. — *n.* A faintiug fit.

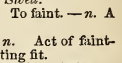
Swoon'ing, *n.* Act of fainting; a fainting fit.

Swoop, *v. t.* or *i.* [Allied to *sweep.*] To fall on and seize with a sweeping motion. — *n.* A pouncing on and seizing, as of a bird of prey.

Swŏp, *n.* & *v.* See *Swap.*

Swōrd (sōrd), *n.* A military weapon for cutting or thrusting.

Swōrd'-fĭsh (sōrd'-), *n.* A large fish, having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process. It is allied to the mackerel.


Sword fish.

Swōre, *imp.* of *Swear.*

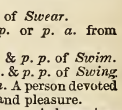
Swōrn, *p. p.* or *p. a.* from *Swear.*

Swŭm, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Swim.*

Swŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Swing.*

Sȳb'a-rīte, *n.* A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

Sȳc'a-mōre, *n.* A large tree allied to the common fig; in England, a large maple; in America, the plane-tree, or button-wood.


Sycamore.

Sȳc'o-phan-cy, *n.* Mean or obsequious flattery; servility.

Sȳc'o-phant, *n.* An obsequious flatterer of princes and great men; a base parasite.

Sȳc'o-phănt'ic, *a.* Servilely flattering; parasitic.

Sȳ'e-nīte, *n.* A crystalline rock closely resembling granite. [to syllables.

Syl-lăb'ic (127), *a.* Relating

Syl-lăb'i-cā'tion, *n.* The formation of syllables.

Sȳl'la-ble, *n.* A letter or com-

bination of letters uttered together, or by one impulse of the voice.

Sŷl'la-būb, *n.* A drink made of wine and milk.

Sŷl'la-bus, *n.* A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, &c.; an abstract.

Sŷl'lo-ĝĭsm, *n.* A regular argument consisting of three propositions.

Sŷl'lo-ĝĭst'ĭc, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, a syllogism.

Sŷl'lo-ĝīze, *v. t.* To reason by syllogisms.

Sylph, *n.* A kind of fairy inhabiting the air.

Sŷl'van, *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a faun. — *a.* Forest-like; woody; rural; rustic. [sign, or representation.

Sym'bol, *n.* A type, emblem,

Sym-bŏl'ĭc, } *a.* Express-
Sym-bŏl'ĭc-al, } ing by means of symbols or signs.

Sym-bŏl'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* By signs; typically.

Sym'bol-īze (-īz), *v. t.* or *i.* To have resemblance; to represent by a symbol.

Sym-mĕt'rĭc-al, *a.* Proportional in its parts.

Sym-mĕt'rĭc-al-ly, *adv.* With due proportions.

Sym'me-try, *n.* Adaptation of parts to each other or to the whole; due proportion of parts.

Sym'pa-thĕt'ĭc, *a.* Having, or produced by, sympathy.

Sym'pa-thĕt'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* With or by sympathy.

Sym'pa-thīze, *v. i.* To feel for another. [sympathizes.

Sym'pa-thīz'er, *n.* One who

Sym'pa-thy, *n.* [Gr. *sumpatheia*, from *sun*, with, and *pathos*, suffering.] Fellow-feeling; commiseration; pity.

Sym-phō'nĭ-oŭs, *a.* Agreeing in sound; harmonious.

Sym'pho-ny, *n.* Harmony of sounds; an elaborate musical composition for instruments.

Sym'tom, *n.* A sign or indication, as of disease; token; mark; note.

Sym'tom-ât'ĭc, *a.* Indicating the existence of something else.

†Syn-ær'e-sĭs, } *n.* Contrac-
Syn-ĕr'e-sĭs, } tion of a word by drawing two vowels together into one syllable.

Syn'a-gōgue (-gŏg), *n.* A Jewish assembly or place of worship.

Sŷn'ehro-nal, } *a.* Hap-
Syn-ehrŏn'ĭc-al, } pening at
Sŷn'ehro-noŭs, } the same time; simultaneous.

Sŷn'ehro-nĭsm, *n.* Concurrence of two or more events in time.

Sŷn'ehro-nīze, *v. i.* To agree in time: to be simultaneous.

Syn'ĕo-pāte, *v. t.* To contract by syncope.

Syn'ĕo-pā'tion, *n.* Contraction of a word by taking a letter or letters from the middle.

Syn'ĕo-pe, *n.* Retrenchment of one or more letters from the middle of a word; a fainting fit; a swoon.

Sŷn'dĭc, *n.* A magistrate invested with different powers in different places.

Syn-ĕc'do-ehe, *n.* A figure of rhetoric by which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

Sŷn'od, *n.* An ecclesiastical council; a convention.

Syn-ŏd'ĭc, } *a.* Done by, or
Syn-ŏd'ĭc-al, } pertaining to, a synod.

Sŷn'o-nym, } *n.* A word
Sŷn'o-nyme, } which has the same or very nearly the same meaning as another word.

Syn-ŏn'y-mĭst, *n.* One who treats of synonyms.

Syn-ŏn'y-mīze, *v. t.* To express in different words of the same meaning.

Syn-ŏn'y-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. *sunōnumos*, from *sun*, with, together, and *onoma*, *onuma*, name.] Having the same meaning; pertaining to, or containing, synonyms.

Syn-ŏn'y-moŭs-ly, *adv.* In the same sense.

Syn-ŏn'y-my, *n.* Quality of expressing the same meaning in different words.

Syn-ŏp'sĭs, *n.* (*pl.* † Syn-ŏp'sēs). A general view; an abstract; an epitome.

Syn-ŏp'tĭe, } *a.* Affording a
Syn-ŏp'tĭe-al, } general view.

Syn-tăe'tĭe, } *a.* Pertain-
Syn-tăe'tĭe-al, } ing to syntax.

Sŷn'tax, *n.* The arrangement or coustruction of words in sentences.

Sŷn'the-sĭs, *n.* Composition, or the putting of two or more things together.

Syn-thĕt'ĭe, } *a.* Pertain-
Syn-thĕt'ĭe-al, } ing to, or consisting in, synthesis.

Syn-thĕt'ĭe-al-ly, *adv.* By synthesis; by composition.

Sŷph'i-lĭs, *n.* An infectious venereal disease.

Sŷr'i-ăe, *a.* Pertaining to Syria, or its language. — *n.* The language of Syria.

Sŷ-rĭn'gă, *n.* The lilac; also, the mock orange.

Sŷr'ĭnge, *n.* A kind of pipe for injecting liquids. — *v. t.* To inject or cleanse by means of a syringe.

Sŷs'tem, *n.* Connected assemblage of parts or things; a whole connected scheme; regular order or method.

Sŷs-tem-ăt'ĭe, } *a.* Pertain-
Sŷs-tem-ăt'ĭe-al, } ing, or proceeding according, to system; methodical; connected.

Sŷs'tem-ăt'ĭe-al-ly, *adv.* In a systematic manner.

Sŷs'tem-a-tīze, *v. t.* To reduce to system or regular method; to methodize.

Sŷs'tem-a-tīz'er, *n.* One who systematizes, or reduces things to a system.

Sŷs'to-le, *n.* The shortening of a syllable; contraction of the heart and arteries.

T.

TĂB, *n.* A border of lace on the inner front edge of a bonnet.

Tăb'ard, *n.* A sort of tunic or mantle formerly worn over the armor.

Tăb'by, *a.* Wavy; watered; brindled. — *n.* A wavy or watered silk; a brindled variety of cat.

Tăb'er-na-ele, *n.* A tent; a temporary habitation; a tem-

Tąw, *v. t.* To dress and prepare in white leather.

Tąw'dri-ly, *adv.* With excess of finery.

Tąw'dri-ness, *n.* State of being tawdry ; excessive finery.

Tąw'dry, *a.* Gaudy in dress ; showy without taste.

Tąw'ny, *a.* [Fr. *tanné*, tanned.] Of a dull yellowish brown color, like tan.

Tăx, *n.* A rate assessed on a person for some public use ; task exacted. — *v. t.* To subject to pay a tax ; to accuse ; to charge. [taxed.

Tăx'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be

Tax-ā'tion, *n.* Act of imposing taxes ; impost.

Tăx'i-dĕr'my, *n.* Art of preparing the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance.

Tēa, *n.* A plant, or a decoction of its dried leaves.

Tēach, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAUGHT.] To instruct ; to inculcate ; to show ; to tell.

Tēach'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being taught ; docile.

Tēach'a-ble-ness, *n.* Aptness to learn ; docility. [tutor.

Tēach'er, *n.* An instructor ;

Tēa'-cup, *n.* A small cup to drink tea from.

Tēak, *n.* An East India tree, and its timber.

Tēa'-kĕt'tle, *n.* A kettle to boil water in for making tea.

Tēal, *n.* A web-footed waterfowl.

Tēam, *n.* Two or more horses or oxen harnessed together.

Tēam'ster, *n.* One who drives a team. [tea is made.

Tēa'-pŏt, *n.* A vessel in which

Tēar, *n.* A drop of water or brine from the eyes.

Teār, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* TORE ; *p. p.* TORN.] To pull asunder ; to rend ; to lacerate.

Tēar'er, *n.* One who tears.

Tēar'ful, *a.* Shedding tears ; weeping. [tears.

Tēar'less, *a.* Shedding no

Tēase, *v. t.* To comb or card ; to harass ; to vex.

Tēa'sel (tē'zl, 58), *n.* A burr, or other thing used for raising a nap on woolen cloth.

Tēas'er, *n.* One who teases.

Tēa'-spōon, *n.* A small spoon, used in drinking tea, &c.

Tēat, *n.* The nipple ; a dug.

Tĕch'i-ness, *n.* Peevishness ; touchiness.

Tĕch'nic-al, *a.* Relating to any art, science, or business.

Tĕch'nic-al-ly, *adv.* In a technical manner.

Tĕch'ni-căl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being technical ; that which is technical.

Tĕch'nics, *n. sing.* Such branches of learning as respect the arts.

Tĕch'no-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, technology.

Tĕch-nŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One who treats of the terms of art.

Tĕch-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on the arts.

Tĕch'y, *a.* Peevish ; fretful.

Tĕc-tŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to building or construction.

Tĕd'der, *n.* A tether.

†Te Dē'um. [Lat.] An ancient Christian hymn of thanksgiving.

Tē'di-oŭs (*or* tēd'yus), *a.* Tiresome, from continuance or slowness. — SYN. Wearisome ; irksome ; fatiguing ; sluggish. [ous manner.

Tē'di-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a tedi-

Tē'di-um, *n.* Irksomeness ; wearisomeness.

Teem, *v. i.* To bring forth, as an animal ; to be prolific. — *v. t.* To bring forth ; to produce. [twelve and twenty.

Teens, *n. pl.* Years between

Tee'ter, *v. i.* To ride on the end of a balanced board.

Teeth (143), *n.* ; *pl.* of *Tooth.*

Teeth, *v. i.* To breed teeth.

Tee-tŏ'tal-ĭşm, *n.* Principle of strict temperance.

Tĕg'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, tiles.

Tĕg'u-ment, *n.* A covering.

Tĕl'e-grăm, *n.* A telegraphic message or dispatch.

Tĕl'e-grăph, *n.* [Gr. *têle*, afar, far off, and *graphein*, to write.] An apparatus for giving signals from a distance by electricity.

Tĕl'e-grăph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a telegraph.

Te-lĕg'ra-phy, *n.* Science or art of constructing or using telegraphs.

Tĕl'e-phōne, *n.* An instrument for reproducing articulate speech at a distance, by the aid of electro-magnetism.

Tĕl'e-scōpe, *n.* An optical instrument for viewing distant objects.

Tĕl'e-scŏp'ic, } *a.* Pertain-
Tĕl'e-scŏp'ic-al, } ing to a telescope.

Tĕll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOLD.] To count ; to number ; to relate ; to inform. — *v. i.* To produce a marked effect.

Tĕll'er, *n.* One who tells ; an officer of a bank who counts over money received, and pays it out on checks.

Tĕll'-tāle, *n.* An officious informer. — *a.* Telling tales.

Te-mĕr'i-ty, *n.* Rash boldness ; foolhardiness.

Tĕm'per, *n.* Constitution of mind ; due mixture ; proneness to anger ; state of a metal as to hardness. — *v. t.* (130) To mix in due proportion ; to qualify ; to soften ; to bring to a proper degree of hardness.

Tĕm'per-a-ment, *n.* Internal constitution ; peculiar physical and mental character.

Tĕm'per-ançe, *n.* Moderate indulgence of the appetites ; abstemiousness.

Tĕm'per-ate, *a.* Moderate ; abstemious ; sober.

Tĕm'per-ate-ly, *adv.* With moderation ; without excess.

Tĕm'per-a-tūre (50), *n.* State with regard to heat or cold.

Tĕm'pest, *n.* A violent storm ; commotion ; tumult.

Tem-pĕst'u-oŭs, *a.* Stormy ; violent ; turbulent.

Tem-pĕst'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With great violence ; turbulently ; violently.

Tĕm'plar, *n.* A student of law. [*Eng.*]

Tĕm'ple, *n.* An edifice erected to some deity ; a church ; flat part of the head between the forehead and ear.

Tĕm'plet, *n.* A piece of timber used in building.

Tĕm'po-ral, *a.* Pertaining to a temple ; pertaining to this life ; secular ; not spiritual.

Tĕm'po-răl'i-ty, *n.* Revenues of an ecclesiastic, derived from lands, tithes, &c.

Tĕm'po-ral-ly, *adv.* With regard to this life.

Tĕm'po-ra-ri-ly (135), *adv.* For a time only.

Tĕm'po-ra-ry, *a.* Continuing for a time only ; transitory.

Tĕm'po-rīze (153), *v. i.* To comply with the time or occasion.

Tĕm'po-rīz'er, *n.* One who temporizes ; a time-server.

Tempt (81), *v. t.* To entice to what is wrong ; to lead into evil ; to venture on. — SYN. To allure ; seduce ; solicit.

Temp-tā'tion, *n.* Act of tempting ; state of being

tempted; that which tempts; trial.

Tĕmpt'er, *n.* One who tempts, or entices to evil.

Tĕn, *a.* Twice five; nine and one; a decade. [held.

Tĕn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being

Te-nā'cioŭs, *a.* Holding fast; retentive; adhesive; stubborn.

Te-nā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* Firmly; adhesively.

Te-nāç'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being tenacious.

Tĕn'an-çy, *n.* A holding or temporary possession of what belongs to another.

Tĕn'ant, *n.* One who holds lands or tenements of another. — *v. t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.

Tĕn'ant-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be rented. [tenants.

Tĕn'ant-less, *a.* Having no

Tĕn'ant-ry, *n.* A body of tenants.

Tĕnd, *v. t.* To watch; to guard; to move in a certain direction; to aim at; to wait on. — *v. i.* To move; to aim; to incline; to conduce.

Tĕnd'en-cy, *n.* Drift; direction; inclination; course.

Tĕnd'er, *n.* A small vessel that attends a larger; an offer. — *v. t.* To offer.

Tĕn'der, *a.* Easily impressed or injured; easily moved to pity, forgiveness, or favor. — Syn. Delicate; soft; mild; humane.

Tĕn'der-ly, *adv.* Gently; kindly; softly; mildly.

Tĕn'der-loin, *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef.

Tĕn'der-ness, *n.* Quality of being tender; softness; delicacy; kindness; soreness.

Tĕn'di-noŭs, *a.* Full of tendons; sinewy.

Tĕn'don, *n.* A hard insensible cord by which a muscle is attached to a bone.

Tĕn'dril, *n.* A spiral shoot or clasper of a vine.

Tĕn'e-ment, *n.* A house or part of a house for the use of one family; an apartment; any permanent property that can be held.

Tĕn'et, *n.* Opinion; principle; dogma; doctrine.

Tĕn'fōld, *a.* Ten times as many or much.

Tĕn'nis, *n.* A play with racket and ball.

Tĕn'on, *n.* That part of a piece of wood which is cut to enter a mortise.

Tĕn'or (155), *n.* General course; purport; higher kind of male voice.

Tĕnse, *a.* [Lat. *tendere*, *tensus*, to stretch.] Strained tight. — *n.* Form or variation of a verb to express time.

Tĕnse'ness, *n.* State of being tense; stiffness.

Tĕn'sion (92), *n.* Act or degree of stretching; stiffness; elastic power.

Tĕnt, *n.* A pavilion or portable lodge or canvas; a roll of lint or linen for surgical use. — *v. t.* To lodge in a tent; to cover with tents; to probe.

Tĕn'ta-cle, *n.* An organ of certain insects for feeling or motion.

Tĕn'ta-tive, *a.* Experimental.

Tĕnt'ed, *a.* Covered or furnished with tents.

Tĕn'ter, *n.* A frame with hooks for stretching cloth. — *v. t.* To stretch on hooks.

Tĕnth, *a.* The ordinal of ten. — *n.* One part in ten; a tithe.

Tĕnth'ly, *adv.* In the tenth place.

Tĕn-nŭ'i-ty, *n.* Thinness; slenderness; subtilty.

Tĕn'u-oŭs, *a.* Thin; slender; small; rare; subtile.

Tĕn'ŭre, *n.* Act, right, or manner, of holding.

Tĕp'e-fā'tion, *n.* Act of warming. [erately warm.

Tĕp'e-fȳ, *v. t.* To make mod-

Tĕp'id, *a.* Moderately warm.

Tĕp'id-ness, *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarmness.

†**Tĕr'a-phĭm**, *n. pl.* Household deities. [tine tree.

Tĕr'e-bĭnth, *n.* The turpen-

Te-rēte', *a.* Cylindrical and slightly tapering.

Tĕr'gi-ver-sā'tion (tĕr'jĭ-), *n.* A shifting; subterfuge; fickleness.

Tĕrm, *n.* A boundary; limited time; word; condition; time of session. — *v. t.* To call; to name. [lence.

Tĕr'ma-gan-çy, *n.* Turbu-

Tĕr'ma-gant, *n.* A brawling, turbulent woman. — *a.* Quarrelsome; shrewish.

Tĕr'mi-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being bounded or ended.

Tĕr'mi-nal, *a.* Ending; growing at, or forming, the end.

Tĕr'mi-nāte, *v. t.* To set the limit to; to put an end to. — Syn. To limit; complete; finish; bound. — *v. i.* To end; to close.

Tĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Limit; bound; end; result.

Tĕr'mi-nā'tion-al, *a.* Relating to, or forming, a termination.

Tĕr'mi-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* A treatise on terms; terms used; nomenclature.

Tĕr'mi-nus, *n.* (*pl.* †**Tĕr'mi-nī**, 147). A boundary; a boundary-stone; either end of a railroad. [ant.

Tĕr'mīte (140), *n.* The white

Tĕr'na-ry, *a.* Proceeding by threes. — *n.* Three.

Tĕr'raçe (18), *n.* A raised bank of earth; a row of houses on a raised site; a flat roof.

†**Tĕr'ra Cŏt'tà**. [It.] A kind of pottery made from fine clay.

Tĕr'ra-pĭn, *n.* A large kind of turtle or tortoise.

Ter-rā'que-oŭs, *a.* Composed of land and water.

Ter-rēne', *a.* Relating to the earth.

Ter-rĕs'tri-al, *a.* Belonging to the earth; earthly; sublunary.

Tĕr'ri-ble, *a.* Fitted to excite terror. — Syn. Fearful; frightful; formidable; awful; shocking.

Tĕr'ri-bly, *adv.* Frightfully.

Tĕr'ri-er, *n.* A dog that pursues game into holes.

Ter-rĭf'ie, *a.* Adapted to excite terror; dreadful.

Tĕr'ri-fȳ, *v. t.* To frighten.

Tĕr'ri-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to territory.

Tĕr'ri-to-ry (107), *n.* Extent of land within any jurisdiction; a tract of land at a distance from the parent country; a district of country not ornanized as a State.

Tĕr'ror, *n.* Great fear; dread.

Tĕr'ror-ĭsm, *n.* A state impressing terror.

Tĕrse, *a.* Elegantly concise.

Tĕrse'ly, *adv.* Neatly and concisely.

Tĕrse'ness, *n.* Smoothness and compactness.

Tĕr'ti-an (tĕr'shan), *a.* Happening every third day. — *n.* A disease whose paroxysms return every third day.

Tĕr'ti-a-ry (tĕr'shi-a-rȳ), *a.* Third; of the third formation, rank, or order.

Tĕs'sel-āte, *v. t.* To form into, or lay with, checkered work.

Tĕs'sel-ā'tion, *n.* Mosaic work, or the making of it.

Tĕst, *n.* A cupel to try metals; critical examination or trial; standard. — *v. t.* To try by a fixed standard; to put to proof.

Tes-tā'cean, *n.* A shell-fish, especially mollusks.

Tes-tā'ceoŭs, *a.* Having a hard, continuous shell, as the oyster or clam.

Tĕst'a-ment, *n.* A will; one of the two general divisions of the Scriptures.

Tĕst'a-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Relating to, or bequeathed by, a will or testament.

Tĕst'ate, *a.* Having made and left a will.

Tes-tā'tor, *n.* One who leaves a will.

Tes-tā'trix, *n.* A female testator.

Tĕs'ter, *n.* Top covering of a bed; a flat canopy.

Tĕs'ti-cle, *n.* A gland that secretes semiual fluid.

Tĕs'ti-fī'er, *n.* One who testifies or bears witness.

Tĕs'ti-fy, *v. i.* [Lat. *testificare*, from *testis*, a witness, and *facere*, to make.] To give testimony; to bear witness. — *v. t.* To affirm or declare solemnly.

Tĕs'ti-ly, *adv.* Peevishly.

Tĕs'ti-mō'ni-al, *n.* A certificate of good character or conduct.

Tĕs'ti-mo-ny, *n* Affirmation in proof of some fact. — Syn. Evidence; proof.

Tĕs'ti-ness, *n.* Peevishness.

Tes'tū'di-nal, } *a.* Relat-
Tĕs'tū-dĭn'e-oŭs, } ing to, or resembling, the tortoise.

Tĕs'ty, *a.* Peevish; fretful.

Tĕt'a-nus, *n.* The locked-jaw.

Tête-a-tête (tāt-ä-tāt'), *n.* [Fr.] Lit., head to head; hence, private conversation; a form of sofa for two persons.

Tĕth'er, *v. t.* To confine with a rope, as a horse. — *n.* A rope or chain to confine a beast in a field.

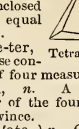


Tetragons.

Tĕt'ra-gon, *n.* A figure with four angles; a quadrangle.

Te-trăg'o-nal, *a.* Having four sides and angles.

Tĕt'ra-hē'dron, *n.* A solid figure inclosed by four equal triangles.



Tetrahedrons.

Te-trăm'e-ter, *n.* A verse consistiug of four measures.

Tē'trärch, *n.* A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

Te-trärch'ate, } *n.* Office or
Tĕt'rarch-y, } jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

Te-trăs'tich, *n.* A poem of four verses.

Tĕt'ra-stўle, *n.* A building with four columns in front.

Tĕt'ra-sўl'la-ble, *n.* A word of four syllables.

Tĕt'ter, *n.* A cutaneous disease, causing a troublesome itching.

Teŭ-tŏn'ic, *a.* Relating to the Teutons, or ancient Germans.

Tew'el, *n.* An iron pipe in forges to receive the pipe of the bellows.

Tĕxt, *n.* A passage of Scripture selected as the subject of discourse; composition on which a note is written.

Tĕxt'-bŏŏk, *n.* A manual of instruction; a school-book.

Tĕxt'-hănd, *n.* A large kind of writing. [by weaving.

Tĕx'tile, *a.* Woven; formed

Tĕxt'u-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, the text.

Tĕxt'u-al-ĭst. } *a.* One versed
Tĕxt'u-a-rĭst, } in Scripture.

Tĕxt'ŭre, *n.* Manner of weaving; fabric formed by weaving.

Thăn, *conj.* A particle expressing comparison.

Thāne, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon baron or dignitary.

Thănk, *v. t.* To express gratitude to for a favor.

Thănk'ful (139), *a.* Full of gratitude.

Thănk'ful-ly, *adv.* In a thankful manner; gratefully. [tude.

Thănk'ful-ness, *n.* Grati-

Thănk'less, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful. [tude.

Thănk'less-ness, *n.* Ingrati-

Thănks, *n. pl.* Expression of gratitude.

Thănks'gĭv-ing, *n.* Act of giving thanks; a day for publicly expressing gratitude to God.

Thănk'-wor'thy (-wûr'thy), *a.* Deserving thanks; meritorious.

Thăt (122), *pron.* referring to something before mentioned or understood, or to something more remote; the other; the former; who; which. — *conj.* introducing a cause or consequence.

Thătch. *n.* Straw for covering a roof. — *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds, or the like.

Thaŭ'ma-tûr'gy, *n.* Act of performing something wonderful.

Thaw, *v. i.* or *t.* To melt as ice or snow. — *n.* The melting of ice or snow.

The (122), *definite article*, or *definitive a.* denoting a particular person or thing.

Thē'a-ter } (151), *n.* A play-
Thē'a-tre } house; a place for dramatic exhibitions, &c.; region of operations of an army; a place of action or exhibition.

The-ăt'rie, } *a.* Pertaining
The-ăt'rie-al, } to, or suiting, a theater.

The-ăt'rie-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of actors on the stage.

Thee, *pron.* objective case singular of *Thou*.

Thĕft, *n.* A felonious taking of property; act of stealing; thing stolen. [ing to them.

Thĕir (thâr), *a. pron.* Belong-

Thĕirs, *a. pron.* Of them.

Thē'ism, *n.* [Gr. *Theos*, God.] Belief in a personal God.

Thē'ist, *n.* One who believes in a personal God.

The-ĭst'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
The-ĭst'ie-al, } to theism.

Thĕm, *pron.*, objective case of *They*.

Thĕme, *n.* Subject or topic; essay; a radical verb.

Thĕm-sĕlves', *pron.*; *pl.* of *Himself*, *Herself*, or *Itself*.

Thĕn, *adv.* At that time; afterward; therefore. — *conj.* In that case. [or time.

Thĕnce, *adv.* From that place

Thĕnce'fôrth, } *adv.*
Thĕnce-fôr'ward, } From that time onward.

The-ŏc'ra-cy (117), *n.* A government immediately directed by God.

Thē'o-crăt'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to theocracy.

The-ŏd'o-lite, *n.* An instrument used in surveying.

Thē'o-lō'gi-an, } *n.* One
The-ŏl'o-gĭst, } versed in theology; a divine.

Thē'o-lŏg'ic, } *a.* Pertain-
Thē'o-lŏg'ic-al, } ing to theology.

The-ŏl'o-gīze, *v. t.* or *i.* To render theological.

The-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of God and divine things.

The-ôr'bo, *n.* A musical instrument like a large lute.

Thē'o-răm, *n.* A statement of a principle to be demonstrated.

Thē'o-rĕt'ic, } *a.* Pertain-
Thē'o-rĕt'ic-al, } ing to, or depending on, theory; speculative; not practical.

Thē'o-rĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In theory. [theorizing.

Thē'o-rist, *n.* One given to

Thē'o-rīze, *v. i.* To form theories; to speculate.

Thē'o-ry (141), *n.* Speculation; scheme; science as distinct from art.

The-ŏs'o-phy, *n.* A direct as distinguished from a revealed knowledge of God.

Thĕr'a-peū'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the healing art; curative. [placc.

Thâre (thâr, 10), *adv.* In that

Thâre'a-bout', *adv.* Near that place or number.

Thâre-âft'er, *adv.* After that.

Thâre-ăt', *adv.* At that place; on that account.

Thâre-bȳ', *adv.* By that; for that cause.

There'fôre (thĕr'fōr *or* thâr'fọr), *adv.* For this or that reason; consequently.

There-frŏm', *adv.* From this or that. [this.

Thâre-în', *adv.* In that or

Thâre'in-tō', *adv.* Into that, or that place.

Thâre-ŏf' (-ŏf' *or* -ōv'), *adv.* Of that or this. [this.

Thâre-ŏn', *adv.* On that or

Thâre-tō', } *adv.* To that

Thâre'un-tō', } or this.

Thâre-ŭn'dẽr, *adv.* Under that or this.

Thâre'up-ŏn', *adv.* Upon that or this.

Thâre-with' (-with' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* With that or this.

Thâre'with-al', *adv.* Over and above that.

Thĕr'mal, *a.* Warm; tepid.

Ther-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. *thermē*, heat, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring temperature.

Thĕr'mo-mĕt'ric-al, *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer.

The-saū'rus, *n.* A treasury; a storehouse of information.

Thēse, *pron.*; *pl.* of *This*.

†Thē'sis, *n.* (*pl.* Thē'sēs, 147), A theme; an essay.

Thĕ'ur-gy, *n.* Art of doing supernatural things; magic.

They, *pron.*; *pl.* of *He*, *She*, or *It*.

Thĭck, *a.* Not thin; dense; close; gross. — *adv.* Closely; in quick succession. — *n.* The thickest part.

Thĭck'en (thĭk'n), *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become thick.

Thĭck'et, *n.* A collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

Thĭck'ish, *a.* Rather thick.

Thĭck'ly, *adv.* Closely; densely; deeply.

Thĭck'ness, *n.* The state of being thick; denseness.

Thĭck'-sĕt, *a.* Close planted; having a short, thick body.

Thĭĕf (142), *n.* One who steals.

Thīēve, *v. i.* To steal or practice theft; to pilfer.

Thīēv'er-y, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft.

Thīēv'ish, *a.* Given to theft.

Thīēv'ish-ly, *adv.* By theft.

Thīgh (thī), *n.* Part of the leg above the knee.

Thills, *n. pl.* Shafts of a wagon or other carriage.

Thĭm'ble, *n.* A metal cap for the finger in sewing.

Thĭn, *a.* Not thick; lean; slender; slight. — *v. t.* To make thin or thinner; to dilute; to attenuate; to rarefy.

Thīne, *a.* Belonging to thee.

Thĭng, *n.* An inanimate object; whatever exists; event or action.

Thĭnk, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THOUGHT.] To have ideas; to reflect; to meditate; to imagine; to judge.

Thĭnk'er, *n.* One who thinks.

Thĭnk'ing, *n.* Imagination; judgment. — *a.* Having the faculty of thought.

Thĭn'ly, *adv.* In a thin or scattered manner.

Thĭn'ness, *n.* State of being thin; slenderness; tenuity.

Thĭrd, *a.* Next after the second. — *n.* A third part; an interval of three tones in music; (*pl.*) the third part of an estate, to which a widow is entitled by law. [place.

Thĭrd'ly, *adv.* In the third

Thĭrst, *n.* Desire of drink; eager desire; longing. — *v. i.* To feel a want of drink; to long. [ing thirsty.

Thĭrst'i-ness, *n.* State of be-

Thĭrst'y, *a.* Suffering from the want of drink; dry; parched; very desirous.

Thĭr'teen, *a.* Ten and three.

Thĭr'teenth, *a.* Ordinal of thirteen; third after tenth.

Thĭr'ti-eth, *a.* Next after the 29th; being one of 30 equal parts of a thing.

Thĭr'ty, *a.* Thrice ten.

This, *pron.* (*pl.* Thēse.) Denoting something present or near in place or time.

This'tle (thĭs'l), *n.* A prickly plant of several genera.

Thith'er, *adv.* To that place, point, or result.

Thith'er-ward, *adv.* Toward that place.

Thŏle, *n.* A pin in the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in place.

Thŏng, *n.* A strap of leather for fastening any thing.

Tho-răc'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the thorax, or chest. [chest.

†Thō'răx, *n.* Cavity of the

Thôrn, *n.* A prickly tree or shrub; a spine; a prickle.

Thôrn'y, *a.* Full of thorns; sharp; perplexing.

Thŏr'ough (thŭr'ō), *a.* Passing through; complete.

Thŏr'ough-fâre (thŭr'o-), *n.* A passage quite through.

Thŏr'ough-ly (thŭr'o-), *adv.* Completely.

Thŏr'ough-pāced (thŭr'o-pāst), *a.* Perfect in what is undertaken; complete.

Thŏr'ough-wort (thŭr'o-wŭrt), *n.* A medicinal plant; boneset.

Thōse, *pron.*; *pl.* of *That*.

Thou, *pron.* denoting the person addressed.

Thŏugh (thō), *adv.* & *conj.* Granting; admitting; allowing; however.

Thought (thạwt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Think*. — *n.* That which the mind thinks; idea; conception; reflection; notion.

Thought'ful (thạwt'-), *a.* Given to thought; contemplative; meditative.

Thought'ful-ly (thạwt'-), *adv.* With contemplation.

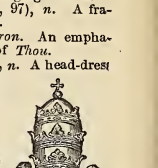
Thought'ful-ness (thạwt'-), *n.* State or quality of being thoughtful.

Thought'less (thạwt'-), *a.* Unthinking; heedless; careless.

Thought'less-ly (thạwt'-), *adv.* Without thought; heedlessly; stupidly.

Thought'less-ness (thạwt'-), *n.* Want of thought; heedlessness.

Thou'sand, *a.* or *n.* Ten hundred. [thousand.
Thou'sandth, *a.* Ordinal of
Thral'dŏm } (131), *n.* Sla-
Thrăl'dŏm } very; bondage; servitude.
Thrăsh, *v. t.* To beat out grain from; to beat soundly.
Thrăsh'er, *n.* One who thrashes grain; a large species of shark.
Thrĕad, *n.* A small twist of silk, cotton, flax, &c.; a filament. — *v. t.* To put a thread in; to pass through.
Thrĕad'bāre, *a.* Worn out; common; trite; stale.
Thrĕat, *n.* Denunciation of ill; menace.
Thrĕat'en (thrĕt'n), *v. t.* To alarm with the promise or prospect of evil; to menace.
Thrĕat'en-ing, *a.* Indicating a threat or some danger; imminent; impending.
Three, *a.* or *n.* Two and one.
Three'fōld, *a.* Thrice repeated; consisting of three.
Three'pençe (thrĭp'ens), *n.* A coin worth three pennies.
Three'pen-ny (thrĭp'en-nȳ), *a.* Worth three pence only; poor; mean. [ty; sixty.
Three's-sē'ōre, *a.* Thrice twen-
Thrĕsh, *v. t.* To thrash.
Thrĕsh'ōld, *n.* The door sill; entrance; gate.
Threw (thrŭ), *imp.* of *Throw.*
Thrīce, *adv.* Three times.
Thrĭd, *v. t.* To slide or pass through; to thread.
Thrift, *n.* Wise management; economy; prosperity.
Thrĭft'i-ly, *adv.* With wise or successful economy.
Thrĭft'i-ness, *n.* Frugality; good husbandry.
Thrift'less, *a.* Extravagant; prodigal; profuse.
Thrift'y, *a.* Thriving by industry. — SYN. Frugal; careful; economical.
Thrill, *v. t.* To pierce. — *v. i.* To feel a sharp tingling sensation. — *n.* A warbling; a shivering or sharp tingliug sensation.
Thrīve, *v. i.* [*imp.* THRIVED; *p. p.* THRIVED, THRIVEN.] To prosper by industry; to flourish.
Thrīv'ing (133), *a.* Flourishing; prosperous.
Thrōat (18), *n.* Fore part of the neck; something resembling the fore part of the neck.
Thrŏb, *v. i.* To beat forcibly, as the heart or pulse; to palpitate. — *n.* A strong pulsation. [guish; agony.
Thrōe, *n.* Extreme pain; an-
Thrōne, *n.* A royal seat; a chair of state; seat of a bishop. — *v. t.* To place on a throne.
Thrŏng, *n.* [A.-S., fr. *thringan*, to press.] A crowd of people; a multitude. — *v. i.* or *t.* To crowd together.
Thrŏt'tle, *n.* The windpipe. — *v. i.* or *t.* To choke.
Through (thrōō), *prep.* From end to end of; by means of. — *adv.* From one end or side to the other; to the end; to the ultimate purpose.
Through-out' (thrōō-out'), *prep.* Quite through. — *adv.* In every part.
Thrōve, *old imp.* of *Thrive.*
Thrōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* THREW; *p. p.* THROWN.] To fling; to cast; to toss; to hurl; to send; to turn; to twist. — *n.* A cast; a fall.
Thrōw'ster, *n.* One who throws or twists silk.
Thrŭm, *n.* End of a weaver's thread; coarse yarn. — *v. t.* To insert tufts in. — *v. i.* To play coarsely or rudely on an instrument.
Thrŭsh, *n.* A singing bird; ulcers in the mouth.
Thrŭst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRUST.] To push or drive with force; to urge; to stab. — *n.* A violent push.
Thŭg, *n.* One of a religious association of robbers and assassins in India.
Thŭmb (thŭm), *n.* The short thick finger. — *v. t.* To handle awkwardly; to soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers.
Thŭmp, *v. t.* or *i.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. — *n.* A heavy, dull blow.
Thŭn'der, *n.* The sound which follows lightning. — *v. i.* To discharge electrical fluid with noise. [lightning.
Thŭn'der-bōlt, *n.* A shaft of
Thŭn'der-ĕlăp, *n.* Sudden report of an explosion of electricity.
Thŭn'der-show'er, *n.* A shower accompanied with thunder. [ished; amazed.
Thŭn'der-strŭck, *a.* Aston-
Thûrs'day, *n.* The fifth day of the week. [this manner.
Thŭs (123, 124), *adv.* So; in
Thwăck, *v. t.* To beat; to bang. — *n.* A heavy blow; a thump.
Thwart, *v. t.* To cross; to oppose. — *a.* Being across.
Thȳ, *a.* Belonging to thee.
Thȳme (tīm, 97), *n.* A fragrant plant.
Thȳ-sĕlf', *pron.* An emphasized form of *Thou.*
Ti-ā'rā (140), *n.* A head-dress or diadem; the pope's triple crown.



Tiara.

Tĭb'i-al, *a.* Relating to the large bone of the leg.
Tick, *n.* Credit; an insect; a slight noise; a case for feathers. — *v. i.* To run upon credit; to make a small noise, as a watch.
Tĭck'en, } *n.* Cloth for bed-
Tĭck'ing, } ticks.
Tĭck'et, *n.* A piece of paper entitling to some right or privilege. — *v. t.* To mark or distinguish by a ticket.
Tĭck'le, *v. t.* To excite a peculiar thrilling sensation by the touch; to please. — *v. i.* To feel, or to excite, a thrilling sensation by the touch.
Tĭck'lish, *a.* Easily tickled; liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch.
Tĭd'al, *a.* Relating to tides.
Tĭd'bĭt, *n.* A delicate piece of any thing eatable; a dainty.
Tide, *n.* The ebb or flow of the waters of the ocean. — *v. t.* To drive with the tide or stream.
Tĭdes'man (143), } *n.* An of-
Tide'-wāit'er, } ficer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.
Tĭ'di-ly, *adv.* With neatness and simplicity.
Tĭ'di-ness (135), *n.* Neatness and simplicity.
Tĭ'dings, *n. pl.* News; intelligence; information.
Tĭ'dy, *a.* Neat and simple. — *n.* A pinafore; a cover for the back of a chair, &c.
Tie (134), *v. t.* To bind; to fasten. — *n.* A knot; an obligation; bond; restraint; equality, as of votes.
Tĭer, *n.* One of two or more rows, one above another.

Tiĕrçe (*or* tĕrs), *n.* A cask or measure holding forty-two wine gallons.

Tiff, *n.* A small draught of liquor; a fit of anger.

Tĭf'fa-ny, *n.* A kind of very thin silk.

Tī'gĕr, *n.* An Asiatic beast of prey.



Tiger.

Tight (tīt), *a.* [O.Eng. *tight*, tied, p. p. of *tie*, to bind.] Compact; close; tense; parsimonious; intoxicated.

Tight'en (tīt'n), *v. t.* To make tight or more tight.

Tight'ly (-tīt'-), *adv.* Closely; compactly.

Tight'ness (tīt'-), *n.* Quality of being tight; compactness.

Tī'gress, *n.* A female tiger.

Tīke, *n.* A clown; a dog.

Tĭl'bu-ry, *n.* A kind of gig without a top.

Tile, *n.* A thin piece of baked clay for covering buildings, for floors, &c.; a hat. — *v. t.* To cover with tiles.

Till, *n.* A money box in a shop. — *prep.* Up to the time of; until. — *v. t.* To plow and dress, as land; to cultivate.

Till'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being tilled.

Till'āge, *n.* Culture of land.

Till'er, *n.* Handle of a rudder; a husbandman; sprout from a root or stump. — *v. i.* To put forth sprouts from the root or stump.

Tilt, *n.* A tent or awning; a thrust; a military exercise; a large hammer; inclination forward. — *v. t.* To incline; to thrust, as a lance; to hammer or forge. — *v. i.* To thrust with a lance; to fight; to lean or fall.

Tilt'-hăm'mer, *n.* A heavy hammer in iron works.

Tim'ber, *n.* Wood for building, for tools, furniture, &c.; a beam. — *v. t.* To furnish with timber.

Tim'brel, *n.* A kind of drum.

Time, *n.* A particular part of duration; season; age; period; the present life; repetition; measure of sound. — *v. t.* To adapt to the occasion; to mark the time of.

Time'-keep'er, *n.* A clock or watch; a time-piece.

Time'less, *a.* Untimely; unseasonable.

Time'ly, *a.* In good time; seasonable. — *adv.* Early; in good time.

Time'-piĕçe, *n.* A clock or watch; a time-keeper.

Time'-sĕrv'er, *n.* One who complies with the times; a temporizer; a trimmer.

Time'-sĕrv'ing, *a.* Obsequiously complying with prevailing opinions; temporizing.

Time'-wŏrn, *a.* Worn by long use.

Tim'id, *a.* Wanting courage. — SYN. Fearful; timorous; cowardly; pusillanimous.

Ti-mid'i-ty, } *n.* Want of
Tim'id-ness, } courage.

Tim'id-ly, *adv.* In a timid manner; without courage.

Tĭm'o-roŭs, *a.* Fearful; timid.

Tĭm'o-roŭs-ly, *adv.* With fear.

Tin, *n.* A soft white metal; a thin plate of iron covered with tin; (*colloq.*) cash. — *v. t.* To cover with tin.

Tĭn'e'al, *n.* Crude borax.

Tĭn'et'ŭre, *n.* Spirituous solution of a substance; tinge or shade of color; slight taste superadded. — *v. t.* To tinge; to imbue.

Tin'der, *n.* Something very inflammable, for kindling fire from a spark. [der.

Tin'der-bŏx, *n.* A box for tin-

Tine, *n.* A tooth or prong.

Tin'-foil, *n.* Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

Ting, *v. i.* To sound, as a bell; to tinkle.

Tinge (133), *n.* A color; dye; tincture; slight taste. — *v. t.* To color; to dye; to stain; to imbue.

Tin'gle (ting'gl), *v. i.* To feel a sharp thrilling or pricking sensation.

Tĭnk'er, *n.* One who mends vessels of metal. — *v.* To mend, as metal wares.

Tĭnk'le, *v. i.* To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal.

Tĭnk'ling, *n.* A small, quick, sharp metallic sound.

Tin'man, } *n.* One who deals
Tin'ner, } in tin. [tin.

Tin'ny, *a.* Relating to, or like,

Tĭn'sel (130), *n.* [Fr. *étincelle*, a spark, from Lat. *scintilla*.] A shining material, more gay than valuable. — *a.* Gaudy; showy to excess. — *v. t.* (130) To adorn with tinsel.

Tint, *n.* A slight coloring. — *v. t.* To give a slight coloring to; to tinge.

Tī'ny, *a.* Very small; minute.

Tip, *n.* The end; the point. — *v. t.* To form a point upon; to lower one end of, as of a cart. [for the neck.

Tip'pet, *n.* A covering of fur

Tip'ple, *v. i.* To drink strong liquors habitually.

Tip'pler, *n.* An habitual drinker of strong liquors.

Tip'stăff, *n.* A constable.

Tip'sy, *a.* Partially intoxicated; half drunk.

Tip'tōe, *n.* The tip or end of the toe.

Ti-rāde', *n.* A strain or flight of violent invective or declamation.

Tire, *n.* A row or rank; a band of iron for a wheel. — *v. t.* or *i.* To weary or become weary.

Tired, *a.* Fatigued; weary.

Tire'sŏme, *a.* Tedious; fatiguing; wearisome. [ness.

Tire'sŏme-ness, *n.* Tediousness.

Tis'sue (tish'shū), *n.* Cloth interwoven with gold or silver; union or texture of anatomical elements; a connected series. [mouse.

Tit, *n.* A small horse; a titmouse.

Tit'bit, *n.* See *Titbit*.

Tith'a-ble, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.

Tithe, *n.* Tenth of any thing. — *v. t.* To tax to the amount of a tenth.

Tith'ing-măn (143), *n.* A parish officer; a kind of constable.

Tit'il-lāte, *v. t.* To tickle.

Tit'il-lā'tion, *n.* Act of tickling; any slight pleasure.

Ti'tle, *n.* An inscription; right; appellation of honor. — *v. t.* To name; to call; to entitle. [ble.

Ti'tled, *a.* Having a title; no-

Ti'tle-pāge, *n.* The page of a book which contains its title.

Tit'mouse (143), *n.* A small perching bird.

Tit'ter, *v. i.* To laugh with the tongue against the upper teeth, or with restraint.

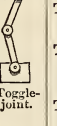
Tit'ter, } *n.* A restrained
Tit'ter-ing, } laugh.

Tit'tle, *n.* A minute part; a point; a dot; a jot.

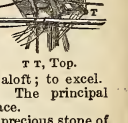
Tit'tle-tāt'tle, *n.* Idle, trifling talk; an idle talker.

Tit'u-lar, *a.* Existing in name only; nominal. — *n.* One invested with a title.

Tit'u-lar-ly, *adv.* Nominally.
Tit'u-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, a title; nominal.
To, *prep.* indicating approach and arrival, or motion, course, or tendency.
Toad (18), *n.* A small well-known reptile.
Toad'stool, *n.* A fungous plant; a mushroom.
Toast, *v. t.* To dry and scorch at the fire; to drink to the health or in honor of. — *n.* Bread dried and scorched; a name or sentiment, &c., honored by drinking.
To-bac'co, *n.* A plant used for smoking and chewing.
To-bac'co-nist, *n.* A dealer in, or a manufacturer of, tobacco.
To'e'sin, *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *toquer*, to touch, strike, and *sein*, a bell.] An alarm-bell.
Tod, *n.* Twenty-eight pounds.
To-day', *n.* This present day. — *adv.* On this day.
Tod'dle, *v. i.* To walk with short steps, as a child.
Tod'dy, *n.* A mixture of spirit and water sweetened.
Toe (133, 140), *n.* One of the extremities of the foot. — *v. t.* (133) To touch with the toes.
To-geth'er, *adv.* In the same place or time; in company.
Tog'gle-joint, *n.* An elbow or knee joint.



Toil, *v. i.* To work hard. — *n.* (126) Hard labor; a net or snare.
Toil'et, *n.* A dressing-table; dress; attire.
Toil'some, *a.* Laborious; wearisome. Toggle-joint.
Toil'some-ness, *n.* Laboriousness.
To-kay', *n.* Wine made at Tokay, in Hungary.
To'ken (to'kn), *n.* Something intended to represent another thing. — SYN. Sign; note; symbol; badge.
Told, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Tell.*
Tole, *v. t.* To allure by bait.
Tol'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being endured; passable.
Tol'er-a-bly, *adv.* Moderately well; passably.
Tol'er-ance, *n.* Act of enduring; toleration.
Tol'er-ant, *a.* Inclined to tolerate; indulgent.
Tol'er-ate, *v. t.* To allow by not hindering; to suffer.
Tol'er-a'tion, *n.* Act of tolerating; sufferance.
Toll (123), *n.* A tax for some liberty or privilege; a miller's portion of grain for grinding; sound of a bell rung slowly. — *v. i.* or *t.* To ring with slow and uniform strokes.
Toll'-bridge, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing.
Toll'-gate, *n.* A gate where toll is paid. [takes toll.
Toll'-gath'er-er, *n.* One who
Toll'-house, *n.* A house where toll is taken.
Tom'a-hawk, *n.* An Indian war-hatchet. — *v. t.* To cut or kill with a tomahawk.
To-ma'to, or To-ma'to (*pl.* To-ma'toes, -mā'- *or* -mä'-, 140), *n.* A garden-plant and its fruit.
Tomb (toom), *n.* A grave; a vault for the dead.
Tom'boy, *n.* A romping girl.
Tomb'stone (toom'ston), *n.* A stone at a grave. [ume.
Tome, *n.* A ponderous vol-
To-mor'row, *n.* Day after the present. — *adv.* On the day after this.
Tom'tit, *n.* The titmouse.
Ton, *n.* Prevailing fashion.
Ton (tun), *n.* Weight of 2000 gross, or 2240 pounds; 40 cubic feet.
Tone, *n.* Sound or character of a sound; inflection; whine; strength; vigor; spirit. — *v. t.* To utter with a kind of whine; to tune.
Tongs, *n. pl.* Instrument to handle fire or heated metals, and for other purposes.
Tongue (tung), *n.* The organ of taste and speech, or something resembling it; a language; speech.
Tongue'-tied, *a.* Unable to speak freely.
Ton'ic, *a.* Increasing strength; relating to tones or sounds. — *n.* A medicine that increases the strength.
To-night' (-nit'), *n.* This very night. — *adv.* On this very night.
Ton'nage (tun'ej), *n.* Amount of tons carried in a vessel; duty by the ton.
Ton'sil, *n.* One of two glands in the throat.
Ton'sure (-shur), *n.* Act of shaving the crown of the head; state of being shorn.
Ton-tine' (-teen'), *n.* An annuity or survivorship.
Too, *adv.* Over; more than enough; also.
Took, *imp.* of *Take.*
Tool, *n.* An instrument of manual operation; a hireling.
Toot, *v. i.* To make a peculiar sound.
Tooth (143), *n.* A small bone attached to the jaw for chewing; a tine or prong. — *v. t.* To indent; to furnish with teeth. [the teeth.
Tooth'ache (-āk), *n.* A pain in
Tooth'-edge, *n.* Sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of keen acids.
Tooth'less, *a.* Wanting teeth.
Tooth'-pick, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the teeth.
Tooth'some, *a.* Pleasing to the taste; palatable.
Top, *n.* The highest part; platform round the head of the lower mast; a toy. — *v. i.* or *t.* To tip; to cap; to rise above or aloft; to excel.



To'par-ch, *n.* The principal man in a place.
To'paz, *n.* A precious stone of a yellowish color.
Tope, *v. i.* To drink to excess.
To'per, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.
To'phet, *n.* Hell.
Top'ic, *n.* Subject of discourse; a matter treated of.
Top'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to a place; limited; local.
Top'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a topical manner.
Top'-knot (-not), *n.* An ornamental bow worn by women on the head.
Top'mast, *n.* The mast next above the lower mast.
Top'most, *a.* Uppermost; highest. [on topography.
To-pog'ra-pher, *n.* A writer
Top'o-graph'ic, } *a.* De-
Top'o-graph'ic-al, } scriptive of a place.
To-pog'ra-phy, *n.* Minute delineation and description of any place or region.
Top'ping, *a.* Rising above; surpassing; proud.
Top'ple, *v. i.* To fall or pitch forward; to tumble down.
Top'sy-tur'vy, *a.* With the head downward; upside down.
Torch, *n.* A light made of some combustible substance; a flambeau.

Tôrch'-light (-lit), *n.* Light of a torch, or of torches.

Tôre, *imp.* of *Tear.*

Tôr'ment, *n* Extreme pain.

Tor-mĕnt', *v. t.* To put to extreme pain, or anguish.

Tor-mĕnt'er, } *n.* One who
Tor-mĕnt'or, } torments.

Tôrn, *p. p.* of *Tear.*

Tor-nā'do, *n.* A violent gust of wind; a hurricane.

Tor-pē'do, *n.* A fish having electric power; an engine for blowing up ships; a small explosive firework.

Tôr'pid, *a.* Having lost motion or the power of feeling. — SYN. Numb; dull; sluggish; inactive.

Tor-pĭd'i-ty, } *n.* Numbness
Tôr'pid-ness, } insensibility; dullness; sluggishness; inactivity.

Tôr'por, *n.* Numbness; dullness; sluggishness.

Tôr're-fā'ction, *n.* The act of roasting or scorching.

Tôr're-fȳ, *v. t.* To parch; to roast; to scorch.

Tôr'rent, *n.* A violent stream

Tôr'rid, *a.* Burning; violently hot; parched.

Tôr'sion, *n.* Act of twisting; force with which a thing untwists.

Tôrt, *n.* Wrong; injury done.

Tôr'tious (tôr'shus), *a.* Done by wrong; injurious.

Tôr'toise (tôr'tis, 35), *n.* [From Lat. *tortus*, twisted, crooked, — from its crooked feet.] A reptile inclosed in a hard, scaly case.



Tortoise.

Tôrt'u-oŭs, *a.* Twisted; wreathed; winding; deceitful.

Tôrt'ūre, *n.* Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; torment. — *v. t.* To inflict extreme pain upon; to torment.

Tō'ry, *n.* An advocate for royal power; a conservative.

Tō'ry-ĭsm, *n.* The principles of Tories.

Tŏss, *v. t.* To throw with the hand; to throw upward, or with a jerk. — *v. i.* To roll and tumble; to writhe. — *n.* Act of tossing.

Tō'tal, *a.* Whole; complete; entire. — *n.* The whole sum or amount.

To-tăl'i-ty, *n.* The whole sum, quantity, or amount.

Tō'tal-ly, *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely.

Tōte, *v. t.* To carry or bear. [*Southern States.*]

Tŏt'ter, *v. i.* To shake so as to threaten to fall; to vacillate.

Tŏt'tle, *v. i.* To toddle.

Touch, *v. t.* To come in contact with; to reach to; to feel; to affect; to treat slightly. — *n.* Contact; sense of feeling; feature.

Touch'i-ness, *n.* Peevishness.

Touch'ing, *a.* Adapted to affect the feelings.

Touch'ing-ly, *adv.* Pathetically.

Touch'-me-nŏt', *n.* A plant.

Touch'-stōne, *n.* A stone used to ascertain the purity of gold or silver by the streak it leaves on it; any criterion or test.

Touch'-wŏod, *n.* Decayed wood that easily takes fire.

Touch'y, *a.* Peevish; irritable; irascible.

Tough (tŭf), *a.* Flexible but not brittle; firm; strong; stiff; severe; violent.

Tough'en (tŭf'n), *v. t.* To make tough. — *v. i.* To grow tough or tougher.

Tough'ly (tŭf'-), *adv.* In a tough manner.

Tough'ness (tŭf'-), *n.* Flexibility with firmness of cohesion; tenacity.

Tou-pee', *n.* A small wig.

Tour (tōor), *n.* A journey in a circuit; turn of duty. — SYN. Circuit; excursion; jaunt; journey.

Tour'ist (tōor'ist), *n.* One who makes a tour.

Tour'na-ment (tûr'-), *n.* A mock-fight or martial sport on horseback.

Tour'ni-quĕt (-kĕt), *n.* A surgical bandage which is tightened by a screw.

Touse, *v. t.* To pull and haul.

Tōw, *n.* Coarse and broken part of flax or hemp. — *v. t.* To draw through the water by a rope.

Tōw'age, *n.* Act of towing; price for towing.

Tō'ward (tō'ard), } *prep.* In
Tō'wards (tō'ardz), } the direction of; with respect to; near by.

Tō'ward, *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; teachable; tractable.

Tō'ward-ly, *a.* Ready to learn or to do; tractable.

Tow'el, *n.* A cloth for wiping the hands, and for other purposes.

Tow'er, *n.* A high edifice; a citadel. — *v. i.* To be lofty; to soar aloft.

Tow'er-ing, *a.* Very high; elevated; soaring.

Tōw'-līne, } *n.* A rope used
Tōw'-rōpe, } for towing a ship, &c.

Town, *n.* A large collection of houses; the inhabitants.

Town'ship, *n.* Territory or district of a town.

Towns'man (143), *n.* One of the same town.

Town'-talk (-tawk), *n.* Common talk of a place.

Tŏx'i-eŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science which treats of poisons.

Toy, *n.* A plaything; a trifle; folly; sport. — *v. i.* To dally amorously; to trifle.

Toy'ish, *a.* Given to dallying.

Toy'man (143), *n.* One who deals in toys.

Toy'-shŏp, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.

Trăce, *n.* A footprint; a track; a vestige; mark; token; (*pl.*) the straps of a harness for drawing. — *v. t.* To delineate by marks; to follow by footprints or some other mark.

Trăçe'a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being traced.

Trā'çer-y, *n.* Ornamental work in architecture.

† Trā'chē-ā, *n.* The windpipe.

Trăck (127), *n.* A footstep; mark left by something passing; path; road, as of a railway. — *v. t.* To follow by traces.

Trăck'less, *a.* Having no track; untrodden.

Trăct, *n.* Region of indefinite extent; a short treatise, esp. one on practical religion.

Trăct'a-ble, *a.* Easily managed; docile.

Trăct'a-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* State
Trăct'a-ble-ness, } or quality of being manageable.

Trăct'a-bly, *adv.* With ready compliance.

Trăc'tate, *n.* A treatise.

Trăct'ile, *a.* Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.

Trac-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being drawn out in length.

Trăc'tion, *n.* Act of drawing.

Trăc'tive, *a.* Serving to draw; attracting.

Trăde, *n.* Commerce; traffic; business; calling; occupation; men of the same occu-

pation. — *v. i.* To buy or sell; to traffic; to deal. [trade.
Trād'er, *n.* One engaged in
Trādes'man (143), *n.* A shopkeeper.
Trāde'-wĭnd, *n.* A periodical wind in or near the torrid zone.
Tra-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* Delivery; oral account transmitted from father to son.
Tra-dĭ'tion-al } (-dĭsh'un-),
Tra-dĭ'tion-a-ry } *a.* Delivered or communicated by tradition.
Tra-dĭ'tion-al-ly (-dĭsh'un-), *adv.* By tradition.
Tra-dūçe', *v. t.* To defame; to slander; to vilify; to calumniate.
Tra-dū'çer, *n.* One who traduces; a calumniator.
Tra-dūc'tion, *n.* Derivation; transportation.
Tra-dūc'tive, *a.* Capable of being deduced.
Trăf'fĭc (128), *n.* Dealing for purposes of any kind. — SYN. Commerce; trade; barter. — *v. i.* (128) To buy and sell; to barter; to trade.
Trăf'fĭck-er (128), *n.* A trader.
Tra-gē'di-an, *n.* An actor or a writer of tragedies.
Trăj'e-dy, *n.* A dramatic poem representing some action having a fatal issue; a fatal and mournful event.
Trăj'ĭc, } *a.* Relating to
Trăj'ĭc-al, } tragedy; fatal; calamitous; mournful.
Trăj'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* With a fatal event; mournfully.
Trăj'i-cŏm'e-dy, *n.* A composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.
Trăj'i-cŏm'ĭc, } *a.* Par-
Trăj'i-cŏm'ĭc-al, } taking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.
Trāil, *v. t.* or *i.* To draw along the ground. — *n.* Scent left on the ground; a track; any thing drawn along.
Trāin, *v. t.* To draw along; to trail; to allure; to exercise; to discipline; to educate, or bring up. — *n.* Something drawn along: trail; tail; retinue; procession; line, as of cars; series; process. [being trained.
Trāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
Trāin'-bănds, *n. pl.* Militia.
Trāin'-bêar'er, *n.* One who holds up a train.
Trāin'-oĭl, *n.* Oil obtained from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling.
Trāipse, *v. i.* To walk slutishly or carelessly.
Trāit, *n.* A stroke; a marked feature or peculiarity.
Trāi'tor, *n.* One who violates his allegiance or his trust; one guilty of treason.
Trāi'tor-oŭs, *a.* Treacherous; guilty of treason; faithless; disloyal. [tor.
Trāi'tress, *n.* A female trai-
Tra-jĕct', *v. t.* To throw or cast through.
Tra-jĕc'tion, *n.* A throwing or casting through or across.
Tra-jĕct'o-ry, *n.* A curve which a moving body describes in space.
Trăl'a-tĭ'tioŭs (-tĭsh'us), *a.* Metaphorical; figurative.
Trăm, *n.* A coal-wagon, or one of the rails on which it runs.
Trăm'mel, *n.* A shackle; a hook. — *v. t.* (130) To catch; to shackle; to confine; to hamper.
Tra-mŏn'tane, or Trăm'on-tāne, *a.* Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.
Trămp, *v. t.* or *i.* To tread; to travel. — *n.* A foot-traveler; a tramper.
Trămp'er, *n.* One who tramps; a vagrant. [foot.
Trăm'ple, *v. t.* To tread under
Trançe, *n.* [From Lat. *transitus*, a passage, fr. *transire*, to pass over.] A state of insensibility; catalepsy; ecstasy.
Trăn'quil (trăn'kwil), *a.* Quiet; calm; peaceful; undisturbed.
Trăn'quil-īze } (129), *v. t.* To
Trăn'quil-līze, } quiet; to render calm; to allay.
Tran-quĭl'li-ty (129), *n.* Quietness; a calm state.
Trăn'quil-ly, *adv.* Peacefully; quietly; calmly.
Trans-ăct', *v. t.* To do; to perform; to conduct.
Trans-ăc'tion, *n.* Performance: management; act or affair. [transacts.
Trans-ăct'or, *n.* One who
Trans-ăl'pīne, *a.* Being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome.
Trăns'at-lăn'tĭc, *a.* Being beyond, or on the other side of, the Atlantic.
Tran-sçĕnd', *v. t.* To go beyond; to surpass; to exceed; to outdo; to excel.
Tran-sçĕnd'ençe, } *n.* State
Tran-sçĕnd'en-çy, } of being transcendent; supereminent.
Tran-sçĕnd'ent, *a.* Surpassing; pre-eminent.
Trăn'sçend-ĕnt'al, *a.* Supereminent; surpassing others; vague and illusive.
Tran-sçĕnd'ent-ly, *adv.* Supereminently; most excellently.
Tran-scrībe', *v. t.* To copy; to write over again, or in the same words.
Tran-scrīb'er, *n.* One who transcribes or copies.
Trăn'script, *n.* A copy from an original.
Tran-scrip'tion, *n.* Act of transcribing, or copying.
Trăn'sept, *n.* Part of a church at right angles to the body.
Trans-fĕr', *v. t.* To convey from one place or person to another; to sell; to alienate.
Trăns'fer, *n.* Conveyance to another; removal.
Trans-fĕr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being transferred.
Trăns'fer-ençe, } *n.* Act of
Trans-fĕr'rençe, } transferring; transfer.
Trans-fĕr'rer, *n.* One who transfers.
Trans-fĕr'ri-ble, *a.* Capable of being transferred.
Trans-fĭg'u-rā'tion, *n.* A change of form or appearance.
Trans-fĭg'ūre, *v. t.* To change the outward form or appearance of. [through.
Trans-fīx', *v. t.* To pierce
Trans-fôrm', *v. t.* To change the form or appearance of; to metamorphose.
Trăns'for-mā'tion, *n.* Metamorphosis; change of form.
Trans-fūse', *v. t.* To pour out of one into another.
Trans-fū'sion, *n.* Act of pouring from one vessel into another.
Trans-grĕss', *v. t.* To overpass, as a rule; to break; to violate. — *v. i.* To sin.
Trans-grĕs'sion (-grĕsh'un), *n.* Violation of a law; sin.
Trans-grĕss'ive, *a.* Disposed to transgress.
Trans-grĕss'or, *n.* One who transgresses, or breaks a law; a sinner.
Trăn'sient (-shent), *a.* Passing; hasty; not permanent or stationary.

Trăn'sient-ly, *adv.* For a short time.

Trăn'sient-ness, *n.* State of being transient.

Trăn'sit, *n.* A passing, as of goods through a country, or as a planet over the sun's disk; a line of passage.

Tran-si'tion (-sĭzh'un *or* -zĭsh'un, 104), *n.* Passage from one place or state to another; change.

Tran-si'tion al (-sĭzh'un- *or* -zĭsh'un-), *a.* Involving, or denoting, transition.

Trăn'si-tĭve, *a.* Expressing action passing from an agent to an object.

Trăn'si-to-ry, *a.* Continuing but a short time; fleeting; transient.

Trans-lāt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being translated.

Trans-lāte', *v. t.* To remove from one place to another; to render into another language; to interpret; to explain in other words.

Trans-lā'tion, *n.* Act of translating; that which is translated; a version.

Trans-lā'tor, *n.* One who translates.

Trans-lū'cent, *a.* Transmitting rays of light, but not transparent.

Trăns'ma-rīne', *a.* Lying beyond the sea. [tiug.

Trăns'mi-grant, *a.* Migra-

Trăns'mi-grāte, *v. i.* To pass from one country or body to another; to migrate.

Trăns'mi-grā'tion, *n.* A passing from one country or body to another.

Trans-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being transmitted.

Trans mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of transmitting; state of being transmitted.

Trans-mĭs'sĭve, *a.* Capable of being transmitted.

Trans-mĭt', *v. t.* [Lat. *transmittere*, fr. *trans*, across, over, and *mittere*, to send.] To send from one person or place to another. [sion.

Trans-mĭt'tal, *n.* Transmis-

Trans-mū'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being transmuted.

Trăns'mu-tā'tion, *n.* Change into another substance, nature, or form.

Trans-mūte', *v. t.* To change into another substance, nature, or form; to transform.

Trăn'som, *n.* A cross-beam; a lintel.

Trans-pâr'en-cy, *n.* Quality of being transparent.

Trans-pâr'ent, *a.* Transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen; clear; pellucid. [rent.

Tran-spĭc'u-oŭs, *a.* Transpa-

Trans-pĭērçe', *v. t.* To pierce through.

Trăn'spi-rā'tion, *n.* Act of passing through pores.

Tran-spire', *v. t.* or *i.* To emit in vapor; to become publicly known.

Trans-plănt', *v. t.* To remove and plant in another place.

Trăns'plan-tā'tion, *n.* Act of planting in another place.

Trans-plănt'er, *n.* One who transplants.

Trăns'pôrt, *n.* A ship for transportation; passion; ecstasy; rapture.

Trans-pōrt', *v. t.* To convey; to remove; to carry into banishment; to ravish with pleasure.

Trans-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being transported.

Trăns'pôr-tā'tion, *n.* Act of transporting; banishment.

Trans-pōs'al, *n.* Act of transposing.

Trans-pōse', *v. t.* To put each in place of the other.

Trăns'po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Mutual change of places.

Trans-shĭp', *v. t.* To transfer from one ship or conveyance to another.

Trăn'sub-stăn'ti-āte (-stăn'-shĭ-), *v. t.* To change into another substance.

Trăn'sub-stăn'ti-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'-), *n.* A supposed change of the bread and wine, in the eucharist, into the real body and blood of Christ.

Tran-sūde', *v. i.* To pass out through the pores, as sweat.

Trans-vĕr'sal, *a.* Running or lying across.

Trăns'vĕrse, *n.* The longer axis of an ellipse.

Trans-vĕrse', *a.* Lying in a cross direction.

Trans-vĕrse'ly, *adv.* In a cross direction.

Trăp, *n.* A contrivance for catching animals; a snare; a heavy igneous rock. — *v. t.* or *i.* To catch in a trap; to insnare. — *n.* A snare.

Tra-păn', *v. t.* To trap; to insnare. — *n.* A snare.

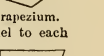
Trăp'-dōor, *n.* A door in a floor or roof.

Tra-pē'zi-um, *n.* A plane figure contained under four right lines, of which no two are parallel to each other.



Trapezium.

Trăp'e-zoid, *n.* A plane, four-sided figure, having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.



Trapezoid.

Trăp'pings, *n. pl.* Ornaments; horse furniture.

Trăsh, *n.* Any waste or worthless matter.

Trăsh'y, *a.* Waste; worthless.

Trăv'ail, *v. i.* To toil; to suffer the pains of childbirth. — *n.* Toil; labor in childbirth.

Trăv'el (130), *v. i.* To make a journey or voyage; to go. — *n.* A journey or voyage.

Trăv'el-er } (130), *n.* One who
Trăv'el-ler } travels.

Trăv'ers-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being traversed.

Trăv'erse, *a.* Lying across. — *v. t.* To cross; to wander over; to thwart; to deny. — *n.* A barrier or obstruction; a denial.

Trăv'es-ty, *n.* A parody. — *v. t.* To translate so as to turn to ridicule; to parody.

Trāy, *n.* A waiter or salver; a small trough.

Trĕach'er-oŭs, *a.* Faithless; false; perfidious.

Trĕach'er-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Faithlessly.

Trĕach'er-y, *n.* Violation of allegiance or faith; perfidy.

Trēa'ele, *n.* A thick sirup produced in refining sugar; molasses.

Trēad, *v. i.* [*imp.* TROD; *p. p.* TROD, TRODDEN.] To step; to set the foot; to walk. — *v. t.* To step or walk on; to trample. — *n.* Manner of stepping.

Trēad'le, } *n.* The part of a
Trĕd'dle, } loom, &c., which is moved by the foot.

Trēad'-mĭll, *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on a wide horizontal wheel.

Trēa'son, *n.* Violation of allegiance; disloyalty.

Trēa'son-a-ble, *a.* Partaking of treason; traitorous.

Trēas'ūre (trĕzh'ur), *n.* Wealth accumulated; great abundance; that which is

highly valued. — *v. t.* To lay up; to hoard.

Trēas'ūr-er (trēzh'ŭr-), *n.* An officer who has charge of a treasury or of treasure.

Trēas'ur-y (trēzh'ŭr-), *n.* A place where public money is kept; financial department of a government.

Trēat, *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *traiter*, from Lat. *tractare*, to handle, treat.] To handle; to use; to manage; to negotiate; to entertain. — *n.* Entertainment given.

Trēa'tise (140), *n.* A written discourse; a dissertation.

Trēat'ment, *n.* Manner of treating; usage; management.

Trēa'ty (141), *n.* A formal agreement between two or more independent states or sovereigns. — SYN. Negotiation; compact.

Trēb'le, *a.* Threefold; triple; acute. — *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become threefold. — *n.* Highest part in music; soprano.

Trēb'ly, *adv.* In a threefold number or quantity.

Tree (140), *n.* The largest of the vegetable kind; a perennial plant consisting of a trunk, roots, and branches.

Tree'nāil (*commonly pron.* trŭn'nel), *n.* A long wooden pin to fasten the planks of a ship.

Trē'foil, *n.* A three-leaved plant of many species; an architectural ornament of three cusps in a circle. [port trees, &c.



Trefoils.

Trēil'lage, *n.* Railwork to support trees, &c.

Trēl'lis, *n.* A frame of cross-barred work, or lattice-work, used for various purposes.

Trĕm'ble, *v. i.* To shake or quake; to quiver; to shudder; to quaver.

Tre-mĕn'doŭs, *a.* Terrible; awful; frightful; dreadful.

Tre-mĕn'doŭs-ly, *adv.* In a manner to awaken terror.

Trē'mor, or **Trĕm'or**, *n.* An involuntary trembling.

Trĕm'u-loŭs, *a.* Slightly trembling; shaking; quivering.

Trĕm'u-loŭs-ness, *n.* State of being tremulous.

Trĕnch, *v. t.* To cut or dig, as a ditch. — *v. i.* To encroach. — *n.* A ditch; a fosse.

Trĕnch'ant, *a.* Cutting; sharp; severe; unsparing.

Trĕnch'er, *n.* One who digs a trench; a wooden plate.

Trĕnch'er-man (143), *n.* A great eater; a gormandizer.

Trĕnd, *v. i.* To run; to tend. — *n.* Inclination; bend; direction.

Tre-pān', *n.* A cylindrical saw for perforating the skull. — *v. t.* To cut with a trepan, as the skull.

Tre-phīne', or **Tre-phĭne'**, *n.* A circular or cylindrical saw for trepanning.

Trĕp'i-dā'tion, *n.* A trembling; a state of terror.

Trĕs'pass, *v. i.* To intrude; to transgress; to offend. — *n.* Violation of another's rights; voluntary transgression.

Trĕs'pass-er, *n.* One who trespasses; a sinner.

Trĕss, *n.* A braid, knot, or curl of hair; a ringlet.

Trĕs'tle (trĕs'l), *n.* A frame to support any thing.

Trĕt, *n.* An allowance for waste, after tare is deducted.

Trĕv'et, *n.* A three-legged stool. [or dice.

Trey, *n.* The three at cards

Trī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being tried.

Trī'ad, *n.* A union of three; three things united.

Trī'al, *n.* Act of trying; examination; experiment; test.

Trī'an-gle, *n.* A figure of three angles and three sides.



Triangles.

Trī-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having three angles.

Trībe, *n.* 1, equilateral triangle; 2, isosceles triangle; 3, right-angled triangle; 4, obtuse-angled triangle; 5, scalene triangle. 1, 2, and 5, are also acute-angled triangles. A family or race; a class or division.

Trīb'let, *n.* A tool for making rings; a steel cylinder, used in making tubes. [fiction.

Trīb'u-lā'tion, *n.* A great affliction.

Trī-bū'nal, *n.* A court of justice. [tribunes.

Trīb'u-na-ry, *a.* Pertaining to

Trīb'ūne, *n.* An ancient Roman magistrate; a kind of pulpit for a speaker.

Trīb'u-nī'tial (-nĭsh'al), *a.* Relating to, or suiting a tribune.

Trīb'u-ta-ry, *a.* Subject to tribute; paying tribute; contributing. — *n.* One who pays tribute.

Trīb'ūte, *n.* A periodical tax paid as an acknowledgment of submission.

Trīce, *n* A very short time; an instant.

Trĭck, *n.* An artifice for the purpose of deception; a particular habit or manner. — SYN. Stratagem; wile; imposture; cheat; fraud; juggle. — *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive: to decorate.

Trĭck'er-y, *n.* Artifice; knavery; a dressing up.

Trĭck'ish, *a.* Knavishly artful.

Trĭck'ish-ness, *n.* State of being trickish.

Trĭck'le, *v. i.* To flow in small, slow drops. [cheat.

Trĭck'ster, *n.* A deceiver; a

Trī'ĕōl-ored, *a.* Composed of three colors.

Trī-ĕūs'pid, *a.* Having three cusps, or points.

Trī'dent, *n.* [Lat. *tridens*, from *tri*, three, and *dens*, tooth.] A scepter or spear with three prongs.



Trident.

Trī-dĕnt'ate, *a.* Having three prongs.

Trī-ĕn'ni-al, *a.* Happening every third year; lasting three years.

Trī-ĕn'ni-al-ly, *adv.* Once in three years.

Trī'er, *n.* One who tries.

Trī'fid, *a.* Divided into three parts.

Trī'fle, *n.* A thing of little value or importance. — *v. i.* To act or talk with levity.

Trī'fler, *n.* One who trifles.

Trī'fling, *a.* Of little value or importance; trivial. — *n.* Employment in things of no importance.

Trī'fling-ly, *adv.* Without importance; with levity.

Trī-fō'li-ate, *a.* Having three leaves. [form or shape.

Trī'fôrm, *a.* Having a triple

Trĭg (7). *v. t.* To stop or fasten, as a wheel.

Trĭg'ger, *n.* Catch of a wheel, gun, or pistol.

Trī'glyph, *n.* An ornament in the frieze of Doric columns.

Trĭg'o-nal, *a.* Triangular.

Trĭg'o-no-mĕt'rie-al, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry.

Trĭg'o-nŏm'e-try, *n.* Art of measuring triangles.
Trĭ'grăph, *n.* Three letters used to express one sound.
Trī-hē'dral, *a.* Having three equal sides or faces.
Trī-hē'dron, *n.* A figure having three equal sides.
Trī-lăt'er-al, *a.* Having three sides. [three letters.
Trī-lĭt'er-al, *a.* Consisting of
Trill (1), *n.* A shake or quaver of the voice in singing. — *v. t.* To quaver or shake. — *v. i.* To flow in drops; to quaver.
Trĭl'lion (trĭl'yun), *n.* In *England*, a million raised to the third power; in *America*, a thousand billions.
Trĭm, *a.* Nice; neat; compact; tight. — *v. t.* or *i.* To make trim; to dress; to prune; to balance, as a vessel. — *v. i.* To fluctuate intentionally between parties. — *n.* Dress; condition; state.
Trĭm'mer, *n.* One who trims; a time-server.
Trĭm'ming, *n.* Ornamental appendages, as of a garment.
Trĭm'ness, *n.* Neatness; smugness.
Trĭ'nal, *a.* Threefold.
Trīne, *a.* Threefold. — *n.* Distance of 120 degrees between planets.
Trĭn'i-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity. — *n.* One who believes in the Trinity.
Trĭn'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *trinitas*, from *trini*, three each.] The union of three persons (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) in one Godhead.
Trĭnk'et, *n.* A small ornament, as a jewel or ring.
Trī-nō'mi-al, *n.* A quantity consisting of three terms.
Trĭ'o, or Trĭ'o (140), *n.* A piece of music for three performers; three together.
Trĭp, *v. i.* To step lightly and quickly; to stumble; to err. — *v. t.* To cause to trip; to supplant. — *n.* Short voyage; excursion; stumble; error.
Trĭp'ar-tīte, or Trī-pärt'īte, *a.* Divided into three parts.
Trīpe, *n.* The large stomach of the ox, cow, &c., prepared for food. [feet.
Trĭp'e-dal, *a.* Having three
Trī-pĕr'son-al, *a.* Consisting of three persons.
Trī-pĕr'son-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Existence of three persons in one Godhead.
Trī-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* Having three petals.
Trĭp'-hăm'mer, *n.* A heavy hammer moved by projecting teeth on a revolving shaft.
Trĭph'thong (trĭf'- *or* trĭp'-, 82), *n.* A union of three vowels in a syllable, as *ieu* in *adieu*.
Triph-thŏn'gal (trif- *or* trip-), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a triphthong.
Trĭp'le (trĭp'l), *a.* Treble; threefold. — *v. t.* To make threefold; to treble.
Trĭp'let, *n.* Three verses that rhyme; three of a kind; in *music*, three notes executed in the time of two.
Trĭp'li-cate, *a.* Threefold.
Trĭp'li-cā'tion, *n.* Act of making threefold.
Trī-plĭc'i-ty, *n.* State of being threefold. [feet.
Trī'pod, *n.* A stool with three
Trĭp'ping, *a.* Quick; nimble.
Trĭp'ping-ly, *adv.* Nimbly.
Trī'reme, *n.* A galley with three ranks of oars on a side.
Trī-sĕc'et', *v. t.* To cut into three equal parts.
Trī-sĕc'tion, *n.* A division into three equal parts.
Trĭs'yl-lăb'ic, *a.* Consisting of three syllables.
Trī-sŷl'la-ble, *n.* A word composed of three syllables.
Trīte, *a.* Worn out; stale; hackneyed; common.
Trīte'ly, *adv.* In a trite or hackneyed manner.
Trīte'ness, *n.* State of being trite. [three Gods.
Trĭ'the-ĭsm, *n.* A belief in
Trĭ'the-ĭst, *n.* One who believes in three Gods.
Trĭ'the-ĭst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.
Trĭt'u-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being triturated, or ground to a fine powder.
Trĭt'u-rāte, *v. t.* To reduce to a fine powder by pounding or grinding; to grind; to pound. [urating.
Trĭt'u-rā'tion, *n.* Act of trit-
Trĭ'umph, *n.* Pomp or joy for victory or success; victory. — *v. t.* To rejoice at success; to obtain victory; to prevail.
Trī-ŭmph'al, } *a.* Celebrat-
Trī-ŭmph'ant, } ing victory.
Trī-ŭmph'ant-ly, *adv.* With triumph.
Trĭ-ŭm'vir, *n.* One of three men united in office.
Trĭ-ŭm'vi-ral, *a.* Relating to a triumvirate.
Trĭ-ŭm'vi-rate, *n.* Government by three men.
Trĭ'ūne, *a.* Being three in one.
Trĭ-ū'ni-ty, *n.* State of being triune. [stool or table.
Trĭv'et, *n.* A three-legged
Trĭv'i-al, *a.* Trifling; light; worthless; inconsiderable.
Trō'car, *n.* An instrument to tap dropsical persons.
Tro-chā'ic, } *a.* Relating
Tro-chā'ic-al, } to, or consisting of, troches.
Trō'che, *n.* A medicine in a circular cake, to be dissolved in the mouth.
Trō'chee, *n.* A poetic foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, or the first accented and the second unaccented.
Trōd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Tread*.
Trōd'den, *p. p.* of *Tread*.
Trōg'lo-dyte, *n.* A dweller in a subterraneous cave.
Trōll, *v. t.* To roll; to turn; to utter volubly; to entice. — *v. i.* To fish by drawing the bait through the water.
Trŏl'lop, *n.* A slattern.
Trom-bōne', *n.* A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind.
Trŏmp, *n.* A blowing machine used in furnaces.
Trōop, *n.* A company, especially of soldiers; an army. — *v. i.* To march in a body.
Trōop'er, *n.* A horse-soldier.
Trōpe, *n.* Use of a word in a figurative sense. [trophies.
Trō'phied, *a.* Adorned with
Trō'phy (141), *n.* A memorial of victory in battle.
Trŏp'ic, *n.* The line that bounds the sun's greatest declination from the equator, north or south.
Trŏp'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or being within, the tropics; figurative; metaphorical.
Trŏp'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a tropical manner.
Trŏt, *v. i.* To move in a trot. — *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse, faster than a walk.
Trŏth, *n.* [An old form of *truth*.] Truth; veracity; faith; fidelity.
Trŏt'ter, *n.* A beast that trots; foot, as of a sheep.
Trŏub'le, *v. t.* To disturb; to annoy. — *n.* Disturbance; annoyance.
Trŏub'le-sŏme, *a.* Giving trouble. — SYN. Harassing; annoying; wearisome; vexatious.

Trŏŭb'loŭs, *a.* Full of disorder.

Trôugh (trawf, 19), *n.* A long hollow vessel or receptacle.

Trounçe, *v. t.* To beat or punish severely.

Trou'şers, } *n. pl.* Loose pan-
Trow'şers, } taloons.

†Trous-seau' (trōo-sō'), *n.* The outfit or lighter equipments of a bride.

Trout (146), *n.* A fresh-water fish of the salmon kind, esteemed most delicate food.

Trō'ver, *n.* An action for goods found and not delivered to the owner on demand.

Trōw, *v. i.* To suppose or think; to believe.

Trow'el, *n.* A tool for laying bricks and stones in mortar.

Trōy'-weight (-wāt), *n.* A weight of 12 oz. to the pound, for weighing gold, silver, &c.

Tru'ant, *a.* Idle; wandering from school. — *n.* An idler; a boy who absents himself from school without leave.

Truçe, *n.* A temporary cessation of hostilities for negotiation; brief quiet.

Trŭck, *v. t.* or *i.* To barter. — *n.* Exchange of goods; barter; a low cart; a small solid wheel. [tering.

Trŭck'aġe, *n.* Practice of bar-

Trŭck'le, *n.* A small wheel. — *v. i.* To yield obsequiously.

Trŭck'le-bĕd, *n.* A low bed that runs on little wheels.

Trŭck'man (143), *n.* One who conveys goods on a truck.

Tru'cu-lençe, *n.* Savage ferocity or cruelty.

Tru'cu-lent, *a.* Fierce; cruel; of savage aspect.

Trŭdġe, *v. i.* [Allied to *tread.*] To go on foot; to jog along heavily.

Truе, *a.* Conformable to fact or a pattern; exact; right; genuine; real; faithful; honest. [sincere.

Truе'-heärt'ed, *a.* Honest;

Truf'fle (truf'fl), *n.* A kind of subterraneous mushroom.

Tru'işm (133), *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.

Trŭl, *n.* A low, lewd woman.

Tru'ly (132), *adv.* Certainly; really; exactly.

Trŭmp, *n.* A winning card; a trumpet. — *v. t.* or *i.* To win with a trump; to devise; to fabricate.

Trŭmp'er-y, *n.* Empty talk; trifles; rubbish.

Trŭmp'et, *n.* A wind-instrument of music. — *v. t.* To publish, by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.

Trŭmp'et-er, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet. [to lop.

Trŭn'ċate, *v. t.* To cut off;

Trŭn'ċā-ted, *a.* Cut or lopped off short. [cating.

Trun-ċā'tion, *n.* Act of trun-

Trŭn'ċheon (trŭn'shun), *n.* A short staff; a club.

Trŭn'dle, *v. i.* To roll as on little wheels, or as a hoop. — *n.* A little wheel.

Trŭn'dle-bĕd, *n.* A low bed moved on little wheels.

Trŭnk, *n.* Stem or body of a tree; body of an animal; main body of a thing; the proboscis of an elephant; a box or chest for containing clothes, &c.

Trŭn'nion (trŭn'yun), *n.* A knob on each side of a cannon, to support it.

Trŭss (123, 124), *n.* A bundle, as of hay: a bandage or apparatus for ruptures. — *v. t.* To pack or bind close; to skewer.

Trŭst, *n.* Confidence; faith; credit given. — *v. t.* To rely on; to believe; to sell on credit to. — *v. i.* To be confident; to confide.

Trust-ee' (140), *n.* One to whom property is legally committed in trust.

Trŭst'i-ly, *adv.* In a trusty manner; faithfully; honestly.

Trŭst'i-ness, *n.* Fidelity; honesty; integrity.

Trŭst'y, *a.* Worthy of trust.

Truth, *n.* Conformity to reality or fact; exactness; fidelity; faithfulness; veracity; honesty; an established principle.

Truth'ful, *a.* Full of truth; veracious; trustworthy.

Try, *v. t.* or *i.* To attempt; to endeavor; to test.

Tryst, *n.* An appointed meeting, or a place for such a meeting.

Tŭb, *n.* An open wooden vessel, used for various purposes.

Tūbe, *n.* A long hollow cylinder; a pipe. [stem or root.

Tū'ber, *n.* A fleshy rounded

Tū'ber-ele, *n.* A small mass of diseased matter, as in the lungs.

Tu-bĕr'cu-lar, } *a.* Full of
Tu-bĕr'eu-loŭs, } tubercles.

Tūbe'rōşe, or Tū'ber-ōşe, *n.* A flowering plant with a tuberous root.

Tū'ber-oŭs, *a.* Full of knobs or tubers.

Tū'bu-lar, *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, a pipe.

Tū'bŭle, *n.* A small tube.

Tū'bu-loŭs, *a.* Hollow, like a tube or pipe.

Tŭck, *n.* A horizontal fold in a dress. — *v. t.* To thrust in or together; to fold under.

Tŭck'er, *n.* A small thin piece of the dress for covering the breast. [day of the week.

Tūes'day (tūz'dy), *n.* Third

Tŭff (123), *n.* A soft, friable, volcanic sand-rock.

Tŭft, *n.* A bunch of grass, hair, &c. — *v. t.* To adorn with tufts.

Tŭft'ed, *a.* Growing in tufts.

Tŭft'y, *a.* Abounding with, or growing in, tufts.

Tŭg, *v. i.* To pull with great effort. — *n.* A pulling with great effort; trace of a harness; a steam tow-boat.

Tu-i'tion (-ish'un), *n.* Guardianship; instruction; price of instruction.

Tu-i'tion-a-ry (-ish'un-), *a.* Relating to tuition.

Tū'lip, *n.* A plant and flower.

Tŭm'ble, *v. i.* To roll about or down. — *v. t.* To turn over or throw about carelessly; to disturb; to rumple. — *n.* A tumbling or rolling over; a fall.

Tŭm'bler, *n.* One who, or that which, tumbles; a kind of drinking glass.

Tŭm'brel, *n.* A ducking stool; a cart; a military wagon; a kind of basket.

Tū'me-fāċ'tion, *n.* A swelling; a tumor.

Tū'me-fy, *v.* To swell.

Tū'mid, *a.* Swelled; distended; pompous.

Tū'mid-ness, } *n.* State or
Tu-mid'i-ty, } quality of being tumid.

Tū'mor (155), *n.* [Lat., from *tumere*, to swell.] A morbid swelling.

Tū'mu-lar, } *a.* Consisting
Tū'mu-loŭs, } in a heap.

Tū'mult, *n.* Wild commotion; uproar. [ly.

Tu-mŭlt'u-a-ry, *a.* Disorder-

Tu-mŭlt'u-oŭs, *a.* Full of tumult; conducted with tumult. — Syn. Disorderly; turbulent; noisy; lawless.

†Tū'mu-lus, *n.* (*pl.* Tū'mu-lī.) [Lat.] An artificial hillock, esp. one raised over an ancient grave.

Tŭn, *n.* A large cask; a measure for liquids of four hogsheads. See *Ton.* — *v. t.* To put in a cask.

Tŭn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being put in tune.

Tūne (27), *n.* A series of musical notes; order; harmony. — *v. t.* To put in a proper musical or other state.

Tūne'fŭl, *a.* Harmonious.

Tū'nic, *n.* A Roman and Eastern under-garment, worn by both sexes; a membrane; an integument.

Tū'ni-cle, *n.* A natural covering; a long ecclesiastical robe.

Tŭn'nage, *n.* See *Tonnage.*

Tŭn'nel (130), *n.* A pipe for pouring liquors into vessels; a funnel; an artificial underground passage for railroads, &c. — *v. t.* (130) To form, like, or into, a tunnel.

Tŭr'ban, *n.* A kind of Eastern head-dress.

Tŭr'bid, *a.* Muddy; not clear.

Tŭr'bid-ness, *n.* Muddiness.

Tŭr'bi-nate, } *a.* Shaped
Tŭr'bi-nā-ted, } like a top; spiral; twisted.

Tŭr'bine, *n.* A horizontal water-wheel, variously constructed.

Tŭr'bot, *n.* A kind of flat fish.

Tŭr'bu-lence, } *n.* Tumult;
Tŭr'bu-len-cy, } confusion, riotous; disorderly.

Tu-reen', *n.* A large, deep vessel for holding soup.

Tŭrf, *n.* (*pl.* Tŭrfs, 140.) A stratum of earth filled with roots; sod; sward; peat. — *v. t.* To cover with turf.

Tŭrf'y, *a.* Full of, or covered with, turf; like turf.

Tur-ğĕs'cence, *n.* State of becoming turgid.

Tŭr'ğid, *a.* Distended; swelled; tumid; bombastic.

Tur-ğĭd'i-ty, } *n.* A turgid
Tŭr'ğid-ness, } or swelled state; bombast.

Tŭr'key (141), *n.* A large fowl, a native of America.

Tur-kois' (-koiz' *or* -keez'), *n.* A bluish-green gem. See *Turquoise.*

Tŭr'mer-ic (120, 127), *n.* An East Indian plant used for dyeing.

Tŭr'moil, *n.* Harassing labor; trouble; disturbance; commotion.

Tŭrn, *v. t.* or *i.* To move or go round; to revolve; to alter; to change; to make or become acid. — *n.* Act of moving or going round; change; purpose.

Tŭrn'ĕ-ōat, *n.* One who changes sides or principles; a renegade; a deserter.

Tŭrn'er, *n.* One who turns; esp. one who forms articles with a lathe.

Tŭrn'er-y, *n.* Art of shaping solid articles by a lathe; wares formed by a turner.

Tŭrn'ing, *n.* A winding; flexure; deviation.

Tŭr'nip, *n.* A plant and its esculent root.

Tŭrn'kē (141), *n.* One who keeps the keys of a prison.

Tŭrn'pīke, *n.* A toll-gate; a road on which are turnpikes. — *v. t.* To form in the manner of a turnpike; to round up in the centre.

Tŭrn'sōle, *n.* A heliotrope.

Tŭrn'stīle, *n.* A kind of turnpike in a footpath.

Tŭr'pen-tine, *n.* A resinous juice from various trees.

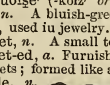
Tŭr'pi-tūde, *n.* Baseness.

Tur-quoise' (-koiz' *or* -keez', 35), *n.* A bluish-green mineral, used in jewelry.

Tŭr'ret, *n.* A small tower.

Tŭr'ret-ed, *a.* Furnished with turrets; formed like a tower.

Tŭr'tle, *n.* A species of wild dove; a sea-tortoise.



Turtle.

Tŭr'tle-dōve, *n.* A dove or pigeon.

Tŭs'can, *a.* Relating to Tuscany, or to a certain order of architecture.

Tŭsk, *n.* A long, pointed tooth of certain rapacious, carnivorous, or fighting animals.

Tŭs'sle (tŭs'l), *n.* A scuffle.

Tū'te-lağe, } *n.* Guardianship;
Tū'te-lar-y, } protection; care.

Tū'te-lar, } *a.* Guarding;
Tū'te-la-ry, } protecting.

Tū'tor, *n.* [Lat., fr. *tueri*, to watch, defend.] An instructor or teacher. — *v. t.* To instruct; to discipline.

Tū'tor-ağe, *n.* Instruction; guardianship.

Tū'tor-ess, *n.* A female tutor.

Twad'dle, *v. i.* To prate.

Twăin, *a.* & *n.* Two.

Twăng, *v. i.* or *t.* To sound, or cause to sound, with a quick, sharp noise. — *n.* A sharp, quick sound.

Twat'tle (twŏt'tl), *v. i.* To prate; to talk much and idly; to twaddle.

Twēak, *v. t.* To twitch. — *n.* A sharp pinch or jerk.

Twee'dle, *v. t.* To handle lightly; to coax; to allure.

Tweeds, *n. pl.* Cotton or woolen goods of light fabric.

Twee'zers, *n. pl.* Small nippers for plucking out hairs, and for other purposes.

Twēlfth, *a.* Ordinal of twelve.

Twēlve, *a.* Two and ten.

Twēlve'mŏnth, *n.* A year.

Twelve'-pĕnce, *n.* A shilling sterling, being about 24 cents. [twenty.

Twĕn'ti-eth, *a.* Ordinal of

Twĕn'ty, *a.* Twice ten; a score.

Twīce, *adv.* Two times; doubly. [second time.

Twī'făl-lōw, *v. i.* To plow a

Twig, *n.* A small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub.

Twī'light (-līt), *n.* Faint light seen after sunset and before sunrise.

Twill, *v. t.* To weave so as to make diagonal ridges in.

Twin, *n.* One of two produced at a birth.

Twīne, *v. t.* and *i.* [A.-S. *twinan*, fr. *twi*, two.] To twist; to wrap closely round; to wind. — *n.* Strong twisted thread; a twist.

Twĭnğe, *v. i.* To feel a short sharp pain. — *n.* A quick, darting pain.

Twĭnk'le, *v. i.* To blink; to wink; to sparkle; to flash at short intervals. — *n.* A wink; time of a wink.

Twĭnk'ling, *n.* A wink; a sparkling; an instant.

Twĭrl, *v. t.* or *i.* To move or whirl round rapidly. — *n.* A rapid whirling or turning.

Twĭst, *v. t.* To wind, as one thread round another; to convolve. — *n.* A contortion; a thread or cord made by twisting.

Twĭt, *v. t.* To reproach; to taunt; to upbraid.

Twĭtch, *v. t.* To pull suddenly. — *n.* A pull with a jerk.

Twĭt'ter (129), *v. i.* To make a small, intermitted noise, as a swallow. — *n.* A small tremulous noise.

Two (tōō), *a.* One and one.

Two'-ĕdğed (tōō'-), *a.* Having an edge on both sides.

Two'fōld (tōō'-), *a.* Two of the kind; double.

Two'-hănd'ed (tōō'-), *a.*

Having two hands; used with both hands.

Two'pençe (tŭp'penss), *n.* A small English coin, equivalent to two pennies.

Tym'bal, *n.* A kettle-drum.

Tym'pan, *n.* A frame for holding sheets of paper for printing. [ear.

Tym'pa-num, *n.* Drum of the

Type, *n.* [Gr. *tupos*, from *tuptein*, to beat, strike.] A mark; an emblem; a figure; a sign; a symbol; a letter or other character for printing from.

☞ The types which compose an ordinary book-font consist of Roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and *Italic CAPITALS* and *lower-case* letters. Besides the ordinary Roman and *Italic*, the most important varieties of face are

Old English, or **Black Letter**,

German Text,

Full-face, **Antique**,

Script,

Old Style, **GOTHIC**.

Tȳ'phoid, *a.* Resembling typhus fever. — *n.* A fever resembling typhus.

Tȳ-phōōn', *n.* A violent tornado in the Chinese seas.

Tȳ'phus, *n.* A fever characterized by great prostration and cerebral disturbance

Tȳp'ic, } *a.* Emblematical,
Tȳp'ie-al, } figurative.

Tȳp'ie-al-ly, *adv.* In a typical or figurative manner.

Tȳp'i-fȳ, *v. t.* To represent by a type or emblem.

Ty-pŏg'ra-pher (tī- *or* tĭ-), *n.* A printer.

Tȳp'o-grăph'ie-al, *or* **Tȳ'po-grăph'ie-al**, *a.* Relating to type or to printing.

Tȳp'o-grăph'ie-al-ly, *or* **Tȳ'po-grăph'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* By means of type.

Ty-pŏg'ra-phy (tī- *or* tĭ-, 117), *n.* Art of printing.

Tȳr'an-ness, *n.* A female tyrant.

Tȳ-răn'nie, } *a.* Imperi-
Tȳ-răn'nie-al, } ous; despotic; arbitrary; cruel.

Tȳ-răn'nie-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a tyrant.

Tȳ-răn'ni-çide, *n.* The killing, or the killer, of a tyrant.

Tȳr'an-nize, *v. i.* To act as a tyrant.

Tȳr'an-noŭs, *a.* Cruel; arbitrary; despotic; unjustly severe; tyrannical.

Tȳr'an-ny, *n.* Arbitrary exercise of power; despotism.

Tȳ'rant, *n.* An arbitrary ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.

Tȳ'ro, *n.* (*pl.* **Tȳ'rōs**). A beginner; a novice.

Tzär (zär), *n.* See *Czar*.

U.

U (yōō). The fifth vowel in English. It has a close affinity to the consonant *v*, and these two letters were formerly confounded in writing and printing.

U-biq'ui-ta-ry (-bik'wĭ-), *a.* Existing everywhere.

Ū-biq'ui-ty, *n.* [Lat. *ubique*, everywhere.] Existence everywhere.

Ŭd'der, *n.* The bag with the teats of a cow, &c.

Ūg'li-ness (135), *n.* Deformity; moral depravity; ill-nature.

Ūg'ly, *a.* Not handsome; deformed; ill-natured.

Ūl'cer, *n.* A sore that discharges pus.

Ūl'cer-āte, *v. i.* To become ulcerous; to turn to an ulcer.

Ūl'cer-ā'tion, *n.* Act of ulcerating.

Ūl'cer-oŭs, *a.* Afflicted with ulcers; discharging purulent or other matters.

Ul'lage, *n.* What a cask wants of being full.

Ul-tē'ri-or, *a.* Lying beyond; further; more remote.

Ūl'ti-mate (42), *a.* Final; concluding; furthest.

Ūl'ti-mate-ly, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.

Ūl'ti-mā'tum, *n.* Final proposition; last offer.

Ul'tra, *a.* Radical; extreme.

Ūl'tra-ma-rīne' (-ma-reen'), *n.* A beautiful blue pigment.

Ūl'tra-mōn'tane, *a.* Being beyond the mountains or the Alps.

Ūl'tra-mŭn'dane, *a.* Being beyond the world.

Ŭm'bel, *n.* A collection of small flowers in a head.



Umbel.

Ŭm'bel-late, *a.* Bearing umbels; relating to, or having the form of, an umbel.

Ŭm'bel-lif'er-oŭs, *a.* Bearing umbels.

Ŭm'ber, *n.* [From *Umbria*, in Italy, where it is said to have been first obtained.] A brownish ore of iron, used as a pigment.

Um-bĭl'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to the navel.

Ŭm'bles, *n.* Entrails of a deer.

Ŭm'brage, *n.* A shade; resentment; offense; affront.

Um-brā'geoŭs, *a.* Shady.

Um-brĕl'lȧ (140), *n.* A portable screen from the sun or rain.

Ŭm'pi-rage, *n.* The decision of an umpire; arbitrament; authority of an umpire.

Ŭm'pīre, *n.* A third person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred.

Ŭn. A negative prefix, which may be attached at will to almost any English adjective or participle used adjectively, while it is also attached to less numerous classes of nouns and verbs. As the former class of words is unlimited in extent, and such compounds may be formed by any writer or speaker from almost all the adjectives and participles in the language, very many of them will be omitted from this Dictionary, more especially such as are negations of the simple word, and are readily explained by prefixing a *not* to the latter; also, deriva-

tives of these words in *ly* and *ness*. A pretty full list of these words is subjoined.

Un is prefixed to adjectives, or to words used adjectively: as (1.) To adjectives, to denote the absence of the quality designated by the adjective: as, *unaccordant, unaided, unambitious, unamorous, unapproachable, unartificial, unattainable, unauthorized, unbearable, unbrotherly, uncandid, uncanonical, uncheerful, uchessical, uncommercial, uncongenial, uncordial, uncourtly, undefinable, undemocratic, undevout, undistinguishable, unendurable, un-English, uncreditable, uncredulous, unessential, unfruitful, unfamiliar, unfeminine, unfraternal, ungenial, ungentecl, ungentle, ungrammatical, unimportant, uninhabitable, uninjurable, unkingly, unmaidenly, unmanageable, unmeet, unmelodious, unmotherly, unmusical, unobservant, unpardonable, unpatriotic, unphilanthropic, unphilosophic, unpoetic, unpronounceable, unquenchable, unrational, unremunerative, unromantic, unscholarly, unscientific, unselfish, unserviceable, unsubstantial, unsuspicious, unthankful, untidy, unvocal, unwarlike, unwatchful, unweary, unwelcome, unwomanly, unworldly,* and the like. (2.) To past passive participles, to indicate the absence of the condition or state expressed by the participle; as, *unabated, unabridged, unaccented, undorned, unadulterated, unaided, unaltered, unanswered, unappreciated, unarmed, unasked, unassisted, unattempted, unattended, unbaptized, unbiased, unbleached, unbought, uncalled, unchanged, unchecked, uncircumcised, unclouded, uncompounded, unconfined, uncongealed, unconquered, unconstrained, uncultivated, undecided, undefended, undefiled, undeserved, undesigned, undigested, undiminished, undimmed, undisguised, undisputed, undisturbed, uneducated, unemployed, unenlightened, unexhausted, unexplained, unexplored, unfathomed, unfermented, unforeseen, unfulfilled, unfurnished, unguarded, ungnessed, unharmed, unheeded, unhelped, unhonored, unimpeached, uninclosed, uninhabited, uninspired, unlearned, unloved, unmarried, unmasked, unmatched, unmingled, unmitigated, unmixed, unmoved, unnamed, unnoticed, unobserved, unobstructed, unornamented, unperceived, unpolished, unpracticed, unpremeditated, unprepared, unprotected, unprovoked, unpunished, unrecited, unreconciled, unrefined, unrelated, unrepresented, unresisted, unrewarded, unsatisfied, unscathed, unsettled, unshared, unsheltered, unshod, unshorn, unskilled, unsolicited, unsought, unstinted, unstudied, unsullied, unsurpassed, unsuspected, untasted, untaught, unterrified, untried, untutored, unvaried, unvocal, unwarranted, unwedded, unwept,* and the like. (3.) To present participles which come from intransitive verbs, or are themselves employed as adjectives, to mark the absence of the activity, disposition, or condition implied by the participle; as, *unaccommodating, unaspiring, unbleaching, uncalculating, unchanging, uncomplaining, unconsuming, unconvincing, undeserving, undiminishing, undiscerning, undoubting, unedifying, unerring, unfading, unfaltering, unflinching, ungrudging, unheeding, uninteresting, uninviting, unloving, unmoving, unobserving, unperfending, unpitying, unpleasing, unquestioning, unreproving, unresisting, unresting, unsearching, unseeing, unshrinking, unsuspecting, unsympathizing, untarrying, unwavering,* and the like.

Un-ā'ble, *a.* Not having ability or power; impotent.

Un'ac-cĕpt'a-ble, *a.* Not acceptable; disagreeable.

Un'ac-count'a-ble, *a.* Not to be accounted for; inexplicable. [quainted.

Un'ac-quāint'ed, *a.* Not ac-

Un'ad-vīs'a-ble, *a.* Not advisable: inexpedient.

Un'af-fĕct'ed, *a.* Not affected or moved; not artificial; simple: natural. [pure.

Un'al-loyed', *a.* Not alloyed;

Un-al'ter-a-ble, *a.* Not to be altered; changeless.

Un-al'ter-a-bly, *adv.* Unchangeably.

Un-ā'mi-a-ble, *a.* Not amiable; repelling affection; ill-natured.

Ŭ'na-nĭm'i-ty, *n.* Agreement in opinion or determination.

U-năn'i-moŭs, *a.* Being of one mind; harmonious; formed with the agreement of all.

U-năn'i-moŭs-ly, *adv.* With entire agreement.

Un-ăn'swer-a-ble (-ăn'ser-a-bl), *a.* Not answerable; not to be refuted.

Un-ăpt', *a.* Not apt or ready; dull; stupid.

Un'as-sūm'ing, *a.* Not assuming; humble; modest.

Un'a-vāil'ing, *a.* Of no avail; ineffectual; useless.

Un'a-void'a-ble, *a.* Not to be shunned; necessary; inevitable.

Un'a-void'a-bly, *adv.* Inevitably; necessarily.

Un'a-wāre', *a.* Without thought; inattentive; giving no heed.

Ŭn'a-wâres', *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly.

Un-bār', *v. t.* To remove a bar from; to unfasten; to open.

Un'be-cŏm'ing, *a.* Not becoming; improper; unsuitable; indecorous.

Un'be-lī ĕf', *n.* Incredulity; skepticism; infidelity.

Un'be-lī ĕv'er, *n.* An infidel; a skeptic.

Un'be-lī ĕv'ing, *a.* Incredulous; skeptical; infidel.

Un-bĕnd', *v. t.* To relax or slacken. — *v. i.* To become relaxed.

Un-bĕnd'ing, *a.* Unyielding; inflexible; firm; rigid.

Un-bī'as (130), *v. t.* To free from bias or prejudice.

Un-bīnd', *v. t.* To untie; to unfasten; to loose.

Un-blĕmʹished (-blĕm'isht), *a.* Free from blemish; pure; spotless.

Un-blĕst', *a.* Not blessed; unhappy; wretched.

Un-bōlt', *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten.

Un-bôrn', *a.* Not born; still to appear: future.

Un-bo ŝcm (bō̆z'um), *v. t.* To disclose freely; to reveal.

Un-bound'ed, *a.* Having no bounds or limits; infinite; unrestrained.

Un-brī'dle, *v. t.* To free from, or as from, the bridle.

Un-brō'ken (-brō'kn), *a.* Entire: whole.

Un-bŭck'le, *v. t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten.

Un-bur'ied (-bĕr'id, 135), *a.* Not buried; disinterred.

Un-bûr'den, *v. t.* To rid of a burden; to throw off, as a burden; to unload; to relieve.

Un-bŭt'ton (-bŭt'tn), *v. t.* To loose the buttons of.

Un-cēas'ing, *a.* Not ceasing; continual; perpetual.

Un-cĕr'e-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Not ceremonious; informal; familiar.

Un-cĕr'tain, *a.* Not certain; precarious; insecure; doubtful; dubious.

Un-cĕr'tain-ly, *adv.* Not certainly: doubtfully.

Un-cĕr'tain-ty, *n.* Want of certainty · doubtfulness.

Un-chāin', *v. t.* To free from chains, confinement, or thralldom.

Un-chānġe'a-ble, *a.* Not subject to change; immutable.

Un-chānge'a-bly, *adv.* Without change; immutably.
Un-chär'i-ta-ble, *a.* Having no charity; severe in judging; harsh; censorious.
Un-chär'i-ta-ble-ness, *n.* Want of charity.
Un-chär'i-ta-bly, *adv.* With want of charity; harshly.
Un-chāste', *a.* Not chaste; lewd; impure.
Un-ehris'tian (-krĭst'yan), *a.* Contrary to Christianity; unbecoming a Christian.
Un-chürch', *v. t.* To expel from a church.
Un'cial (ŭn'shal), *a.* Relating to ancient letters of a large size. — *n.* An uncial letter.
Un-çiv'il, *a.* Not civil; impolite; uncourteous; rude; boorish; unmannerly.
Un-çiv'il-īzed, *a.* Not civilized or reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage.
Un-çiv'il-ly, *adv.* Rudely.
Un-clăsp', *v. t.* To loose the clasp of.
Un'cle (ŭngk'l, 137), *n.* A father's or a mother's brother.
Un-clēan', *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy; impure; sinful; wicked.
Un-clēan'ness, *n.* State or quality of being unclean; filthiness; impurity; sinfulness.
Un-clōse', *v. t.* To open.
Un-coil', *v. t.* To unwind and open.
Un-cōme'ly, *a.* Not comely; homely; disagreeable.
Un-cōm'fort-a-ble, *a.* Affording no comfort; giving uneasiness.
Un-cōm'fort-a-bly, *adv.* Without comfort or cheerfulness.
Un-cōm'mon, *a.* Not common; infrequent; rare; unusual; remarkable.
Un-cōm'mon-ly, *adv.* Unusually.
Un-cōm'mon-ness, *n.* Rareness of occurrence; infrequency.
Un-cōm'pro-mīs'ing, *a.* Not agreeing to terms; inflexible; firm.
Un'con-cērn', *n.* Want of concern; indifference.
Un'con-cērn'ed-ly, *adv.* Without concern.
Un'con-dī'tion-al (-dĭsh'un-), *a.* Not limited by conditions; absolute.
Un-cŏn'quer-a-ble (-kŏngk'er-a-bl), *a.* Not to be conquered. — SYN. Invincible; insuperable
Un-cŏn'scion-a-ble (-kŏn'shun-), *a.* Unreasonable; inordinate; enormous.
Un-cŏn'scion-a-bly, *adv.* In an unconscionable manner; unreasonably.
Un-cŏn'scioŭs (-kŏn'shus), *a.* Not having consciousness; not made the object of consciousness; imperceptible.
Un-cŏn'scioŭs-ly, *adv.* Without consciousness.
Un-cŏn'scioŭs-ness, *n.* Want of consciousness or perception.
Un-cŏn'sti-tū'tion-al, *a.* Not constitutional; contrary to the constitution.
Un-cŏn'sti-tū'tion-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being unauthorized by, or opposed to, the constitution.
Un-cŏn'sti-tū'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In an unconstitutional manner.
Un'con-trōl'la-ble, *a.* Not to be controlled; ungovernable.
Un'con-trōl'la-bly, *adv.* Beyond control.
Un'con-vērt'ed, *a.* Not converted or regenerated; sinful; impenitent. [cork from.
Un-cŏrk', *v. t.* To draw the
Un-coûrt'e-oŭs (-kûrt'e-us), *a.* Uncivil; rude; impolite.
Un-couth' (-kōōth'), *a.* Unfamiliar; unusual; not rendered pleasing by familiarity. — SYN. Odd; strange; awkward. [ness.
Un-couth'ness, *n.* Awkward-
Un-cŏv'er (-kŭv'er), *v. t.* To take the cover from; to open. — *v. i.* To bare the head.
Unc'tion, *n.* Act of anointing; unguent; ointment.
Unc'tu-oŭs (ŭngk'tyu-us), *a.* Oily; fat; greasy.
Un-cûrb', *v. t.* To free from a curb.
Un-cûrl', *v. t.* To straighten out, as any thing that has been curled.
Un-dăt'ed, *a.* Having no date.
Un-dăunt'ed, *a.* Fearless; bold; brave; intrepid.
Un-dĕe'a-gŏn, *n.* A figure of eleven angles and eleven sides.
Un'de-çēive', *v. t.* To free from deception.
Un'de-nī'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be denied; palpably true; obvious.
Un'de-nī'a-bly, *adv.* Indisputably.
Un'der, *prep.* Lower than; beneath; below. — *a.* Lower in rank; subordinate; inferior. — *adv.* In a lower condition; in subjection.
Un'der-ā'gent, *n.* A subordinate agent.
Un'der-bīd', *v. t.* To bid or offer less than. [breeding.
Un'der-brĕd, *a.* Of inferior
Un'der-brŭsh, *n.* Small trees and shrubs in a wood or forest.
Un'der-eŭr'rent, *n.* A current below the surface.
Un'der-dō', *v.* To do less than is requisite or desirable.
Un'der-gō', *v. t.* To bear; to endure; to suffer; to sustain; to pass through.
Un'der-grăd'u-ate, *n.* A student in a college who has not taken his degree.
Un'der-ground, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground; subterranean.
Un'der-grōwth, *n.* Shrubs which grow under trees.
Un'der-hănd, *a.* Clandestine; secret; covert; sly. — *adv.* By secret means; by fraud.
Un'der-hănd'ed, *a.* Clandestine. [or beneath.
Un'der-lāy', *v. t.* To lay under
Un'der-lĕt', *v. t.* To let or lease under a lease.
Un'der-līe', *v. t.* To lie under; to be the basis of.
Un'der-līne', *v. t.* To mark a line beneath, as words.
Un'der-ling, *n.* An inferior.
Un'der-mīne', *v. t.* To excavate the earth beneath; to ruin or injure in an underhand way.
Un'der-mōst, *a.* Lowest in place, rank, or state.
Un'der-neăth' (*or* -neeth'), *adv.* or *prep.* Under; beneath.
Un'der-pĭn', *v. t.* To lay stones under, as under the sills of a building.
Un'der-pĭn'ning, *n.* The stones on which a building rests.
Un'der-rāte', *v. t.* To rate below the value.
Un'der-scōre', *v. t.* To draw a line or mark under.
Un'der-sĕll', *v. t.* To sell cheaper than another.
Un'der-sīgn' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of.
Un'der-shŏt', *a.* Moved by

water passing beneath ; — said of a water-wheel.

Ŭn'der-stănd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNDERSTOOD.] To comprehend ; to know ; to have information ; to suppose to mean.

Ŭn'der-stănd'ing (130), *n.* Knowledge ; interpretation ; the intellectual powers ; intellect ; judgment ; sense.

Ŭn'der-stănd'ing-ly, *adv.* With knowledge.

Ŭn'der-stōōd', *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Understand.*

Ŭn'der-străp'per, *n.* An inferior agent ; a subaltern.

Ŭn'der-tāke', *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERTOOK ; *p. p.* UNDERTAKEN.] To take in hand ; to attempt ; to engage in.

Ŭn'der-tāk'er, *n.* One who undertakes ; one who takes the management of funerals.

Ŭn'der-tāk'ing, *n.* An enterprise ; any business.

Ŭn'der-tōōk', *imp.* of *Undertake.*

Ŭn'der-tōne, *n.* A low tone.

Ŭn'der-tōw, *n.* A current of water below having a different direction from that on the surface.

Ŭn'der-văl'ūe, *v. t.* To rate below the worth. [*dergo.*

Ŭn'der-wĕnt', *imp.* of *Undergo.*

Ŭn'der-wŏod, *n.* Small trees growing under larger ones.

Ŭn'der-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* To do like work at a less price than.

Ŭn'der-wrīte' (-rīt'), *v. i.* To write under something else ; to insure.

Ŭn'der-wrīt'er (-rīt'-), *n.* An insurer.

Ŭn'de-sīgn'ing (-sīn'- *or* -zīn'-), *a.* Artless ; sincere.

Un-dē'vi-ā'ting, *a.* Not deviating ; steady ; regular.

Ŭn'di-vī'ded, *a.* Not divided ; whole ; entire.

Un-dō', *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDID ; *p. p.* UNDONE.] To reverse what has been done ; to take to pieces ; to unfasten ; to ruin.

Un-dō'er, *n.* One who undoes.

Un-dō'ing, *n.* Reversal ; ruin.

Un-dŏne' (-dŭn'), *p. p.* Unfastened ; ruined ; not done ; unfinished.

Un-doubt'ed (-dout'ed), *a.* Not doubted ; indubitable ; indisputable.

Un-doubt'ed-ly (-dout'-), *adv.* Without question ; indisputably.

Un-drĕss', *v. t.* To divest of clothes ; to strip ; to disrobe ; to deprive of ornaments.

Un'dress, *n.* A loose, negligent dress.

Un-dūe', *a.* Not due ; not yet owing ; excessive ; immoderate.

Ŭn'du-lāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To move backward and forward, or up and down, as a wave ; to vibrate.

Ŭn'du-lā'ted, *a.* Waved ; wavy ; undulatory.

Ŭn'du-lā'tion, *n.* A waving motion or vibration.

Ŭn'du-la-to-ry, *a.* Moving like waves ; vibratory.

Un-dū'ly, *adv.* In an undue manner ; improperly ; excessively.

Un-dy'ing, *a.* Not dying ; not subject to death ; immortal.

Un-ĕarth', *v. t.* To draw from the earth ; to remove the earth from ; to uncover ; to bring to light.

Un-ĕarth'ly, *a.* Not terrestrial ; supernatural.

Un-ĕa'şi-ly, *adv.* With uneasiness. [perturbation.

Un-ĕa'şi-ness, *n.* Disquiet ;

Un-ĕa'şy, *a.* Not easy ; restless ; disturbed.

Un-ĕnd'ing, *a.* Not ending ; everlasting ; eternal.

Un-ē'qual, *a.* Not equal, or even ; inferior ; inadequate ; disproportioned ; partial ; unjust ; unfair.

Un-ē'qual-ly, *adv.* In different degrees ; unfairly.

Un'e-quĭv'o-cal, *a.* Not equivocal ; clear ; evident.

Un'e-quĭv'o-cal-ly, *adv.* Clearly ; evidently.

Un-ĕrr'ing, *a.* Committing no mistake ; certain.

Un-ē'ven (-ē'vn), *a.* Not even ; not level or uniform ; rough ; irregular.

Un-ē'ven-ness, *n.* Inequality of surface ; want of uniformity.

Un'ex-ăm'pled, *a.* Having no example ; without precedent.

Un'ex-cĕp'tion-a-ble, *a.* Not liable to objection ; faultless ; good.

Un'ex-cĕp'tion-a-bly, *adv.* So as to be liable to no objection.

Un'ex-pē'et'ed, *a.* Not expected ; sudden ; coming without warning.

Un'ex-pē'et'ed-ly, *adv.* Suddenly.

Un-fāil'ing, *a.* Not failing ; not liable to fail ; abiding.

Un-fāir', *a.* Not fair ; disingenuous ; dishonest.

Un-fāir'ly, *adv.* In an unfair manner ; dishonestly.

Un-fāir'ness, *n.* Want of fairness or honesty.

Un-fāith'ful, *a.* Not faithful ; negligent of duty ; treacherous ; perfidious.

Un-fāith'ful-ly, *adv.* In violation of promises, vows, or duty.

Un-fāith'ful-ness, *n.* Breach of faith ; infidelity.

Un-fāsh'ion-a-ble, *a.* Not according to the fashion.

Un-fāst'en (-fās'n), *v. t.* To loose ; to unbind ; to untie.

Un-fāth'om-a-ble, *a.* Not to be fathomed ; profound.

Un-fā'vor-a-ble, *a.* Not favorable ; adverse ; contrary.

Un-fā'vor-a-bly, *adv.* Adversely.

Un-feel'ing, *a.* Void of feeling or sensibility ; insensible ; cruel ; hard-hearted.

Un-feel'ing-ly, *adv.* With insensibility.

Un-feigned' (-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned ; real ; sincere.

Un-feign'ed-ly (-fān'-), *adv.* Without hypocrisy.

Un-fĭl'ial (-yal), *a.* Not becoming a son or daughter.

Un-fin'ished (-fĭn'isht), *a.* Not finished ; incomplete ; imperfect.

Un-fĭt', *v. t.* To disable ; to disqualify. — *a.* Not fit or qualified. — SYN. Improper ; unqualified ; incompetent.

Un-fix', *v. t.* To loosen ; to unsettle.

Un-fōld', *v. t.* To expand ; to spread out ; to disclose ; to reveal.

Un'for-gĭv'ing, *a.* Not disposed to forgive ; implacable ; inexorable.

Un-fôrt'u-nate, *a.* Not fortunate ; not successful.

Un-fôrt'u-nate-ly, *adv.* Without success.

Un-found'ed, *a.* Having no foundation ; baseless ; vain.

Un-frē'quent, *a.* Not frequent ; not happening often.

Un-frē'quent-ly, *adv.* Rarely.

Un-frĭend'ly, *a.* Not friendly ; unfavorable ; hostile.

Un-fruit'ful, *a.* Not fruitful ; barren ; sterile.

Un-fûrl', *v. t.* To unfold ; to open or spread ; to expand.

Un-fûr'nish, *v. t.* To strip of furniture ; to leave naked or bare.

Un-gāin'ly, *a.* Not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth.

Un-gĕn'er-oŭs, *a.* Not generous; illiberal; unkind; mean; dishonorable.

Un-gŏd'li-ness, *n.* Impiety.

Un-gŏd'ly, *a.* Irreligious; wicked; impious; sinful.

Un-gŏv'ern-a-ble, *a.* Not to be governed or restrained; wild; liceutious.

Un-gŏv'ern-a-bly, *adv.* So as not to be restrained.

Un-grāçe'ful, *a.* Wanting grace; inelegant; awkward; clumsy; uncouth.

Un-grāçe'ful-ly, *adv.* Awkwardly. [wardness.

Un-grāçe'ful-ness, *n.* Awk-

Un-grā'cioŭs, *a.* Not gracious; showing no kindness of heart; unpleasing.

Un-grā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* In an ungracious manner.

Un-grāte'ful, *a.* Not grateful; unthankful; disagreeable. [ingratitude.

Un-grāte'ful-ly, *adv.* With

Un-grāte'ful-ness, *n.* Quality of being ungrateful.

Ŭn'guent (ŭng'gwent), *n.* An ointment.

Un-hăl'lōwed, *a.* Profane; unholy; impure; wicked.

Un-hănd'i-ly, *adv.* Awkwardly; inconveniently.

Un-hănd'i-ness, *n.* Awkwardness; inconvenience.

Un-hănd'some (-hăn'sum), *a.* Not handsome; illiberal; unfair; impolite.

Un-hănd'some-ly (-hăn'sum-), *adv.* Ungracefully; illiberally; unfairly.

Un-hănd'y, *a.* Not handy; awkward; inexpert.

Un-hăp'pi-ly, *adv.* Unfortunately; miserably.

Un-hăp'pi-ness, *n.* Calamity; misfortune; infelicity.

Un-hăp'py, *a.* Not happy or fortunate; rather miserable; evil; calamitous.

Un-här'ness, *v. t.* To strip of harness; to divest of armor.

Un-hĕalth'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being unhealthy.

Un-hĕalth'y, *a.* Wanting health; unsound; sickly; insalubrious.

Un-hĕard' (-hĕrd'), *a.* Not heard; unknown; obscure.

Un-hĭnge', *v. t.* To take from the hinges; to displace; to unfix by violence.

Un-hĭtch', *v. t.* To loose from being hitched; to unfasten.

Un-hō'li-ness, *n.* Want of holiness; impiety; sinfulness; wickedness.

Un-hō'ly, *a.* Not holy; profane; wicked; impious.

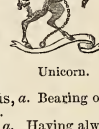
Un-hōok', *v. t.* To loose from a hook.

Un-hōop' or Un-hōop', *v. t.* To strip of hoops.

Un-hôrse', *v. t.* To throw from a horse or saddle.

Un-hûrt', *a.* Not hurt; safe and sound; whole.

Ū'ni-cŏrn, *n.* A fabulous animal with one horn.



Unicorn.

Ū'ni-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of so uniting with another as to make one being.

Ū'ni-flō'roŭs, *a.* Bearing only one flower.

Ū'ni-fôrm, *a.* Having always the same form. — Syn. Equal; even; alike; undeviating. — *n.* A dress of the same kind worn by persons who belong to the same regiment, &c.

Ū'ni-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* Resemblance to itself at all times; consistency; sameness.

Ū'ni-fôrm-ly, *adv.* In a uniform manner; without variation.

Ū'ni-lăt'er-al, *a.* Having one side.

Ū'ni-lĭt'er-al, *a.* Consisting of one letter only.

Ŭn'im-pēach'a-ble, *a.* Not to be impeached; free from stain or fault; blameless.

Ŭn'in-tĕl'li-gi-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.*
Ŭn'in-tĕl'li-gi-ble-ness, }
Quality of being unintelligible.

Ŭn'in-tĕl'li-gi-ble, *a.* Not intelligible; not to be understood; obscure.

Ŭn'in-tĕl'li-gi-bly, *adv.* So as not to be understood.

Un-ĭn'ter-est-ed, *a.* Having no interest or property in; not having the mind interested or engaged.

Un'ion (yŭn'yun), *n.* [Lat. *unio*, from *unus*, one.] Act of uniting; junction; coalition; confederation; harmony; concord; upper inner corner of a flag.

Un'ion-ist, *n.* A lover of union.

U-nīque' (yu-neek'), *a.* Single in kind or excellence; without a like or equal.

Ū'ni-son, *n.* Agreement; concord; union; accordance or coincidence of sounds.

U-nĭs'o-nance, *n.* Accordance of sounds.

U-nĭs'o-nant, } *a.* Being in
U-nĭs'o-noŭs, } unison; sounded together.

Ū'nit, *n.* One; a single person or thing; the least whole number.

Ū'ni-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who denies the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person. — *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians.

Ū'ni-tā'ri-an-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians.

U-nīte', *v. t.* To join or put together; to form a whole. — *v. i.* To become one; to act in concert.

U-nīt'ed-ly, *adv.* With union, or joint efforts.

Ū'ni-ty, *n.* State of being one; oneness; concord; any definite quantity or aggregate taken as one.

Ū'ni-vălve, } *a.* Having
Ū'ni-vălv'u-lar, } one valve only, as a shell.

Ū'ni-vălve, *n.* A shell having one valve only.

Ū'ni-vēr'sal, *a.* Extending to all; whole; total.

Ū'ni-vēr'sal-ĭsm, *n.* Belief that all men will be saved.

Ū'ni-vēr'sal-ĭst, *n.* An adherent to Universalism.

Ū'ni-ver-săl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being universal; unlimited extension.

Ū'ni-vēr'sal-ly, *adv.* Without exception; throughout the whole.

Ū'ni-verse, *n.* The whole system of created things.

Ū'ni-vēr'si-ty, *n.* An institution where all the sciences and arts are taught.

U-nīv'o-cal, *a.* Having one meaning only.

Un-jŭst', *a.* Contrary or opposed to justice; wrongful; inequitable.

Un-jŭst'ly, *adv.* Wrongfully.

Un-kĭnd', *a.* Not kind; wanting in kindness; cruel; harsh.

Un-kĭnd'ly, *adv.* With unkindness; cruelly. — *a.* Unnatural; unfavorable; malignant.

Un-kīnd'ness, *n.* Want of kindness or affection.
Un-knit' (-nĭt'), *v. t.* To separate, as threads that are knit; to open.
Un-knŏw'ing-ly (-nō'ing-), *adv.* Ignorantly.
Un-lāce', *v. t.* To unfasten; to loose the dress of.
Un-lād', *v. t.* To unload; to discharge.
Un-lăw'ful, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal.
Un-lăw'ful-ly, *adv.* In violation of law; illegally.
Un-lăw'ful-ness, *n.* Illegality; contrariety to law.
Un-lēarn', *v. t.* To forget, as what has been learned.
Un-lēarn'ed, *a.* Ignorant; illiterate.
Un-lĕss', *conj.* Except; if not.
Un-lĕt'tered, *a.* Illiterate.
Un-lĭke', *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse.
Un-lĭke'li-hōod, *n.* Improbability. [improbable.
Un-lĭke'ly, *a.* Not likely;
Un-lĭke'ness, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.
Un-lĭm'it-ed, *a.* Not limited; boundless; undefined; indefinite; not restrained.
Un-lĭnk', *v. t.* To separate, as links; to disconnect.
Un-lōad', *v. t.* To relieve of a load; to disburden.
Un-lŏck', *v. t.* To unfasten, as what is locked; to explain; to open.
Un-lōve'li-ness, *n.* Want of loveliness.
Un-lŏv'ly, *a.* Not amiable; disagreeable; repellant.
Un-lŭck'i-ly, *adv.* In an unlucky manner.
Un-lŭck'y, *a.* Not lucky; unfortunate; unhappy.
Un-māke', *v. t.* To destroy the form and qualities of.
Un-măn', *v. t.* To deprive of virility or strength; to dishearten.
Un-măn'ly, *a.* Unsuitable to a man; effeminate; ignoble; base. [rude.
Un-măn'nered, *a.* Uncivil;
Un-măn'ner-li-ness, *n.* Rudeness of behavior.
Un-măn'ner-ly, *a.* Ill-bred; uncivil; rude in behavior; impolite.
Un-măsk', *v. t.* To remove a mask or disguise from.
Un-mēan'ing, *a.* Having no meaning or expression.
Un-mĕr'ci-fŭl, *a.* Having no mercy; cruel; inhuman.
Un-mĕr'ci-ful-ly, *adv.* Without mercy; cruelly.
Un-mōor', *v. t.* To cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.
Un-năt'u-ral (106), *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature, or to natural feelings.
Un-năt'u-ral-ly, *adv.* In an unnatural manner.
Un-nĕç'es-sa-ri-ly, *adv.* Without necessity; needlessly.
Un-nĕç'es-sa-ry, *a.* Not necessary; useless; needless.
Un-neigh'bor-ly (-nā'bur-), *a.* Not becoming a neighbor; unfriendly; unkind.
Un-nĕrve', *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or strength; to enfeeble; to weaken.
Un-nŭm'bered, *a.* Not numbered, or not possible to be numbered; countless.
Un'ob-trŭ'sive, *a.* Not obtrusive or forward; modest.
Un-ŏs'ten-tā'tious, *a.* Not ostentatious; not making a showy display; modest.
Un-păck', *v. t.* To open, as things packed.
Un-păl'a-ta-ble, *a.* Not palatable; disagreeable; disgusting.
Un-păr'al-leled, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; matchless; peerless.
Un-păr'lia-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Contrary to the usages of Parliament or the rules of legislative bodies.
Un-pĭn', *v. t.* To unfasten or undo, as what is pinned.
Un-plēas'ant, *a.* Not pleasant; displeasing; disagreeable.
Un-plēas'ant-ly, *adv.* Disagreeably.
Un-plēas'ant-ness, *n.* State or quality of being unpleasant.
Un-pŏp'u-lar, *a.* Not enjoying public favor; disliked by the people; disposing to public disfavor.
Un-pŏp'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* State of being unpopular.
Un-prĕç'e-dent-ed, *a.* Having no precedent; novel; new.
Un-prĕj'u-dĭced (-prĕj'ụ-dĭst), *a.* Free from prejudice or bias; impartial.
Un'pre-tĕnd'ing, *a.* Not making pretensions; modest.
Un-prĭn'ci-plĕd, *a.* Devoid of moral principle; destitute of virtue; profligate.
Ŭn'pro-dūc'tĭve, *a.* Not fruitful; barren; sterile.
Un-prŏf'it-a-ble, *a.* Producing no profit; serving no purpose; useless.
Un-prŏf'it-a-bly, *adv.* Without profit or gain.
Un-prŏf'it-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being unprofitable. [promise of good.
Un-prŏm'is-ing, *a.* Giving no
Ŭn'pro-pĭ'tious (-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not favorable; dark; discouraging; adverse.
Un-quăl'i-fied, *a.* Not qualified; not fit; absolute; decided.
Un-quĕs'tion-a-ble (-kwĕst'yun-), *a.* Not to be questioned or doubted; indubitable; certain.
Un-quĕs'tion-a-bly (-kwĕst'yun-), *adv.* Beyond all doubt; indubitably. [less.
Un-quĭ'et, *a.* Uneasy; restUn-quĭ'et-ly, *adv.* In an unquiet manner or state.
Un-răv'el (-răv'l, 130), *v. t.* To disentangle or disengage; to separate; to solve.
Un-rē'al, *a.* Not real; having appearance only.
Un-rēa'son-a-ble (-rē'zn-), *a.* Exceeding the bounds of reason; immoderate; exorbitant; inordinate.
Un-rēa'son-a-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being unreasonable.
Un-rēa'son-a-bly, *adv.* Excessively; immoderately.
Un're-gĕn'er-ate, *a.* Not regenerate; remaining at enmity with God.
Ŭn're-lĕnt'ing, *a.* Feeling no pity; hard; cruel.
Ŭn're-mĭt'ting, *a.* Not abating; incessant; continued; persevering.
Ŭn're-sĕrve', *n.* Absence of reserve; perfect frankness.
Ŭn're-sĕrved', *a.* Open; frank; free; ingenuous.
Ŭn're-sĕrv'ed-ly, *adv.* Without reservation; frankly.
Un-rĕst', *n.* Want of rest or repose; unquietness.
Un-rĭg', *v. t.* To strip of rigging.
Un-rĭght'eoŭs (-rī'chus), *a.* Not righteous; unjust; wicked; evil.
Un-rĭght'eoŭs-ly (-rī'chus-), *adv.* Wickedly.
Un-rĭght'eoŭs-ness (-rī'chus-), *n.* Wickedness.
Un-rīpe', *a.* Not ripe; immature.

Un-rī'valed, } *a.* Having no
Un-rī'valled, } rival; peerless; matchless.

Un-rīv'et, *v. t.* To loose the rivets of; to unfasten.

Un-rōbe', *v. t.* To undress.

Un-rōll', *v. t.* To open, as what is rolled; to display.

Un-rōōf', *v. t.* To strip off the roof or covering of.

Un-rōōt', *v. t.* To extirpate; to eradicate.

Un-rŭf'fled, *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil; quiet.

Un-ry'ly, *a.* Ungovernable; turbulent; refractory.

Un-săd'dle, *v. t.* To take a saddle from; to unhorse.

Un-sāfe', *a.* Not safe; not free from danger; dangerous; perilous.

Un-sāl'a-ble (133), *a.* Not having a quick sale.

Un-sāt'is-fā'e'to-ri-ly, *adv.* In an unsatisfactory manner.

Un-sāt'is-fā'e'to-ry, *a.* Not affording satisfaction.

Un-sā'vor-y, *a.* Not savory; having a bad taste; insipid.

Un-sāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNSAID.] To recall, as what has been said.

Un-screw' (-skrȳ'), *v. t.* To loose from screws; to withdraw, as a screw.

Un-scrŭ'pu-loŭs, *a.* Having no scruples; unprincipled.

Un-sēal', *v. t.* To open, as what is sealed.

Un-sēarch'a-ble, *a.* Not to be searched into; inscrutable; mysterious.

Un-sēa'son-a-ble (-sē'zn-), *a.* Not seasonable; ill-timed; untimely; unfit.

Un-sēat', *v. t.* To throw from a seat.

Un-seem'li-ness, *n.* State or quality of being unseemly.

Un-seem'ly, *a.* Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent; improper. — *adv.* Indecently.

Un-seen', *a.* Not seen; invisible. [disturb.

Un-sĕt'tle, *v. t.* To unfix; to

Un-shăck'le, *v. t.* To loose from shackles; to set free.

Un-shāk'en, *a.* Not shaken; firm; stable.

Un-shēathe', *v. t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard.

Un-shĭp', *v. t.* To take out of a ship.

Un-sĭght'ly (-sīt'lȳ), *a.* Not sightly; deformed; ugly.

Un-skĭll'ful, } *a.* Wanting skill
Un-skĭl'ful, } or dexterity; awkward; clumsy.

Un-skĭll'ful-ly, } *adv.* With-
Un-skĭl'ful-ly, } out skill; clumsily.

Un-skĭll'ful-ness, } *n.* Want
Un-skĭl'ful-ness, } of skill or dexterity; clumsiness.

Un-sō'cia-ble (-sō'sha-bl), *a.* Not sociable; averse to society.

Un-sō'cia-bly (-sō'sha-), *adv.* In an unsociable manner.

Ŭn'so-phĭs'ti-cā'ted, *a.* Not adulterated; pure; simple; honest.

Un-sound', *a.* Not sound; defective; infirm; deceptive; sophistical.

Un-sound'ness, *n.* Defectiveness; infirmity.

Un-spār'ing, *a.* Not sparing; liberal; profuse.

Un-spēak'a-ble, *a.* Not to be uttered or expressed; ineffable; unutterable.

Un-spēak'a-bly, *adv.* Inexpressibly; unutterably.

Un-spŏt'ted, *a.* Not spotted; spotless; pure; immaculate.

Un-stā'ble, *a.* Not stable or steady. — SYN. Inconstant; irresolute; wavering; mutable; changeful.

Un-stēad'i-ly, *adv.* In an unsteady manner.

Un-stēad'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being unsteady; inconstancy; irresolution.

Un-stēad'y, *a.* Not steady; mutable; variable; changeable.

Un-stŏp', *v. t.* To take a stopple or any obstruction from; to open.

Un-string', *v. t.* To deprive of strings; to relax; to loosen; to take from a string.

Un-strŭng', *a.* Relaxed; loosened.

Ŭn'sue-çĕss'ful, *a.* Not successful; meeting with failure; unhappy.

Ŭn'sue-çĕss'ful-ly, *adv.* With ill success.

Un-sūit'a-ble, *a.* Not suitable; unfit; improper.

Un-sūit'a-bly, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; incongruously.

Un-sŭng', *a.* Not recited in song.

Un-swāthe', *v. t.* To relieve from a bandage.

Un-tăm'a-ble, *a.* Not to be tamed or subdued.

Un-thĭnk'ing, *a.* Thoughtless; inconsiderate.

Un-thrĭft'y, *a.* Prodigal; not thriving; profuse; lavish.

Un-tīe', *v. t.* To loosen, as a knot; to unbind.

Un-tĭl' (138), *prep.* Till; as far as. — *conj.* Up to the time that; till.

Un-tīme'ly, *a.* Not timely; premature; unseasonable.

Un-tīr'ing, *a.* Not tiring; enduring; patient; indefatigable.

Ŭn'to, *prep.* To.

Un-tōld', *a.* Not told; not related; not counted or numbered.

Un-tō'ward, *a.* Froward; refractory; awkward; cross; inconvenient. [ly.

Un-tō'ward-ly, *adv.* Perverse-

Un-tō'ward-ness, *n.* Frowardness; perversity; awkwardness.

Un-trăct'a-ble, *a.* Ungovernable; stubborn; intractable.

Un-trăct'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being untractable.

Un-trăv'eled, } *a.* Not trod-
Un-trăv'elled, } den by passengers; not traveled; never having seen foreign countries.

Un-true', *a.* Not true; false; contrary to fact; disloyal.

Un-tru'ly, *adv.* Falsely.

Un-trŭss', *v. t.* To loose from a truss; to let out.

Un-truth', *n.* Falsehood; treachery; a lie.

Un-truth'ful, *a.* Wanting in veracity; false.

Un-twīne', *v. t.* To untwist.

Un-twĭst', *v. t.* To separate and open, as twisted threads; to disentangle.

Un-ūsed', *a.* Not used; not accustomed.

Un-ū'su-al (-yu'zhu-), *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare; infrequent.

Un-ūt'ter-a-ble, *a.* Not to be uttered; inexpressible.

Un-vär'nished (-vär'nisht), *a.* Not varnished; plain; truthful.

Un-veĭl', *v. t.* To remove a veil from; to uncover.

Un-wā'ri-ly, *adv.* Heedlessly.

Un-wā'ri-ness, *n.* Want of caution; heedlessness.

Un-war'rant-a-ble (un-wŏr'rant-), *a.* Not warrantable; illegal; improper.

Un-war'rant-a-bly, *adv.* Without warrant or authority; improperly.

Un-wā'ry, *a.* Not vigilant or cautious; precipitate.

Un-wēa'rĭed, *a.* Not wearied; persistent; indefatigable.

Un-wēave′, *v. t.* To undo, as what has been woven.
Un-wĕll′, *a* Not well; indisposed; ill; ailing.
Un-whōle′sōme (-hōl′sum), *a.* Not wholesome; insalubrious.
Un-wiēld′i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being unwieldy.
Un-wiēld′y, *a.* Unmanageable; bulky; pondcrous.
Un-will′ing, *a.* Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant.
Un-will′ing-ly, *adv.* With reluctance.
Un-will′ing-ness, *n.* Reluctance; disinclination.
Un-wind′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNWOUND.] To wind off; to untwist; to disentangle.
Un-wīse′, *a.* Not wise; injudicious; indiscreet.
Un-wīse′ly, *adv.* Not wisely; imprudently.
Un-wit′ting-ly, *adv* Without knowledge; ignorantly.
Un-wōnt′ed, *a.* Unaccustomed; uncommon; infrequent; rare.
Un-wōnt′ed-ness, *n.* Uncommonness; rarity.
Un-wor′thi-ly (-wûr′thĭ-), *adv.* Not according to desert.
Un-wor′thi-ness (-wûr′thĭ-), *n.* Want of worth.
Un-wor′thy (-wûr′thy), *a.* Not worthy; wanting merit; worthless; discreditable.
Un-wrăp′ (-răp′), *v. t.* To open, as what is wrapped.
Un-wrēathe′ (-reeth′), *v. t.* To untwist, as any thing wreathed.
Un-wrĭt′ten (-rĭt′tn), *a.* Not written; oral; blank.
Un-yīēld′ing, *a.* Not yielding; stubborn; obstinate.
Un-yōke′, *v. t.* To loose from a yoke.
Up, *adv.* Aloft; on high; above; from a lower to a higher position; in a higher place or position; completely. — *prep.* From a lower to a higher place on or along; at the top of.
Up-bēar′, *v. t.* To bear up; to raise or hold aloft.
Up-brāid′, *v. t.* To charge with something wrong; to reprove severely. — SYN. To reproach; blame; censure.
Up-brāid′er, *n.* One who upbraids, or reproaches.
Up′cast, *a.* Thrown upward. — *n.* A throw or cast of bowls.
Up-hēav′al, *n.* A heaving up from beneath.
Up-hēave′, *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath.
Up′hill, *a.* Ascending; difficult; laborious.
Up-hōld′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UPHELD.] To elevate; to support; to maintain; to countenance. [holds.
Up-hōld′er, *n.* One who up-hōl′ster-er (18), *n.* One who furnishes houses.
Up-hōl′ster-y (18), *n.* Furniture supplied by upholsterers.
Up′land, *n.* High land, as opposed to meadows. — *a.* Higher in situation.
Up-lift′, *v. t.* To raise aloft.
Up-ōn′, *prep.* On; — in all the senses of that word.
Up′per, *a.* Further up; higher in place; superior.
Up′per-hănd′, *n.* Ascendency; superiority.
Up′per-mōst, *a.* Highest in place, rank, or power.
Up-rāise′, *v. t.* To raise; to lift up; to exalt.
Up′rīght, or Up-rīght′ (-rīt), *a.* Erect; perpendicular; just; honest — *n.* Something standing erect or perpendicular.
Up′rīght-ly or Up-rīght′ly, (-rīt-), *adv.* In an upright manner; honestly
Up′rīght-ness′ or Up-rīght′-ness (-rīt-), *n.* Erectness; honesty; integrity.
Up-rīse′, *v. i.* [*imp.* UPROSE; *p. p.* UPRISEN] To rise up; to get up; to ascend; to mount upward.
Up′rōar, *n.* Great noise and disturbance; tumult.
Up-rōot′, *v. t.* To root up; to tear up by the roots; to eradicate.
Up-rouse′, *v. t.* To rouse from sleep; to wake. [overset.
Up-sĕt′, *v. t.* To overturn; to
Up′shot, *n.* Final issue; conclusion; end.
Up′side, *n.* The upper side.
Up-spring′, *v. i.* To spring up.
Up′stärt, *n.* One suddenly raised to wealth or power.
Up′ward, *a.* Directed to a higher place.
Up′ward, } *adv.* Toward a
Up′wards, } higher place; above; more than; in the upper parts.
U-rā′ni-um, *n.* A metal.
U′ran-ŏg′ra-phy, } *n.* A de-
U′ran-ŏl′o-gy, } scription of the heavens and heavenly bodies.
U′ra-nus, *n.* One of the planets. [city.
Ur′ban, *a.* Pertaining to a
Ur-bāne′, *a.* [Lat. *urbanus*, fr. *urbs*, a city.] Polite; courteous; or polished manners.
Ur-bān′i-ty, *n.* Politeness; courtesy.
Ur′chin, *n.* A child; a hedgehog.
U-rē′ter, *n.* A tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder.
Urge, *v. t.* To press; to impel; to incite; to solicit; to importune.
Ur′gen-cy, *n.* Pressure of necessity; importunity.
Ur′gent, *a.* Pressing; earnest importunate.
Ur′gent-ly, *adv.* With earnestness or importunity.
U′ri-nal, *n.* A vessel for urine.
U′ri-na-ry, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, urine.
U′rine, *n.* A fluid secreted by the kidneys.
Urn, *n.* A vessel of various forms; a kind of vase.
Ur′sine, *a.* Relating to, or like, a bear.
Ŭs (123, 124), *pron.* Objective case of *We*.
Us′age (133), *n.* Mode of using; treatment; custom; long-continued practice.
Us′ance, *n.* Time allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange.
Use (yūs, 88), *n.* Act of employing; employment; necessity; utility; practice; custom; interest.
Use (yūz), *v. t.* To employ; to handle; to treat; to consume; to render familiar. — *v. i.* To be accustomed.
Use′ful, *a.* Serviceable; profitable; beneficial; helpful.
Use′ful-ly, *adv.* With use or profit.
Use′ful-ness, *n.* Quality of being useful; utility.
Use′less, *a.* Having no use; answering no purpose; vain; fruitless; ineffectual.
Use′less-ly, *adv.* Without use or profit.
Use′less-ness, *n.* Unfitness for profitable use; unserviceableness.
Us′er, *n.* One who uses.
Ush′er, *n.* An officer to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank; an under teacher. — *v. t.* (130)

To introduce; as a forerunner or harbinger.

Ŭs'que-bạugh (-bạw), *n.* A kind of whisky; a compound distilled spirit.

Ŭs'tion (ŭst'yun), *n.* Act of burning, or state of being burnt.

Ū'su-al (yŭ'zhŭ-), *a.* Customary; common; ordinary.

Ū'su-al-ly, *adv.* Customarily; commonly.

Ū'su-căp'tion, *n.* Acquisition of a right to property by having sole possession of it for a certain prescribed term of years.

Ū'su-frūct (yŭ'zhŭ-), *n.* Right of using another's property without impairing the substance.

Ū'su-frūct'u-a-ry, *n.* One who has the use and profits of property. — *a.* Relating to, or being in the nature of, a usufruct.

Ū'su-rer (yŭ'zhŭ-), *n.* One who practices usury.

U-sū'ri-oŭs (yŭ-zū'-), *a.* Practicing usury.

U-sū'ri-oŭs-ly (yŭ-zū'-), *adv.* In a usurious manner.

U-sûrp', *v. t.* To seize and hold possession of wrongfully or by force.

Ū'sur-pā'tion, *n.* Illegal seizure or possession.

U-sûrp'er, *n.* One who usurps.

Ū'su-ry (yŭ'zhŭ-), *n.* Exorbitant or illegal interest for the use of money.

U-tĕn'sil (108), *n.* An instrument; a household implement or vessel.

Ū'ter-ine, *a.* Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

U-tĭl'i-tā'ri-an, *a.* Consisting in, or pertaining to, utility. — *n.* One who considers utility as the sole standard of virtue.

U-tĭl'i-tā'ri-an-ĭşm, *n.* Doctrine or system of general utility.

U-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Production of good; profit; usefulness.

Ŭt'mŏst, *a.* Extreme; last; greatest. — *n.* The most that can be.

U-tō'pi-an, *a.* Ideal; fanciful; chimerical.

Ū'tri-cle, *n.* A little bag, bladder, or cell.

Ū-trĭc'u-lar, *a.* Containing little bladders.

Ŭt'ter, *a.* Outward; extreme; absolute; entire. — *v. t.* To speak; to pronounce; to put in circulation.

Ŭt'ter-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being uttered or expressed.

Ŭt'ter-ançe, *n.* Act or manner of uttering; circulation; pronunciation. [fully.

Ŭt'ter-ly, *adv.* Completely;

Ŭt'ter-mŏst, *a.* Furthest; most remote; extreme. — *n.* Greatest degree.

Ū've-oŭs, *a.* Like a grape.

Ux-ō'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *uxorius,* from *uxor,* a wife.] Submissively or excessively fond of a wife.

Ux-ō'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With fond or servile submission to a wife.

Ux-ō'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* Excessive and foolish fondness for a wife.

V.

V (ve), the twenty-second letter of the alphabet, is only another form of the character U, the two letters having formerly been used indiscriminately, the one for the other. See U.

Vā'ean-çy, *n.* Emptiness; leisure; vacuity; an unoccupied office.

Vā'eant, *a.* Empty; void; unoccupied; abandoned.

Vā'eāte, *v. t.* To leave empty; to annul or make void.

Va-eā'tion, *n.* Intermission of study or business; recess.

Văe'çi-nāte, *v. t.* To inoculate with cow-pox by means of virus taken (usually indirectly) from cows.

Văe'çi-nā'tion, *n.* Inoculation with cow-pox.

Văe'çi-nā'tor, *n.* One who vaccinates.

Văe'çine, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, cows, or from vaccination.

Văç'il-lan-çy, *n.* Vacillation.

Văç'il-lāte, *v. i.* To waver; to reel; to fluctuate.

Văç'il-lā'ting, *a.* Inclined to fluctuate; inconstant.

Văç'il-lā'tion, *n.* Act of vacillating; a wavering; unsteadiness; inconstancy.

Va-eū'i-ty, *n.* Emptiness; void; vacuum.

Văe'u-um, *n.* Empty space.

Vā'de-mē'eum, *n.* [Lat., go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion.

Văg'a-bŏnd, *n.* A vagrant. — *a.* Wandering idly or without any settled habitation.

Văg'a-bŏnd-ry, *n.* Condition of a vagabond.

Va-gā'ry (141), *n.* A wild freak; a whim.

Văg'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a sheath or canal.

Vā'gran-çy, *n.* A wandering without a settled home.

Vā'grant, *a.* Wandering; unsettled. — *n.* An idle wanderer; a strolling beggar; a tramp.

Vāgue, *a.* Unsettled; indefinite; loose.

Vāgue'ly, *adv.* In a vague manner.

Vāil, *n.* A covering to conceal; a veil. — *v. t.* To hide from sight; to cover.

Vāin, *a.* Fruitless; ineffectual; having a high opinion of one's self, or of what belongs to one; conceited.

Vāin-glō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Boastful.

Vāin-glō'ry, *n.* Empty pride.

Vāin'ly, *adv.* Without effect; with empty pride.

Văl'ançe, *n.* Drapery round a bedstead. [valley.

Vāle, *n.* A low ground; a

Văl'e-dĭe'tion, *n.* A bidding farewell; an adieu.

Văl'e-dic-tō'ri-an, *n.* One who pronounces a valedictory oration.

Văl'e-dĭe'to-ry, *a.* Bidding farewell. — *n.* A farewell address.

Văl'en-tīne, *n.* A sweetheart chosen, or a letter sent to a sweetheart, on St. Valentine's day, the 14th of February. [in medicine.

Va-lē'ri-an, *n.* A plant used

Văl'et (*or* văl'ā), *n.* A body-servant; a personal attendant.

Văl'e-tū'di-nā'ri-an, *a.* Sickly; weakly; infirm. — *n.* A person in a weak state of health.

Văl'e-tū'di-na-ry, *a.* Infirm; sickly; weakly; seeking to recover health.

Văl'iant, *a.* Intrepid in danger; performed with valor. — SYN. Stout; bold; brave; courageous; heroic.

Văl'iant-ly, *adv.* In a valiant manner.

Văl'id, *a.* [Lat. *validus*, from *valere*, to be strong.] Firm; good in law.

Va-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* Legal force; strength; cogency; justness.

Văl'id-ly, *adv.* In a valid manuer; with legal force.

Văl-īse', *n.* A traveling case; a portmanteau.

Val-lā'tion, *n.* A rampart; an intrenchment.

Văl'ley (141), *n.* A low place between hills; a vale.

Văl'or (155), *n.* Courage; bravery; prowess; intrepidity; gallantry.

Văl'or-oŭs, *a.* Valiant; gallant; brave. [precious.

Văl'u-a-ble, *a.* Having value;

Văl'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act of fixing the value; appraisement; value set.

Văl'ūe, *n.* Worth; price; rate; importance. — *v. t.* To estimate the worth of; to rate; to appraise; to esteem; to prize.

Văl'v'ate, *a.* Having, resembling, or serving as a valve.

Vălve, *n.* A folding door; a lid or cover opening only one way.

Văl'v'et, *n.* A little valve.

Văl'v'u-lar, *a.* Having, or relating to, valves.

Vămp, *n.* Upper leather of a shoe. — *v. t.* To put new upper leather on; to mend.

Văm'pīre, *n.* A species of bat; a fabled demon said to suck human blood.

Văn, *n.* Front of an army; a kind of wagon; a fan.

Văn'dal, *n.* A man of uncommon ferocity; an ignorant barbarian.

Van-dăl'ic, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, the Vandals; ferocious; barbarous.

Văn'dal-ĭsm, *n.* Ferocious cruelty; barbarism; hostility to the arts and literature.

Van-dyke', *n.* A kind of neckerchief with points.

Vāne, *n.* A plate to show the direction of the wind; a weathercock.

Văn'guărd, *n.* Troops in front; first line of an army.

Va-nĭl'lă, *n.* A tropical plant, and an oil and a perfume extracted from it.

Văn'ish, *v. t.* To disappear; to pass away; to become invisible; to be lost to view.

Văn'i-ty, *n.* Empty pride; ostentation; conceit; idle pleasure.

Văn'quish (văŋk'wish), *v. t.* To conquer; to subdue.

Văn'quish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being vanquished.

Văn'quish-er, *n.* One who conquers; a victor.

Văn'tăge, *n.* Superiority.

Văn'tage-ground, *n.* Superiority of place or state.

Văp'id, *a.* Spiritless; flat; insipid; dull.

Va-pĭd'i-ty, } *n.* The state
Văp'id-ness, } of having lost life or spirit; flatness.

Vā'por (155), *n.* A fluid rendered aëriform by heat; steam; (*pl.*) A disease of debility; hypochondriacal affections; spleen. — *v. i.* To emit vapor; to brag; to boast.

Văp'or-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor.

Văp'or-āte, *v. t.* To evaporate.

Văp'o-rā'tion, *n.* Act of converting into vapor.

Vā'por-băth, *n.* A bath of vapor or steam.

Văp'or-īze, *v. t.* To convert into vapor.

Vā'por-y, *a.* Full of vapors; splenetic; peevish.

Vā'ri-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being variable.

Vā'ri-a-ble, *a.* Changeable; mutable; inconstant.

Vā'ri-a-ble-ness, *n.* Aptness to change; inconstancy.

Vā'ri-a-bly, *adv.* Changeably; inconstantly.

Vā'ri-ance, *n.* Disagreement; difference; dissension.

Vā'ri-ā'tion, *n.* A change; deviation; difference; alteration.

Văr'i-cōse, *a.* Preternaturally enlarged, as a vein.

Vā'ri-e-gāte, *v. t.* To diversify; to vary.

Vā'ri-e-gā'tion, *n.* Diversity of colors.

Va-rī'e-ty, *n.* Change; difference; diversity; that which is various; a varied assortment; a form subordinate to a species. [ent shapes.

Vā'ri-fôrm, *a.* Having differ-

Vā'ri-o-loid, or Văr'i-o-loid', *n.* A disease resembling the small-pox. [the small-pox.

Va-rī'o-loŭs, *a.* Pertaining to

Vā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Different; diverse; manifold. [ways.

Vā'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In different

Văr'let, *n.* A servant or footman; a scoundrel; a rascal.

Văr'let-ry, *n.* The rabble.

Văr'nish, *n.* A viscid, glossy liquid. — *v. t.* To lay varnish on; to give a fair coloring to.

Vā'ry (135), *v. t.* To alter; to differ; to diversify. — *v. i.* To be altered in any manner; to be different; to deviate; to depart; to disagree.

Vās'cu-lar, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, vessels.

Vāse (*in England*, văz *or* văz), *n.* An ornamental urn-shaped vessel, used for various purposes.

Văs'sal, *n.* A dependant; a bondman; a slave.

Văs'sal-ăge, *n.* Slavery; subjection; thralldom.

Vast, *a.* Being of great extent; immense; numerous; enormous.

Vas-tā'tion, *n.* A laying waste; devastation. [ly.

Vast'ly, *adv.* Greatly; hugely.

Vast'ness, *n.* Immense extent; magnitude, or importance; immensity.

Vast'y, *a.* Immense; vast.

Văt, *n.* A large cistern.

Văt'i-cīde, *n.* The murder, or murderer, of a prophet.

Va-tĭc'i-nal, *a.* Containing prophecy or predictions.

Va-tĭc'i-nāte, *v. i.* To prophesy; to foretell. [cy.

Va-tĭc'i-nā'tion, *n.* Prophe-

†Vaudeville (vōd'vil), *n.* [Fr., from *Vau-de-vire*, a village in Normandy.] A lively kind of song; a theatrical piece intermingled with light or satirical songs.

Vault, *n.* A continued arch, or an arched roof or ceiling; a cell; a cellar; a leap or bound. — *v. t.* To arch; to cover with, or shape to, a vault. — *v. i.* To leap.

Vault'ed, *a.* Arched; concave.

Vaunt (vānt), *v. i.* To boast; to brag. — *n.* Vain boast.

Vēal, *n.* Flesh of a calf dressed for the table.

Ve-dĕtte′ (ve-dĕt′), *n.* A sentinel on horseback.

Veer, *v. t.* or *i.* To turn; to turn aside; to change.

Vĕg′e-ta-ble, *n.* A plant, especially an edible plant; an organic body, destitute of sense and voluntary motion. — *a.* Of the nature of plants. [plants.

Vĕg′e-tāte, *v. i.* To grow, as

Vĕg′e-tā′tion, *n.* Growth of plants; plants in general.

Vĕg′e-tā′tive, *a.* Growing, as plants.

Vē′he-mençe, *n.* Violent activity or force; ardor.

Vē′he-ment, *a.* Acting with force. — Syn. Furious; earnest; ardent; eager.

Vē′he-ment-ly, *adv.* Violently; furiously. [riage.

Vē′hi-cle, *n.* Any kind of car-

Ve-hic′u-lar, *a.* Pertaiuing to a vehicle.

Veil, *n.* A thin cover for the face; a disguise. — *v. t.* To throw a veil over; to conceal.

Vēin, *n.* A vessel which receives the blood from the arteries, and returns it to the heart; a current; a mineral seam or layer; tendency or turn of mind. — *v. t.* To form or mark with veins.

Veined, } *a.* Full of veins;
Vēin′y, } variegated.

Vĕl′li-cāte, *v. t.* To twitch.

Vĕl′lum, *n.* A fine kind of parchment.

Ve-lŏç′i-pēde, *n.* A kind of light vehicle for, and propelled by, a single person.

Ve-lŏç′i-ty, *n.* Swiftness; rapidity; celerity; speed.

Vĕl′vet, *n.* A rich silk stuff, or stuff of silk and cotton, with a thick nap. — *a.* Like velvet; soft; smooth.

Vĕl′vet-een′, *n.* A kind of velvet made partly of cotton.

Vĕl′vet-y, *a.* Soft; like velvet; smooth; delicate.

Vē′nal, *a.* Mercenary; sordid; pertaining to a vein, or to veins.

Ve-năl′i-ty, *n.* Mercenariness. [hunting.

Vĕn′a-ry, *a.* Relating to

Vend, *v. t.* To sell; to offer for sale.

Ven-dee′, *n.* One to whom a thing is sold.

Vend′er, }
Vend′ŏr, } *n.* One who sells.

Vend′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being sold; fit to be sold; salable.

Vend′i-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being vendible.

Ven-dī′tion (-dĭsh′un), *n.* Act of selling; sale.

Ven-dūe′, *n.* Public sale to the highest bidder; auction.

Ve-neer′, *v. t.* [From Fr. *fournir*, to furnish.] To overlay with thin pieces of wood. — *n.* Thin slices of a valuable wood for overlaying some inferior material.

Vĕn′er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of veneration or reverence.

Vĕn′er-a-bly, *adv.* In a venerable manner.

Vĕn′er-a-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being venerable.

Vĕn′er-āte, *v. t.* To regard with respect and reverence.

Vĕn′er-ā′tion, *n.* Highest degree of respect and reverence. [erates.

Vĕn′er-ā′tor, *n.* One who ven-

Ve-nē′re-al, *a.* Relating to sexual intercourse.

Vĕn′e-sĕc′tion, *n.* Act of opening a vein to let blood.

Vĕnġe′ançe, *n.* Infliction of pain in returu for an injury; revenge.

Vĕnġe′ful, *a.* Vindictive; revengeful. [cusable.

Vē′ni-al, *a.* Pardonable; ex-

Vĕn′i-şon (vĕn′i-zn *or* vĕn′zn), *n.* The flesh of deer, hares, &c. [malice; spite.

Vĕn′om (39), *n.* Poison;

Vĕn′om-oŭs, *a.* Poisonous; noxious to animal life; malignant.

Vĕn′om-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Poisonously; spitefully; maliguantly.

Vē′noŭs, *a.* Contained in, or relating to, the veins.

Vent, *n.* A passage for a fluid; aperture; utterance. — *v. t.* To let out; to emit; to utter; to report.

Vent′-hŏle, *n.* A small hole for air; a vent.

Vĕn′ti-dūct, *n.* A passage for air.

Vĕn′ti-lāte, *v. t.* To fan; to expose to air; to make public.

Vĕn′ti-lā′tion, *n.* Act of ventilating.

Vĕn′ti-lā′tor, *n.* One who ventilates; a contrivance to exhaust foul or introduce pure air. [belly.

Vĕn′tral, *a.* Belonging to the

Vĕn′tri-cle, *n.* A cavity in an animal body, as of the brain, larynx, or heart.

Ven-trĭl′o-quĭsm, *n.* Art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance.

Ven-trĭl′o-quĭst, *n.* One who practices ventriloquism.

Ven-trĭl′o-quŏŭs, *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism.

Ven-trĭl′o-quy, *n.* Ventriloquism.

Vĕnt′ūre, *v. t.* To expose to hazard. — *v. i.* To have courage to do or undertake something; to run a risk. — Syn. To dare; hazard; risk. — *n.* A risking; hazard; chance; contingency; stake.

Vĕnt′ūre-sŏme, } *a.* Inclined
Vĕnt′ūr-oŭs, } to venture; bold; daring; adventurous.

Vĕn′ŭe, *n.* A neighborhood, or near place.

Vē′nus, *n.* Goddess of female beauty and love; a planet.

Ve-rā′cioŭs, *a.* Observant of truth; truthful.

Ve-răç′i-ty, *n.* Observance of truth; truthfulness.

Ve-răn′dà (140), *n.* A kind of open portico.

Vĕrb, *n.* A word which affirms something of some person or thing.

Vĕrb′al (39), *a.* Spoken; oral; relating to words; related to verbs; literal.

Vĕrb′al-ly, *adv.* By word of mouth; orally.

†**Ver-bā′tim**, *adv.* [Lat.] Word for word; in the same words.

Vĕr′bi-ağe, *n.* Wordiness; verbosity; redundancy of words.

Ver-bōse′, *a.* Abounding in words; prolix; wordy.

Ver-bōse′ness, } *n.* The use
Ver-bŏs′i-ty, } of too many words; prolixity.

Vĕr′dan-çy, *n.* Greenness; rawness; inexperience.

Vĕr′dant, *a.* Green; fresh; raw; unpracticed; easily overreached.

Vĕrd-an-tĭque′ (-teek′-), *n.* A green incrustation on brass or copper; a mottled green marble.

Vĕr′dict, *n.* The decision of a jury in a case submitted to them; opinion pronounced; judgment.

Vĕr′di-grĭs, *n.* [A corruption of New Lat. *viride æris*, green of brass.] Green rust of copper.

Vĕrd′ūre (vĕrd′yur, 50), *n.*

Greenness; freshness of vegetation.

Vĕrġe (12), *n.* A kind of rod or mace; border; brink; edge. — *v. i.* To approach the limits; to incline; to tend.

Vĕrġ'er, *n.* A mace-bearer.

Vĕr'i-fī'a-ble (135), *a.* Capable of being verified.

Vĕr'i-fi-eā'tion, *n.* Act of verifying; confirmation.

Vĕr'i-fȳ, *v. t.* To prove to be true; to confirm; to authenticate. [ly.

Vĕr'i-ly, *adv.* Truly; certain-

Vĕr'i-sim'i-lar, *a.* Having the appearance of truth; probable.

Vĕr'i-sī-mĭl'i-tūde, *n.* Resemblance to truth; probability; likelihood.

Vĕr'i-ta-ble, *a.* Agreeable to fact; true; actual; real.

Vĕr'i-ta-bly, *adv.* Really; truly; actually. [ality.

Vĕr'i-ty (141), *n.* Truth; re-

Vĕr'juice, *n.* Sour juice expressed from wild apples, green grapes, &c.

Vĕr'mi-cĕl'li (-chĕl'li *or* -sĕl'li), *n.* A paste made into a slender, worm-like form.

Ver-mic'u-lar, *a.* Like a worm.

Ver-mic'u-lāte, *v. t.* To inlay so as to give the appearance of the tracks of worms.

Ver-mic'u-lā'tion, *n.* Motion like that of a worm, or something resembling such motion. [or grub.

Vĕr'mi-cūle, *n.* A little worm

Vĕr'mi-fôrm, *a.* Having the shape of a worm.

Vĕr'mi-fūġe, *n.* [Lat. *vermis*, a worm, and *fugere*, to flee.] A medicine to expel worms.

Ver-mĭl'ion (-mĭl'yun, 119), *n.* A bright red pigment or color; cochineal.

Vĕr'min, *n.* All sorts of small noxious animals.

Vĕr'min-oŭs, *a.* Infested, or caused, by vermin.

Ver-mĭp'a-roŭs (117), *a.* Producing worms. [on worms.

Ver-mĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* Feeding

Ver-năc'u-lar, *a.* Native; belonging to the country of one's birth.

Vĕr'nal, *a.* Belonging to, or appearing in, the spring.

Vĕr'sa-tīle, *a.* Turning with ease from one thing to another; variable.

Vĕr'sa-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being versatile.

Vĕrse (140), *n.* A single line of poetry; metrical language; a short division of a prose composition.

Vĕrsed (vĕrst), *a.* Well skilled; practiced; acquainted; conversant.

Vĕr'si-fi-eā'tion, *n.* The art of composing verses.

Vĕr'si-fī'er, *n.* One who turns prose into verse.

Vĕr'si-fȳ, *v. t.* To describe in verse; to turn into verse. — *v. i.* To make verses.

Vĕr'sion, *n.* A translation.

Vĕrt, *n.* Everything that bears a green leaf.

†**Vĕr'te-brà**, *n.* (*pl.* **Vĕr'te-bræ**, 147.) One of the joints of the spine or backbone.

Vĕr'te-bral, *a.* Relating to the vertebræ, or joints of the spine.

Vĕr'te-brate, *a.* Having a back-bone. — *n.* An animal having a back-bone.

Vĕr'te-bre (-ber), *n.* A vertebra; a joint of the spine.

Vĕr'tex, *n.* (*pl.* **Vĕr'tex-eş** or †**Vĕr'ti-çēş**, 147.) The crown or top; summit.

Vĕr'ti-eal, *a.* Being in the zenith; perpendicular; upright; plumb.

Vĕr'ti-eal-ly, *adv.* In a vertical manner.

Ver-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* Power of turning; rotation.

Ver-tĭġ'i-noŭs, *a.* Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy.

Vĕr'ti-go, *n.* A swimming of the head; dizziness.

Vĕr'vain, *n.* A plant.

Vĕr'y, *a.* True; real; actual. — *adv.* In or to a great degree; eminently.

Vĕs'i-eant, *n.* A blistering application.

Vĕs'i-eāte, *v. t.* To blister.

Vĕs'i-eā'tion, *n.* Act of raising blisters.

Vĕs'i-ea-to-ry, *a.* Having a power to blister. — *n.* A blistering application.

Vĕs'i-ele, *n.* A little air-bladder.

Ve-sĭc'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, vesicles.

Vĕs'per, *n.* The evening star; evening; Venus; (*pl.*) evening song or service.

Vĕs'per-tine, *a.* Relating to, or being in, the evening.

Vĕs'sel, *n.* A hollow dish of any kind; a cask; a tube; any structure intended for navigation, as a ship, brig, boat, &c.

Vĕst, *n.* Any garment; a waistcoat. — *v. t.* To clothe; to put in possession. — *v. i.* To come or descend.

Vĕs'tal, *a.* Pertaining to Vesta, a virgin goddess of the Romans; pure; chaste. — *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta.

Vĕst'ed, *a.* Fixed; not contingent, as rights.

Vĕs'ti-būle, *n.* An antechamber between the hall and the outer doors; a kind of porch. [a trace.

Vĕs'tiġe (140), *n.* A footstep;

Vĕst'ment, *n.* A garment.

Vĕs'try, *n.* A room for sacerdotal vestments in a church; a lecture-room or chapel; a parochial assembly; a parochial committee.

Vĕst'ūre, *n.* A garment; articles worn. — SYN. Apparel; dress; clothing.

Vĕtch, *n.* A leguminous plant.

Vĕt'er-an, *a.* Long exercised in any thing, especially in war. — *n.* An old soldier; one long exercised.

Vĕt'er-i-nā'ri-an, *n.* One skilled in diseases of cattle

Vĕt'er-i-na-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals.

Vĕ'to (140), *n.* (*pl.* **Vĕ'tŏeş.**) [Lat., I forbid.] An authoritative prohibition; power to negative a bill. — *v. t.* To forbid the enactment of.

Vĕx, *v. t.* To tease; to provoke; to irritate.

Vex-ā'tion, *n.* Act of irritating, or state of being irritated; trouble; annoyance.

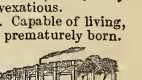
Vex-ā'tioŭs, *a.* Provoking; troublesome. [vex.

Vex-ā'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* So as to

Vex-ā'tioŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being vexatious.

Vī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of living, as a child prematurely born.

Vī'a-dŭct, *n.* A structure for carrying a railroad across a valley or river.



Viaduct.

Vī'al, *n.* A small bottle. — *v. t.* (130) To put into a vial, or into vials.

Vī'ands, *n. pl.* Articles of food; victuals. [journey.

Vī-āt'ie, *a.* Relating to a

†Vī-ăt'i-cum, *n.* [Lat.] Provisions for a journey; the communion giveu to dying persons.

Vī'brāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To move to and fro; to oscillate.

Vī-brā'tion, *n.* Act of vibrating; oscillation.

Vī'bra-to-ry, *a.* Consisting in vibration or oscillation; causing vibration.

Vĭe'ar, *n.* Incumbent of an appropriated benefice.

Vĭe'ar-aġe, *n.* Benefice or residence of a vicar.

Vī-eā'ri-al, *a.* Of, or belonging to, a vicar.

Vī-eā'ri-ate, *a.* Having delegated power, as a vicar. — *n.* Office or oversight of a vicar.

vī-eā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Acting in place of another; deputed; delegated; substituted.

Vĭçe, *n.* A blemish; fault; inmoral conduct or habit; a smith's instrument.

†Vī'çe, *prep.* [Lat.] In the place of; instead of.

Vĭçe'-ăd'mi-ral, *n.* An officer next in rank to an admiral.

Vĭçe–eŏn'sul, *n.* One acting for the consul.

Vĭçe-gĕ'rent, *n.* An officer acting in place of another; a lieutenant.

Vĭçe–prĕs'i-dent, *n.* An officer next in rank to a president. [a viceroy.

Vĭçe-rē'gal, *a.* Pertaining to

Vĭçe'roy, *n.* A governor ruling as the substitute of a king.

Vĭçe-roy'al-ty, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Vĭç'i-naġe, *n.* Neighborhood.

Vĭç'i-nal, *a.* Near; bordering.

Vĭ-çĭn'i-ty, *n.* Neighborhood.

Vĭ'cioŭs (vĭsh'us), *a.* Immoral; depraved; corrupt; wicked; unruly.

Vĭ'cious-ly (vĭsh'us-), *adv.* Wickedly; corruptly.

Vī-çĭs'si-tūde, *n.* Regular change; alteration; mutation; mutual succession.

Vĭe'tĭm, *n.* A living being sacrificed; something destroyed; a dupe.

Vĭe'tĭm-īze, *v. t.* To make a victim or dupe of.

Vĭe'tor, *n.* A conqueror.

Vĭe-tō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Superior in contest. — SYN. Conquering; triumphant; successful. [victorious manner.

Vĭe-tō'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a

Vĭe'to-ry, *n.* Conquest; triumph; success.

Vĭct'ual (vĭt'l, 130), *v. t.* To supply with provisions.

Vĭct'ual-er (vĭt'l-er), *n.* One who supplies provisions.

Vĭct'uals (vĭt'lz), *n. pl.* Food prepared for the table.

†Vĭ-dĕl'i-çet, *adv.* [Lat.] To wit; namely; — abbreviated *viz.*

Vĭe (134), *v. i.* To strive for supcriority; to attempt to surpass or to equal; to contend.

View (vū), *v. t.* To see; to behold; to survey. — *n.* Sight; survey; inspection; prospect; opinion. [views.

View'er (vū'-), *n.* One who

View'less (vū'-), *a.* Invisible.

Vĭg'il, *n.* Watch; nocturnal devotion; eve before a feast; a fast on the day preceding a holiday.

Vĭg'i-lançe, *n.* Forbearance of sleep; watchfulness.

Vĭg'i-lant, *a.* Watchful; circumspect; attentive.

Vĭg'i-lant-ly, *adv.* Watchfully; attentively.

Vignette (vin-yĕt' *or* vĭn'yet), *n.* A wood-cut or engraving, in a book, not inclosed within a definite border.

Vig'or (155), *n.* Energy; force of body or strength of mind; strength.

Vig'or-oŭs, *a.* Full of, or exhibiting, active force. — SYN. Strong; powerful; forcible; agile. [vigor or force.

Vig'or-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With

Vile, *a.* Contemptibly mean or low; base; sordid; morally impure.

Vile'ly, *adv.* Basely; meanly; shamefully.

Vile'ness, *n.* Baseness; meanness; moral impurity.

Vil'i-fī'er, *n.* One who vilifies; a traducer. [traduce.

Vil'i-fy, *v. t.* To defame; to

Vil'lă (140), *n.* A country residence, usually of a rich person; a country-seat.

Vil'laġe (42), *n.* A small inhabited place. [village.

Vil'la-ger, *n.* Inhabitant of a

Vil'lain, *n.* A feudal tenant of the lowest class; a vile, wicked person; a scoundrel.

Vil'lain-oŭs } (149), *a.* Wicked;
Vil'lan-oŭs } base; extremely depraved.

Vil'lain-y } (149), *n.* Extreme
Vil'la-ny } depravity or wickedness.

Vil'lan-aġe, *n.* Feudal servitude or tenure of lands.

Vil-lōse', } *a.* Nappy; downy;
Vil'loŭs, } shaggy; velvety.

Vĭm'i-nal, } *a.* Made of, or
Vī-mĭn'e-oŭs, } producing, twigs.

Vī-nā'ceoŭs (-nā'shus), *a.* Belonging to wine or grapes.

Vĭn'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being overcome. [vintage.

Vin-dē'mi-al, *a.* Belonging to

Vĭn'di-eāte, *v. t.* To defend with success; to justify; to maintain; to support.

Vĭn'di-eā'tion, *n.* Justification; defense; support.

Vĭn'di-eā'tĭve, } *a.* Tending
Vĭn'di-ca-to-ry, } to vindicate. [vindicates.

Vĭn'di-eā'tor, *n.* One who

Vin-dic'tĭve, *a.* Revengeful.

Vin-dic'tĭve-ly, *adv.* Revengefully; by way of revenge.

Vin-dic'tĭve-ness, *n.* Revengeful temper.

Vīne, *n.* A climbing plant producing grapes; hence, any climbing or trailing plant.

Vĭn'e-gar, *n.* [Fr. *vinaigre*, from *vin*, wine, and *aigre*, sour.] Au acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, &c., by fermentation.

Vĭn'er-y, *n.* A structure for rearing vines.

Vĭne'yard (vĭn'yard), *n.* A plantation of grape-vines.

Vī'noŭs, *a.* Having the qualities of, or pertaining to, wine.

Vint'aġe, *n.* Produce, in grapes or in wine, of vines; time of grape-gathering.

Vint'a-ger, *n.* One who gathers the vintage.

Vint'ner, *n.* A dealer in wines.

Vint'ry, *n.* A place where wine is sold.

Vĭn'y, *a.* Pertaining to vines.

Vī'ol, *n.* A stringed musical instrument.

Vī'o-là, *n.* An instrument of the violin kind, a fifth lower in compass than the violin.

Vī'o-la-ble, *a.* Capable of being violated. [in color.

Vī'o-lā'ceoŭs, *a.* Like violets

Vī'o-lāte, *v. t.* To abuse; to infringe; to do violence to; to ravish.

Vī'o-lā'tion, *n.* Act of violating; transgression; infringement; rape. [lates.

Vī'o-lā'tor, *n.* One who vio-

Vī'o-lençe, *n.* Highly excited action; unjust force; rape.

Vī'o-lent, *a.* Excited by strong passion; outrageous; furious; extreme.

Vī'o-lent-ly, *adv.* With force; vehemently.

Vī'o-let, *n.* A plant and its flower; a dark, reddish-blue color.

Vī'o-lĭn', *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a fiddle.

Vī'o-lĭn'ist, *n.* A player on the viol.

Vī'o-lon-cĕl'lo (-chĕl'lo, *or* -sĕl'lo), *n.* A bass-viol of four strings.

Vī'per, *n.* A kind of poisonous serpent.

Vī'per-ine, *a.* Pertaining to vipers

Vī'per-oŭs, *a.* Having the qualities of a viper.

Vī-rā'go (*pl.* Vī-rā'gōes, 18), *n.* A bold, masculine woman; a termagant.

Vĭr'gin (16), *n.* A maid; a maiden. —*a.* Chaste; maidenly; modest; pure; undefiled; new; fresh.

Vĭr'gin-al, *a.* Belonging to a virgin; maidenly.

Vĭr-gĭn'i-ty, *n.* State of a virgin; maidenhood.

†Vĭr'go, *n.* The Virgin, a sign in the zodiac.

Vī-rĭd'i-ty, *n.* Greenness.

Vĭr'ile, or Vĭr'ile, *a.* Belonging to males.

Vĭ-rĭl'i-ty (vī- *or* vĭ-), *n.* Manhood; power of procreation.

Vir-tu', *n.* A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.

Vĭrt'u-al, *a.* Being in essence or effect; not in fact.

Vĭrt'u-al-ly, *adv.* In efficacy or effect only.

Vĭr'tūe (140), *n.* [Lat. *virtus*, strength, courage, virtue, fr. *vir*, a man.] Strength; efficacy; moral excellence.

Vĭr'tu-ō'so, *n.* (*pl.* Vĭr'tu-ō'sōs or †Vĭr'tu-ō'sĭ, 140, 147). One skilled in the fine arts, in curiosities, &c.

Vĭrt'u-oŭs, *a.* Morally good; righteous; chaste; pure.

Vĭrt'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a virtuous manner.

Vĭr'u-lence, *n.* Poisonousness; malignity.

Vĭr'u-lent, *a.* Very poisonous; malignant; bitter.

Vĭr'u-lent-ly, *adv.* In a virulent manner.

Vī'rus, *n.* Contagious matter from ulcers, &c.; poison.

Vĭs'age, *n.* The face; countenance; look; features.

†Vĭs'cer-a, *n. pl.* The bowels.

Vĭs'cer-al, *a.* Pertaining to the viscera.

Vĭs'cid, *a.* Glutinous; sticky.

Vis-cĭd'i-ty, } *n.* Glutinous-
Vis-cŏs'i-ty, } ness; stickiness; tenacity.

Vĭs'count (vī'kount), *n.* A nobleman next in rank below an earl.

Vĭs'count-ess (vī'kount-), *n.* A viscount's wife.

Vĭs'coŭs, *a.* Glutinous; adhesive; sticky.

Vĭs'coŭs-ness, *n.* Viscosity.

Vīse, *n.* An instrument for griping and holding things.

Vĭs'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being visible.

Vĭs'i-ble, *a.* Perceivable by the eye; perceptible.

Vĭs'i-ble-ness, *n.* Visibility.

Vĭs'i-bly, *adv.* Perceptibly; plainly; clearly.

Vĭs'ion (vĭzh'un), *n.* Faculty or sense of sight; apparition; phantom.

Vĭs'ion-a-ry (vĭzh'un-), *a.* Given to reverie; imaginary; having no foundation. —*n.* One who forms wild or impracticable schemes.

Vĭs'it (130), *v. t.* To go or come to see; to examine. —*n.* Act of going or coming to see; examination.

Vĭs'it-a-ble, *a.* In a state to receive visits.

Vĭs'it-ant, *n.* One who visits.

Vĭs'it-a'tion, *n.* Act of visiting; access for examination; special dispensation; retributive calamity.

Vĭs'it-or, *n.* One who visits.

Vĭs'it-ō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.

Vĭs'or, or Vī'sor, *n.* A mask; disguise; forepiece of a cap.

Vĭs'ta (140), *n.* A prospect or view through an avenue; the avenue itself.

Vĭs'u-al (vĭzh'yu-), *a.* Belonging to the sight; used in sight.

Vĭ'tal, *a.* Pertaining, contributing, or necessary, to life; very important. —SYN. Essential; necessary; immediate; absolute.

Vī-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being vital; principle of life; animation; tenacity of life.

Vī'tal-ly, *adv.* In a manner affecting life; essentially.

Vī'tals, *n. pl.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life, or to a sound state.

Vĭ'ti-āte (vĭsh'ī-āt), *v. t.* To make vicious or faulty; to injure; to invalidate.

Vĭ'ti-ā'tion (vĭsh-ī-), *n.* Depravation; corruption; invalidation.

Vĭt're-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, glass.

Vĭt'ri-fă-e'tion, *n.* Act of converting into glass by heat.

Vĭt'ri-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being vitrified.

Vĭt'ri-fī, *v. t.* or *i.* To convert into, or become, glass.

Vĭt'ri-ol, *n.* A soluble sulphate of any metal.

Vĭt'ri-ŏl'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, vitriol.

Vī-tū'per-āte, *v. t.* To overwhelm with abuse.

Vī-tū'per-ā'tion, *n.* Severe censure; abuse.

Vī-tū'per-a-tive, *a.* Containing severe censure; abusive.

Vī-vā'cioŭs, *a.* Lively; brisk; sprightly; animated.

Vī-văc'i-ty, *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness; animation.

Vīv'id, *a.* Lively; bright; active; spirited; sprightly.

Vīv'id-ly, *adv.* With life and spirit; in glowing colors.

Vīv'id-ness, *n.* Quality of being vivid; life; liveliness.

Vī-vĭf'ic, *a.* Giving life.

Vī-vĭf'i-cāte, *v. t.* To give life to; to animate; to vivify.

Vīv'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of vivifying. [to.

Vīv'i-fī, *v. t.* To impart life

Vī-vĭp'a-roŭs (117), *a.* Producing young alive.

Vĭx'en, *n.* A cross, ill-tempered woman; a scold.

Vĭx'en-ly, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen.

Vĭz'ard, *n.* A mask.

Vĭz'ier (vĭz'yer *or* vī-zeer'), *n.* A high executive officer in Turkey, &c.

Vō'ca-ble, *n.* A word; term.

Vo-căl'u-la-ry, *n.* A list of words arranged alphabetically and explained; sum of words used.

Vō'cal, *a.* Having a voice; spoken with voice or tone; sonant.

Vo-căl'ic, *a.* Consisting of the voice, or of vowel sounds.

Vō'cal-ĭst, *n.* A singer, or vocal musician.

Vo-căl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being vocal. [make vocal.

Vō'cal-īze (153), *v. t.* To

Vo-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *vocatio*, from *vocare*, to call.] Act of calling; occupation; employment; calling; business.

Vō-ca'a-tīve, *n.* Fifth case of Latin nouns, used in direct address.

closet for clothes; wearing apparel.

Ward'-room, *n.* A room in ships in which officers mess.

Ward'ship, *n.* Office of a ward; guardianship.

Ware, *v. t.* [*imp.* WORE.] To wear; to veer.

Wares, *n. pl.* Goods; merchandise; commodities.

Ware'house, *n.* A storehouse for goods. — *v. t.* To deposit in a warehouse.

War'fare, *n.* Military service; hostilities; contest.

Wā'ri-ly (135), *adv.* Cautiously; with circumspection.

Wā'ri-ness, *n.* Cautiousness; circumspection.

War'like, *a.* Relating or adapted to war; martial.

Warm, *a.* Having moderate heat; zealous; keen. — *v. t.* or *i.* To heat moderately; to become, or cause to become, animated.

Warm'ing-păn, *n.* A covered pan for warming a bed with heated coals.

Warm'ly, *adv.* In a warm manner; with warmth.

Warmth, *n.* Moderate heat; ardor; enthusiasm; zeal.

Warn, *v. t.* To caution; to admonish; to notify.

Warn'ing, *n.* Caution; admonition; previous notice.

War'-ŏf'fice, *n.* An office for conducting military affairs.

Warp, *n.* Threads that run lengthwise in a loom; a rope used in towing. — *v. i.* or *t.* To turn or twist out of shape; to deviate; to pervert; to tow with a warp or line attached to buoys, anchors, or the like.

War'rant, *n.* A commission; authority; precept; guaranty; voucher. — *v. t.* To authorize or justify; to assure.

War'rant-a-ble, *a.* Justifiable; defensible.

War'rant-a-bly, *adv.* Justifiably.

War'ran-tee', *n.* One to whom land, or other thing, is warranted.

War'ran-ty, *n.* A covenant of security; a guarantee. — *v. t.* To warrant.

War'ren, *n.* A place for rabbits, fowls, or fish, &c.

War'rior (war'yur), *n.* A military man; a soldier.

Wart, *n.* A small hard excrescence on the skin.

Wart'y, *a.* Having warts; like warts.

War'-whoop (-hoop), *n.* A shout uttered by Indians in war.

War'-worn, *a.* Worn with war; battered by military service.

Wā'ry, *a.* Cautious of danger; prudent; circumspect.

Was (123, 124), past tense of the substantive verb *To be*.

Wash, *v. t.* To cleanse by water; to wet; to lave; to remove by the action of water. — *n.* Ablution; alluvial matter; a cosmetic; refuse matter from a kitchen; a coating of metal.

Wash'-ball, *n.* A ball of soap.

Wash'-bŏard, *n.* A board next the floor; a board on which clothes are rubbed in washing.

Wash'er, *n.* One who washes; a ring of metal or leather, to relieve friction, or to secure tightness of joints, &c.

Wash'er-wŏm'an (143), *n.* A woman who washes clothes.

Wash'ing, *n.* Act of one who washes; clothes washed, especially at one time.

Wash'y, *a.* Watery; weak; thin; diluted. [severely.

Wasp, *n.* An insect that stings

Wasp'ish, *a.* Peevish; petulant; like a wasp.

Wasp'ish-ly, *adv.* Peevishly.

Wasp'ish-ness, *n.* Irritability.

Was'sail, *n.* [A.-S. *weshâl*, be in health.] A drinking to one's health; a liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale; a drunken bout.

Wast, *imp.* of *To be*, in the 2d person sing., indicative.

Wāste, *v. t.* To spend; to dissipate; to lavish; to squander. — *v. t.* To dwindle; to be consumed. — *a.* Desolate; valueless; wild. — *n.* Act of wasting; worthless remnant; loss; desolate ground.

Wāste'ful, *a.* Destructive; lavish; extravagant.

Wāste'ful-ly, *adv.* Lavishly.

Wāste'ful-ness, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality.

Watch, *n.* Guard; vigil; one who watches, or those who watch; a pocket time-piece; time of guarding. — *v. i.* To be awake; to keep guard; to wait. — *v. t.* To observe closely; to have in keeping.

Watch'er, *n.* One who watches.

Watch'ful (139), *a.* Careful to observe; guarding with caution. — SYN. Vigilant; cautious; attentive; observant; circumspect; wary.

Watch'ful-ly, *adv.* With care.

Watch'ful-ness, *n.* Vigilance; heedfulness.

Watch'-house, *n.* A house in which a watch or guard is placed.

Watch'man (143), *n.* A sentinel; a night-guard.

Watch'-tow'er, *n.* Tower for a watch or sentinel.

Watch'-word (-wûrd), *n.* A sentinel's pass-word; a countersign.

Wa'ter, *n.* The most common of all fluids; urine; a body of water; luster of a diamond. — *v. t.* or *i.* To irrigate; to cause or allow to drink; to shed water.

Wa'ter-cŏl'ors, *n. pl.* Colors diluted and mixed with gum-water.

Wa'ter-cŏurse, *n.* A channel or canal for water.

Wa'ter-crĕss, *n.* A small plant, used as a salad.

Wa'ter-fall, *a.* A cascade; a cataract; a kind of female head-gear of hair.

Wa'ter-fowl, *n.* A bird that frequents the water.

Wa'ter-i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being watery.

Wa'ter-ish, *a.* Like water; thin; moist; wet.

Wa'ter-lĕv'el, *n.* The level formed by the surface of still water.

Wa'ter-man (143), *n.* A boatman.

Wa'ter-märk, *n.* A device wrought into paper during the process of manufacture.

Wa'ter-mĕl'on, *n.* A plant, and its pulpy fruit.

Wa'ter-mĭll, *n.* A mill turned by water. [hold water.

Wa'ter-pŏt, *n.* A vessel to

Wa'ter-proof, *a.* Not admitting water.

Wa'ter-rŏt, *v. t.* To rot by steeping in water, as flax.

Wa'ter-shĕd, *n.* A range of high land between two river-basins, and discharging its waters into them from opposite directions.

Wa'ter-spout, *n.* A whirling column of water at sea.

Wa'ter-tīght (-tīt), *a.* So tight as to retain or not to admit water.

Wa'ter-wheel, *n.* Any wheel for propelling machinery, &c., made to revolve by the action of water; — called an *overshot-wheel*, when the water is applied at the top; an *undershot-wheel*, when at the bottom; a *breast-wheel*, when at an intermediate point; a *turbine* or horizontal wheel, when at the interior, passing out at the circumference.


Water-wheels.

Wa'ter-y, *a.* Aqueous; thin; tasteless; wet; washy.

Wat'tle, *n.* A twig; a hurdle; fleshy excrescence under the throat of a cock, &c. — *v. t.* To interweave, as twigs; to plat; to form of platted twigs.

Waul, *v. i.* To cry as a cat.

Wāve, *n.* A moving ridge or swell of water; a billow. — *v. i.* or *t.* To move one way and the other, like a wave; to relinquish; to waive.

Wāve'less, *a.* Free from waves; calm; smooth.

Wāve'-ŏf'fer-ing, *n.* An offering in the Jewish services made by waving the object toward the four cardinal points.

Wā'ver, *v. i.* To fluctuate; to vacillate; to be unsteady or undecided.

Wā'vy, *a.* Rising or swelling in waves; undulating.

Wāx (8), *n.* A tenacious substance formed by bees. — *v. i.* [*imp.* WAXED; *p. p.* WAXED, or WAXEN.] To grow; to increase; to become. — *v. t.* To rub or smear with wax. [sembling, wax.

Wāx'en, *a.* Made of, or re-

Wāx'-work (-wûrk), *n.* A figure or figures formed of wax. [yielding.

Wāx'y, *a.* Like wax; soft;

Wāy, *n.* [A.-S. *weg*, from *wegan*, to move.] A road; passage; room; course; means; method; mode.

Wāy'-bill, *n.* A list of passengers or of baggage.

Wāy'fār-er, *n.* A traveler.

Wāy'fār-ing, *a.* Traveling.

Wāy'lāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAYLAID.] To lie in wait for, especially to seize, rob, or slay. [waylays.

Wāy'lāy-er, *n.* One who

Wāy'ward, *a.* Froward; perverse; willful.

Wāy'ward-ly, *adv.* Perversely; willfully.

Wāy'ward-ness, *n.* State or quality of being wayward.

Wē, *pron.*; *pl.* of *I*.

Wēak (126), *a.* Feeble; infirm; frail; soft; low; spiritless; inconclusive.

Wēak'en, *v. t.* To make weak; to enfeeble; to debilitate; to enervate.

Wēak'ly, *adv.* In a weak or feeble manner. — *a.* Infirm.

Wēak'ness, *n.* Feebleness; infirmity; debility.

Wēal, *n.* Happiness; prosperity; a sound, healthy, prosperous state. [opulence.

Wēalth, *n.* Affluence; riches;

Wēalth'i-ly, *adv.* Richly.

Wēalth'i-ness. *n.* State of being wealthy. [affluent.

Wēalth'y, *a.* Rich; opulent;

Wēan, *v. t.* To accustom to a deprivation of the breast; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

Wēan'ling, *n.* A child or animal newly weaned.

Wēap'on, *n.* An instrument of offense or defense.

Wear, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* WORE; *p. p.* WORN.] To carry or have on; to waste by friction or by use; to consume; to turn round, as a ship, with the stern toward the wind. — *n.* Act of wearing; a thing worn.

Wēar, *n.* A dam in a river; a fence or net of twigs in the stream.

Wēa'ri-ness, *n.* The state of being weary; fatigue.

Wēa'ri-sŏme, *a.* Tiresome; fatigning; tedious.

Wēa'ri-sŏme-ly, *adv.* In a wearisome manner.

Wēa'ri-sŏme-ness, *n.* Tiresomeness; tediousness.

Wēa'ry (86), *a.* Tired; fatigued. — *v. t.* To tire; to fatigue.

Wēa'sand, *n.* The windpipe.

Wēa'sel (wē'zl, 58), *n.* A certain small quadruped, very slender and agile.

Wēath'er, *n.* [A.-S. *weder*, allied to Skr. *wâ*, to blow.] State of the atmosphere. — *v. t.* To sail to the windward of; to endure.

Wēath'er-cŏck, *n.* A vane; a vacillating person.

Wēath'er-gāge, *n.* Position of a ship to the windward of another; position of advantage.

Wēath'er-glāss, *n.* A contrivance to foreshow changes of weather; a barometer.

Wēath'er-wīse, *a.* Skillful in foretelling the weather.

Wēave, *v. t.* [*imp.* WOVE; *p. p.* WOVE, WOVEN.] To unite, as threads, so as to form cloth. — *v. i.* To work with a loom.

Wēav'er, *n.* One who weaves.

Wēa'zen, *a.* Thin; sharp; pinched.

Wĕb, *n.* Any thing woven; a film; a membrane.

Wĕbbed (129), *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane.

Wĕb'bing, *n.* A strong narrow fabric of hemp used for various purposes.

Wĕb'-fōōt'ed, *a.* Having webbed feet.

Wĕd, *v. t.* To marry; to unite closely or strongly.

Wĕd'ding, *n.* Nuptial ceremony; marriage.

Wĕdge, *n.* A piece of metal or of wood sloping to an edge, used for splitting. — *v. t.* To fasten by means of wedges.


Wedge.

Wĕd'lŏck (127), *n.* Married state.

Wĕdnes'day (wĕnz'dȳ, 67), *n.* The fourth day of the week.

Wee, *a.* Small; little.

Weed, *n.* A useless or troublesome plant; (*pl.*) mourning apparel. — *v. t.* To free from noxious plants; to root out.

Weed'y, *a.* Full of weeds.

Week, *n.* Space or period of seven days.

Week'-dāy, *n.* Any day except Sunday.

Week'ly, *a.* Happening or done every week. — *adv.* Once a week. — *n.* A publication issued once every week.

Ween, *v. i.* To think; to fancy.

Weep, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEPT.] To shed tears; to bewail; to lament: to bemoan; to drip.

Wee'vĭl (wē'vĭl), *n.* A small insect that injures grain.

Wĕft, *n.* The woof of cloth.

Weigh (wā, 137), *v. t.* To ascertain the weight of; to ponder. — *v. i.* To have weight. [weighs.

Weigh'er (wā'er), *n.* One who

Weight (wāt), *n.* Heaviness; gravity; importance; something for ascertaining the weight of other bodies. — *v. t.* To load with a weight or weights.

Weight'i-ly (wāt'-), *adv.* With weight; heavily.

Weight'i-ness (wāt'-), *n.* Quality of being weighty.

Weight'less (wāt'-), *a.* Light; imponderable; unimportant; trivial. [important.

Weight'y (wāt'-), *a.* Heavy;

Wĕird, *a.* Skilled in witchcraft; supernatural; unearthly; wild.

Wĕl'cōme (139), *n.* Kind reception or salutation. — *a.* Received with gladness; grateful; pleasing. — *v. t.* To salute or entertain kindly.

Wĕld, *v. t.* To hammer or press into union, as heated metals.

Wĕl'fâre (139), *n.* Health; happiness; prosperity; success. [heavens.

Wĕl'kin, *n* The sky; the

Wĕll, *n.* [A.-S., from *weallan*, to boil.] A spring; a deep circular pit for water. — *v. i.* To flow forth; to spring; to issue. — *a.* Not sick; being in health, good state, or favor. — *adv.* Not amiss; rightly; properly.

Wĕll'-bē'ĭng, *n.* Welfare; prosperity; weal.

Wĕll'-brĕd (139), *a.* Educated to polished manners; refined; cultivated.

Wĕll'-nīgh (-nī), *adv.* Very nearly; almost.

Wĕll'-spĕnt, *a.* Virtuously employed or passed.

Wĕll'-sweep, *n.* A long pole balanced on a high post, used for raising a bucket in a well.

Wĕll'-wish'er, *n.* One who wishes another well; a friend.

Wĕlsh, *a.* Pertaining to Wales. — *n.* The inhabitants or the language of Wales.

Wĕlt, *n.* A border; an edging — *v. t.* To sew a welt on.

Wĕl'ter (130), *v. i.* To roll, as in mire; to wallow.

Wĕn, *n.* A fleshy tumor or excrescence.

Wĕnch, *n.* A young woman; a strumpet; a negress.

Wĕnt, *imp.* of *Go.*

Wĕpt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Weep.*

Were (wēr), *imp. indic. pl.* & *imp. subj. sing.* & *pl.* of *Be.*

Wĕrt. Second person singular of *Were.*

Wĕst, *n.* Region where the sun sets, or opposite to the east. — *adv.* At or toward the westward. — *a.* Situated toward, or relating to, the west; coming from the west.

Wĕst'er-ly, *a.* Being toward, or in, or from, the west.

Wĕst'ern, *a.* Being in, or moving toward, the west.

Wĕst'ward, } *adv.* Toward
Wĕst'ward-ly, } the west.

Wĕt, *a.* Full of moisture; very damp; rainy. — *n.* Water; wetness; moisture; humidity. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WET.] To fill or moisten with a liquid.

Wĕth'er, *n.* A castrated ram.

Wĕt'ness, *n.* State of being wet; moisture; humidity.

Whāle (hwāl), *n.* The largest of marine animals.

Whāle'bōne, *n.* A firm elastic substance from the upper jaw of the whale.

Whāle'man (143), *n.* A man employed in the whale-fishery.

Wharf (hwarf, 142), *n.* A mole, pier, or quay, for landing goods at. [wharf.

Wharf'ăge, *n.* Fee for using a

Wharf'ĭn-ger, *n.* Superintendent or proprietor of a wharf.

What (hwŏt), *pron.* That which; partly; — as an exclamation, how remarkable: how great. It is also used interrogatively. [or that.

What-ĕv'er, *pron.* Being this

What'nŏt, *n.* A piece of furniture, with shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

What'so-ĕv'er, *pron.* Whatever.

Whēat, *n.* A species of fine grain or bread corn.

Whēat'en, *a.* Made of wheat.

Whee'dle, *v. t.* To entice by soft words; to coax; to flatter; to cajole.

Wheel (125), *n.* [A.-S. *hweil*, allied to Goth. *valvjan*, to roll.] A circular frame turning on an axis; a turn or revolution. — *v. t.* To cause to move on wheels. — *v. i.* To turn; to revolve.

Wheel'băr-rōw, *n.* A sort of hand-cart with one wheel.

Wheel'-wrĭght (-rit), *n.* A maker of wheels. [hard.

Wheeze, *v. i.* To breathe

Whĕlk, *n.* A wrinkle; a pustule; a streak or wale; a mollusk having a one-valved spiral shell.

Whĕlm, *v. t.* To immerse; to bury.

Whĕlp, *n.* A puppy; a cub. — *v. i.* To bring forth cubs or puppies.

Whĕn, *adv.* At what time; while; whereas.

Whĕnce, *adv.* From what or which place; by what means.

Whĕnce'so-ĕv'er, *adv.* From whatever place.

When-ĕv'er, } *adv.* At
Whĕn'so-ĕv'er, } whatever time.

Whĕre, *adv.* At or in what place; at which place; whither.

Whĕre'a-bout', } *adv.* Near
Whĕre'a-bouts', } what or which place; concerning which. [in fact.

Whĕre-ăs', *adv.* Since; when

Whĕre-ăt', *adv.* At what.

Whĕre-bȳ', *adv.* By which; by what.

Whĕre'fōre (140), *adv.* For which reason; for what reason; why. [what.

Whĕre-ĭn', *adv.* In which or

Whĕre'ĭn-tō', *adv.* Into which or what.

Whĕre-ŏf' (-ŏf' *or* -ŏv'), *adv.* Of which or what.

Whĕre-ŏn', } *adv.* On
Whĕre'up-ŏn', } which or what.

Whĕre'so-ĕv'er, *adv.* In what place soever; wherever.

Whĕre-tō', } *adv.* To
Whĕre'un-tō', } which; to what end.

Whĕre'up-ŏn', *adv.* Upon or in consequence of which.

Whĕr-ĕv'er (139), *adv.* At whatever place.

Whĕre-wĭth' (-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), } *adv.*
Whĕre'with-al', } With which; with what.

Whĕr'ry, *n.* [Allied to *ferry.*] A light shallow boat, built long and narrow for fast rowing or sailing.

Whĕt (129), *v. t.* To sharpen by friction; to stimulate; to

provoke. — *n.* A sharpening by friction ; a stimulant.

Whĕth'er, *pron.* Which of the two. — *conj.* Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses. It corresponds to *or.*

Whĕt'stōne, *n.* A stone for sharpening edged tools.

Whey, *n.* The thin watery part of milk.

Which, *pron.* used interrogatively and relatively, both as a substantive and an adjective ; relating to things.

Which-ĕv'er, } *pron.*
Which'so-ĕv'er, } Whether one or the other. [of air.

Whiff (123), *n.* A quick puff

Whif'fle, *v. i.* To waver ; to be unsteady or fickle. [fles.

Whif'fler, *n.* One who whiffle.

Whif'fle-tree, *n.* The bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened.

Whig (125), *n.* One of a certain political party. — *a.* Pertaining to whigs.

Whig'gish (127), *a.* Inclined to whiggery ; pertaining to whigs or to their principles.

Whig'gism, } *n.* The principles of whiggery.

Whig'ger-y, }

While, *n.* Time ; space of time. — *adv.* During the time that ; as long as ; in which case. — *v. t.* To spend or pass, as time. [old.

Whi'lom, *adv.* Formerly ; of

Whilst, *adv.* While.

Whim, } *n.* A freak of
Whim'sey, } fancy ; a caprice, or capricious notion.

Whim'per, *v. i.* To cry with a low, whining, and broken voice ; to complain in a shrill tone.

Whim'si-cal, *a.* Full of whims ; curious ; odd ; fantastic ; freakish ; capricious.

Whim'si-căl'i-ty, } *n.* State
Whim'si-cal-ness, } or quality of being whimsical.

Whim'si-cal-ly, *adv.* In a whimsical manner.

Whin, *n.* Gorse ; furze ; also, a leguminous plant with yellow flowers.

Whine, *v. i.* To lament or complain in a plaintive tone. — *n.* A nasal, puerile tone of complaint.

Whin'ny, *v. i.* [From the root of *whine.*] To make a certain shrill noise, as a horse ; to neigh.

Whip, *n.* An instrument for driving teams or for correction ; a coachman. — *v. t.* To strike with a whip ; to lash ; to flog ; to beat ; to jerk.

Whip'per-in, *n.* One who keeps hounds from wandering. [who whips.

Whip'ping, *n.* Act of one

Whip'ple-tree, *n.* A bar to fasten the tugs or traces of a carriage to.

Whip'-poor-will, *n.* An American bird, so called from its note.

Whip'saw, *n.* A saw for dividing timber lengthwise.

Whip'ster, *n.* A nimble little fellow. [a whip.

Whip'-stŏck, *n.* The handle of

Whir, *v. i.* To whirl round with noise. — *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound of any thing in rapid revolution.

Whirl, *v.* To turn rapidly. — *n.* A rapid rotation.

Whirl'i-gig, *n.* A child's toy spun like a top.

Whirl'pōol, *n.* An eddy ; a vortex of water.

Whirl'wind, *n.* A violent wind moving circularly.

Whisk, *n.* A small brush ; a rapid, sweeping motion. — *v. t.* To brush with a whisk ; to move rapidly.

Whisk'er, *n.* Hair growing on the sides of the face.

Whis'ky, } *n.* A spirit dis-
Whis'key, } tilled from barley, wheat, rye, or maize.

Whis'per, *v.* To speak or address in a low voice. — *n.* A soft, sibilant voice ; utterance without sonant breath.

Whist, *n.* A certain game at cards. — *a.* Silent ; mute.

Whis'tle (hwĭs'l), *v. i.* To make a kind of sharp, musical sound with the breath forced through the lips ; to sound shrilly. — *n.* A shrill sound made by the breath, &c. ; a pipe that makes a shrill sound. [who whistles.

Whis'tler (hwĭs'ler), *n.* One

Whit, *n.* A bit ; a jot ; a tittle.

White, *a.* Of the color of snow ; pale ; pure ; clean. — *n.* A white color ; any thing white, as part of the eye and part of an egg.

White, } *v. t.* or *i.* To
Whit'en, } make or become white ; to bleach ; to blanch.

White'ness, *n.* State or quality of being white.

White'-swĕll'ing, *n.* A lingering inflammation of the knee-joint.

White'wăsh, *n.* A composition of lime and water for whitening walls, &c. — *v. t.* To cover with whitewash ; to give a fair external appearance to. [daisy.

White'-weed, *n.* A kind of

Whith'er, *adv.* To what or which place, point, or degree.

Whith'er-so-ĕv'er, *adv.* To whatever place.

Whit'ing, *n.* Ground chalk ; a sea-fish allied to the cod.

Whit'ish, *a.* Moderately white ; somewhat white.

Whit'lĕath-er, *n.* Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., very pliable and tough.

Whit'lōw, *n.* A suppurating tumor on the finger or toe.

Whit'sun-day, } *n.* The sev-
Whit'sun-tide, } enth Sunday after Easter ; a feast of commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.

Whit'tle, *v. t.* To pare or cut off the surface of with a knife. — *n.* A knife.

Whiz, *n.* A humming or hissing sound. — *v. t.* (129) To make a humming or hissing sound.

Who (hōō), *pron.* Which or what person or persons.

Who-ĕv'er (hōō-), *pron.* Any person whatever.

Whōle (hōl, 18), *a.* All ; entire ; complete ; round. — *n.* The entire thing ; totality.

Whōle'sāle (hōl'-), *n.* Sale by the piece or quantity. — *a.* Pertaining to trade by the piece or quantity.

Whōle'sŏme (hōl'sum, 18), *a.* Favorable to health ; salutary ; useful.

Whōle'sŏme-ness (hōl'-), *n.* Salubrity ; quality of contributing to health.

Whōl'ly (hōl'ў, 18, 132), *adv.* Totally ; entirely.

Whom (hōōm), *pron.* Objective case of *Who.*

Whom'so-ĕv'er (hōōm'-), *pron.* Objective of *Whoever.*

Whōop (hōōp), *n.* A shout. — *v. i.* To shout ; to hoot.

Whōop'ing-cŏugh (hōōp'ing-kŏf), *n.* A violent, convulsive cough ; hooping-cough.

Whōre (hōr). *n.* A prostitute.

Whor'tle-bĕr'ry (hwûr'tl-), *n.* A plant and its small edible berry. [sive case of *Who.*

Whōse (hōōz), *pron.* Posses-

Whōse'so-ĕv'er, *pron.* Possessive of *Whosoever.*

Whŏ'so, *pron.* Same as *Whosoever.*

Whŏ'so-ĕv'er (hō͞o'-), *a.* Any person whatever.

Whŭr, *n.* A humming sound; whir. — *v. i.* To make a rough, humming sound.

Why (140), *adv.* For what reason; for which reason; reason or cause for which.

Wĭck (127), *n.* The cotton cord of a candle or lamp.

Wĭck'ed (57), *a.* Evil; vicious; sinful; unrighteous; iniquitous. [manner.

Wĭck'ed-ly, *adv.* In a wicked

Wĭck'ed-ness, *n.* Vice; crime; sin; guilt; iniquity.

Wĭck'er, *n.* A small twig. — *a.* Made of small twigs.

Wĭck'et, *n.* A small gate.

Wide, *a.* Having great extent each way or between the sides; not narrow. — SYN. Broad; extensive; remote; distant. — *adv.* At a distance; far.

Wide'ly (132), *adv.* To a wide degree; extensively.

Wĭd'en, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow wide or wider.

Wide'ness, *n.* Quality of being wide; breadth; width.

Wĭd'geon (wĭj'ŭn), *n.* A water-fowl of the duck kind.

Wĭd'ōw, *n.* [A.-S. *widuwe*; Skr. *vidhavâ*, fr. *vi*, without, and *dhava*, husband.] A woman who has lost her husband. — *v. t.* To deprive of a husband; to bereave.

Wĭd'ōw-er, *n.* A man whose wife is dead.

Wĭd'ōw-hōod, *n.* Condition of a widow.

Width, *n.* Extent from side to side; breadth.

Wield, *v. t.* To control; to manage; to handle; to sway; to employ; to use.

Wield'y, *a.* Manageable.

Wife (142), *n.* The lawful consort of a man.

Wig, *n.* An artificial covering of hair for the head.

Wight (wit), *n.* A person; a being; a man or woman.

Wig'wam, *n.* An Indian cabin or hut.

Wild, *a.* Fierce; not tame; growing without culture; desert; rude; savage; licentious; fanciful. — *n.* A wilderness.

Wild'cat, *n.* A feline animal, very strong and fierce.

Wil'der, *v. t.* To cause to lose the way; to bewilder.

Wil'der-ness, *n.* A wild, uncultivated tract.

Wild'fire, *n.* An inflammable composition, very hard to quench when on fire.

Wild'ly, *adv.* In a wild manner. [wild.

Wild'ness, *n.* State of being

Wile, *n.* A trick; insidious artifice; stratagem; fraud.

Wi'li-ness, *n.* State of being wily; cunning; craft.

Will, *n.* The faculty of choosing; choice; incliuation; command; testament. — *v. t.* To determine by an act of choice; to dispose of by testament. — *auxiliary verb.* [*imp.* WOULD], used to denote futurity.

Will'ful } (131), *a.* Stubborn;
Wil'ful } obstinate; ungovernable.

Will'ful-ly, } *adv.* Stubborn-
Wil-ful-ly, } ly; obstinately.

Will'ful-ness } (131), *n.* Stub-
Wil'ful-ness } bornness.

Will'ing, *a.* Free to do; ready.

Will'ing-ly, *adv.* By free will or one's own choice.

Will'ing-ness, *n.* Free choice; readiness.

Wil'lōw, *n.* A kind of tree.

Wil'lōw-y, *a.* Abounding with willows: like a willow.

Wilt, *v. i.* To begin to wither; to droop. [artful; sly.

Wil'y, *a.* Cunning; crafty;

Wim'ble, *n.* An instrument to bore holes with.

Win, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WON.] To gain; to get; to allure.

Winçe, *v. i.* To shrink; to start back; to flounce.

Winch, *n.* A kind of lever; a crank-handle.

Wind, *n.* A current of air; breath; flatulence. — *v. t.* To ventilate; to follow by the scent.

Wind, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WOUND.] To turn; to twist; to coil; to encircle; to sound by blowing

Wind'age, *n.* Difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the ball.

Wind'bound, *a.* Detained by contrary winds

Wind'-ĕgg, *n.* An addle egg.

Wind'er, *n.* One who winds; a reel.

Wind'fall, *n.* Fruit blown off; any unexpected benefit.

Wind'-flow'er, *n.* The anemone; — formerly thought to open only when the wind was blowing.

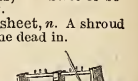
Wind'-gall, *n.* A soft tumor on a horse's fetlock.

Wind'-gŭn, *n.* A gun discharged by air.

Wind'i-ness, *n.* State of being windy.

Wind'ing-sheet, *n.* A shroud to wrap the dead in.

Wind'lass, *n.* A machine for raising weights.



Windlass.

Wind'mill, *n.* A mill turned by the wind.

Win'dōw, *n.* [Icel. *vindauga*, window, lit. wiud-eye.] An opening in the wall of a building to admit light.

Wind'pipe, *n.* Passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

Wind'rōw, *n.* A line of hay.

Wind'ward, *a.* Lying toward the point from which the wind blows. — *n.* The point from which the wind blows. — *adv.* Toward the wind.

Wind'y, *a.* Stormy; tempestuous; flatulent; empty.

Wine, *n.* Fermented juice of grapes and of other fruits.

Wine'-bib'ber, *n.* One who drinks much wine.

Wine'-glăss, *n.* A small glass from which wine is drank.

Wing, *n.* Limb of a bird or of an insect; flight; a side building; right or left division of an army; one of the extremities of a fleet. — *v. t.* To furnish with wings; to transport by flight; to wound on the wing.

Wink, *v. i.* To shut and open the eyelids quickly; to connive. — *n.* A quick closing and opening of the eyelids; a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

Win'ner, *n.* One who wins.

Win'ning, *a.* Attractive.

Win'nōw, *v. t.* To separate, as chaff, by means of wind.

Win'ter, *n.* The cold season of the year. — *v. i.* (130) To pass the winter. — *v. t.* To feed in winter.

Win'ter-green, *n.* A small evergreen plant having bright red berries.

Win'ter-kill, *v. t.* To kill by the cold of winter.

Win'ter-y, } *a.* Suitable to, or
Win'try, } like, winter.

Win'y, *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Wipe, *v. t.* To clean or remove by rubbing; to rub off. — *n.* A rub; a stroke.

Wip'er, *n.* One who wipes; something used for wipiug.

Wire, *n.* An even thread of metal. [into wire.

Wire'-draw, *v. t.* To draw

Wire'-draw'er, *n.* One who forms wire by drawiug.

Wire'-pull'er, *n.* One who pulls the wires of a puppet; hence, an intriguer.

Wir'y (86), *a.* Made of, or like wire; tough; sinewy.

Wis, *v. t.* [*imp.* WIST.] To know: to think; to suppose.

Wis'dom (132), *n.* Knowledge, and the capacity to make due use of it; prudence; sagacity.

Wise, *a.* Having wisdom. — SYN. Sage; sagacious; judicious; prudent; grave. — *n.* A manuer or way.

Wise'a-cre, *n.* A shallow pretender to great wisdom.

Wise'ly, *adv.* Judiciously; prudently; with wisdom.

Wish, *v. t.* or *i.* To desire or long for; to frame or express a desire about. — *n.* A desire; thing desired.

Wish'ful, *a.* Feeling or showing desire; eager.

Wisp, *n.* A small bundle of straw or hay.

Wist, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Wis.*

Wist'ful, *a.* Eagerly attentive; wishful.

Wist'ful-ly, *adv.* Desiringly.

Wit, *n.* Faculty of associating ideas, or ideas associated, in an unusual and felicitous manner; mind; seuse; a man of genius, fancy, or humor. — *v. t.* To know; to be known.

Witch, *n.* A woman who practices sorcery. — *v. t.* To charm. [witches.

Witch'craft, *n.* Practices of

Witch'-elm, *n.* A kind of elm.

Witch'er-y, *n.* Witchcraft; sorcery; enchantment.

With, *prep.* By, denoting cause, nearness, means, or instrument, &c.

With-al' (139), *adv.* With; likewise; at the same time.

With-draw', *v. t.* To take back or away. — *v. i.* To retire; to retreat. [drawing.

With-draw'al, *n.* Act of with-

Withe (with), *n.* A willow twig, or band made of twigs.

With'er, *v. i.* or *t.* [Orig. to dry by the *weather*, or air.] To fade; to dry up; to decay.

With'ers, *n. pl.* The ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck.

With-hŏld', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITHHELD.] To hold or keep back; to restrain.

With-in', *prep.* In the inner part of. — *adv.* Inwardly.

With-out', *prep.* Out of; beyond; independently of. — *adv.* On the outside. — *conj.* Unless; except.

With-stand', *v. t.* [*imp.* WITHSTOOD.] To oppose; to resist.

With'y, *a.* Made of, or like, withes; flexible. — *n.* A withe. [understanding.

Wit'less, *a.* Wanting wit or

Wit'ling, *n.* A preteuder to wit; one who has little wit or smartness.

Witness, *n.* Testimony; evidence; one personally present; one who testifies or gives evidence. — *v. t.* To see; to bear testimony to; to attest. — *v. i.* To give evidence.

Wit'ti-cism, *n.* A phrase affectedly witty; a conceit.

Wit'ti-ly, *adv.* With wit.

Wit'ting-ly, *adv.* Knowingly; by design.

Wit'ty (129), *a.* Full of wit; smart; humorous; droll; facetious; satirical.

Wive, *v. t.* or *i.* To marry; — said of a man.

Wives, *n.; pl.* of *Wife.*

Wiz'ard, *n.* A magician; a conjurer; a sorccrer.—*a.* Enchantiug; charming; haunted by wizards.

Wiz'en, *a.* Thin; dried up.

Wōad, *n.* A plant, the leaves of which furnish a blue coloring matter.

Wōe (149), *n.* A heavy calamity; sorrow; grief.

Wōe'-be-gōne' (19), *a.* Overwhelmed with woe.

Wō'ful } (139), *a.* Very sor-
Wōe'ful } rowful; full of distress. — SYN. Calamitous; afflictive; miserable.

Wō'ful-ly, } *adv.* Sorrowful-
Wōe'ful-ly, } ly; wretchedly; miserably.

Wō'ful-ness, } *n.* Quality or
Wōe'ful-ness, } state of being woful.

Wolf (wŭlf, 142), *n.* A carnivorous animal.

Wolf'ish, *a.* Like a wolf; rapacious; destructive. [plant.

Wolf's'-bāne, *n.* A poisonous

Wom'an (143), *n.* An adult female of the human race.

Wom'an-hōōd, *n.* The state or qualities of a woman.

Wom'an-ly, *a.* Becoming a woman.

Womb (wōom). *n.* Place where any thiug is generated or produced.

Wom'en (wĭm'en), *n.; pl.* of *Woman.*

Wŏn, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Win.*

Wŏn'der, *n.* Surprise; astonishment; a prodigy; a marvel. — *v. i.* To be surprised.

Wŏn'der-ful, *a.* Exciting wonder or surprise; astonishiug; surprising.

Wŏn'der-ful-ly, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder.

Wŏn'drous, *a.* Wonderful; marvelous; strange.

Wŏn'drous-ly, *adv.* In a wonderful manner.

Wŏnt (wŭnt), *a.* Accustomed; habituated; used. — *v. i.* To be accustomed. — *n.* Custom; habit.

Wŏnt'ed (wŭnt'ed), *a.* Accustomed; customary.

Wōo (137), *v. t.* [A.-S. *wōgian*, fr. *wōg*, *wō*, a bending.] To solicit in marriage. — *v. i.* To make love; to court.

Wōod, *n.* A collection of trees; substance of a tree; timber; fuel. — *v. t.* To supply with wood. [plant.

Wōod'bīne, *n.* A climbing

Wōod'chuck, *n.* A certain small burrowing animal.

Wōod'cŏck, *n.* A bird of the snipe family.

Wōod'-cŭt, *n.* An engraving on wood, or an impression from such an engraving.

Wōod'ed, *a.* Covered or supplied with wood.

Wōod'en (wōod'n), *a.* Made of wood; hard; clumsy.

Wōod'-house, *n.* A house or shed for wood.

Wōod'land, *n.* Land covered with wood or trees.

Wōod'-louse (148), *n.* An insect. [trees.

Wōod'man, *n.* One who fells

Wōod'-nymph, *n.* A fabled goddess of the woods.

Wōod'pĕck-er, *n.* A bird that pecks holes in trees in pursuit of insects.

Wōod'y, *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of, wood.

Wōo'er, *n.* One who wooes.

Wōof, *n.* Threads that cross the warp in weaving; weft.

Wōol, *n.* The fleece of sheep; short, thick, crispy hair.

Wōol'en } (130), *a.* Consisting
Wōol'len } of, or pertaining to, wool.

Wōol'fell, *n.* A skin with the wool on.

Wōol'li-ness, *n.* State or quality of being woolly.

Wōol'ly, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, wool.

Wōol'-sāck, *n.* A sack of wool; seat of the lord chancellor of England in the house of lords

Word (wûrd), *n.* Spoken or written sign of an idea; a term; vocable; message; promise; token; tidings; the Scriptures. — *v. t.* To express in words.

Word'i-ness (wûrd'-), *n.* Verbosity; verbiage.

Word'ing (wûrd'ing), *n.* Manner of expressing in words.

Word'y (wûrd'ȳ), *a.* Using many words; verbose.

Wōre, *imp.* of *Wear.*

Work (wûrk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WORKED; WROUGHT.] To labor; to operate; to act; to strain; to toil; to ferment. — *v. t.* To prepare or form by labor; to effect; to embroider. — *n.* Labor; toil; employment; a book; any thing made. [who works.

Work'er (wûrk'er), *n.* One

Work'-house (wûrk'-), *n.* A house for employing the idle or poor; almshouse. [tion.

Work'ing (wûrk'-), *n.* Opera-

Work'man (wûrk'-, 143), *n.* A worker; a skilled laborer.

Work'man-like } (wûrk'-) *a.*
Work'man-ly } Becoming a skillful workman; skillful.

Work'man-ship (wûrk'-), *n.* Work done; manufacture; manner of making; skill.

Work'shop (wûrk'-), *n.* A shop where work is done.

World (wûrld), *n.* The earth; globe; universe; mankind; all which the earth contains.

World'li-ness (wûrld'-), *n.* State of being worldly; inordinate love of earthly things.

World'ling (wûrld'-), *n.* One devoted to worldly things.

World'ly (wûrld'-), *a.* Relating to this world; devoted to worldly enjoyments.

Worm (wûrm), *n.* Any small, creeping insect; a grub; a reptile; any thing spiral and cylindrical. — *v. t.* To work slowly and secretly. — *v. i.* To gain slowly and by secret means.

Worm'-ēat'en (wûrm'-), *a.* Gnawed by worms.

Worm'wōod (wûrm'-), *n.* A plant having a bitter taste.

Worm'y (wûrm'-), *a.* Abounding with worms; like a worm.

Wōrn, *p. p.* of *Wear.* [ries.

Wōr'ri-er, *n.* One who wor-

Wōr'ry (wŭr'rȳ, 135), *v. t.* To harass with importunity, anxiety, or labor. — SYN. To tease; trouble; vex. — *n.* Vexation; anxiety; trouble.

Worse (wûrss), *a.* More bad. — *n.* A more evil state. — *adv.* In a manner more evil.

Wor'ship (wûr'ship), *n.* Religious homage; adoration; a title of honor. — *v. t.* or *i.* (130) To pay divine honors to; to adore.

Wor'ship-er } (wûr'ship-), *n.*
Wor'ship-per } One who worships.

Wor'ship-ful (wûr'-), *a.* Worthy of honor from character.

Wor'ship-fully (wûr'ship-) *adv.* With worship or honor.

Worst (wûrst), *a.* Most vile or wicked; most difficult. — *n.* The most evil or distressing state. — *v. t.* To defeat.

Worst'ed (wust'ed), *n.* [From the town of *Worsted*, in England.] Yarn from combed and long staple wool. — *a.* Consisting of worsted. [herb.

Wort (wûrt), *n.* A plant; an

Worth (wûrth), *v. i.* To be; as, woe *worth* the day. — *n.* Value; desert; merit.

Wor'thi-ly (wûr'-), *adv.* So as to deserve well; suitably.

Wor'thi-ness (wûr'-), *n.* Worth; desert; merit.

Worth'less (wûrth'-), *a.* Having no worth or value.

Worth'less-ness (wûrth'-), *n.* Quality of being worthless.

Wor'thy (wûr'thȳ), *a.* Having worth; deserving; excellent; meritorious. — *n.* A man of eminent worth.

Wōt, *v.* To know; to be aware. [*Obs. or antiquated.*]

Would (wōod), *imp.* of *Will.*

Wound (wōond *or* wownd), *n.* A hurt; a cut; a bruise. — *v. t.* To hurt or bruise. — *imp.* of *Wind.*

Wōve, *imp.* of *Weave.*

Wōv'en, *p. p.* of *Weave.*

Wrăn'gle (răng'gl), *n.* An angry dispute. — *v. i.* To dispute angrily or noisily.

Wrăn'gler (răng'gler), *n.* One who wrangles.

Wrăp (răp, 129), *v. t.* To roll or fold together; to involve.

Wrăp'per (răp'per), *n.* One who, or that which, wraps; a cover. [ering.

Wrăp'ping (răp'-), *n.* A cov-

Wrăth (răth), *n.* Violent anger or exasperation. — SYN. Fury; rage; passion; resentment; indignation.

Wrăth'ful (răth'-), *a.* Angry; enraged; incensed; furious.

Wrăth'ful-ly, *adv.* In a wrathful manner.

Wrăth'ful-ness, *n.* State of being wrathful. [gry.

Wrăth'y (răth'-), *a.* Very an-

Wrēak (reek), *v. t.* To execute by way of revenge; to inflict.

Wrēath (reeth, 96), *n.* Something twisted; a garland.

Wrēathe (reeth), *v. t.* To twist; to entwine.

Wrēath'y (reeth'ȳ), *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral.

Wrēck (rēk), *v. t.* To destroy or damage, as a vessel, by driving on the shore or on rocks, &c.; to strand; to suffer total loss or destruction. — *n.* Destruction by sea; any thing wrecked; ruin.

Wrēck'er (rēk'er), *n.* One who causes a wreck; one who searches for wrecks.

Wrēn (rēn), *n.* A small bird.

Wrēnch (rēnch), *v. t.* To pull with a twist; to wrest. — *n.* A violent twist; a sprain; an instrument for turning bolts, nuts, &c.

Wrēst (rēst), *v. t.* To take from by force; to distort. — *n.* Violent perversion.

Wrēs'tle (rēs'l), *v. i.* To grapple and struggle; to strive.

Wrēs'tler (rēs'ler), *n.* One skilled in wrestling.

Wrēst'ling (rēs'ling), *n.* A wrestle; a struggle; contention.

Wrētch (rēch), *n.* A miserable person; a vile knave.

Wrētch'ed (rēch'ed, 57), *a.* Very miserable. — SYN. Unhappy; afflicted; worthless.

Wrētch'ed-ly (rēch'ed-), *adv.* Miserably.

Wrētch'ed-ness (rēch'ed-), *n.* Misery.

Wrĭg'gle (rĭg'gl), *v. i.* To move to and fro with short motions. — *v. t.* To move by twisting and squirming.

Wrĭg'gler (rĭg'-), *n.* One who wriggles.

Wrĭght (rīt), *n* A workman.
Wrĭng (rĭng), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRUNG.] To twist; to strain; to distress; to extort.
Wrĭng'er (rĭng'-), *n.* One who wrings; a machine for wringing clothes after they have been washed.
Wrĭnk'le (rĭnk'l), *n.* A crease; a ridge; a furrow. — *v. i.* or *t.* To contract into furrows.
Wrĭst (rĭst), *n.* Joint connecting the hand and arm.
Wrĭst'band (rĭst'-), *n.* The part of a sleeve that covers the wrist.
Wrĭt (rĭt), *n.* A writing; the Scriptures; a legal instrument or process.
Wrīte (rīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* WROTE; *p. p.* WRITTEN.] To form, as letters and words, with a pen; to inscribe; to compose.
Wrīt'er (rīt'er), *n.* One who writes; an author.
Wrīthe (rīth), *v. t.* or *i.* To twist; to distort or be distorted.
Wrīt'ing (rīt'ĭng, 133), *n.* Act of one who writes; that which is written; a manuscript; a deed; a book; an inscription.
Wrīt'ten (rĭt'tn), *a.* Expressed in letters.
Wrŏng (rŏng), *n.* [Allied to *wring*.] Injustice; injury. any violation of right. — *a.* Not right; erroneous. — *v. t.* To injure; to treat with injustice. — *adv.* Amiss.
Wrŏng'fŭl (rŏng'-, 139), *a.* Unjust; injurious.
Wrŏng'ful-ly (rŏng'-), *adv.* Unjustly.
Wrŏng'-hĕad'ed (rŏng'-), *a.* Wrong in opinion; perverse.
Wrŏng'ly (rŏng'-), *adv.* Injuriously; unjustly; amiss.
Wrōte (rōt, 18), *imp.* of *Write.*
Wrōth (rawth), *a.* Full of wrath; very angry; greatly exasperated.
Wrought (rawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* Formed by labor; effected; worked. [of *Wring.*
Wrŭng (rung), *imp.* & *p. p.*
Wrў (rī, 135), *a.* Twisted; distorted; deviating from the right direction.
Wrў'neck (rī'-), *n.* A small bird allied to the wood-pecker.
Wrў'ness (rī'-, 135), *n.* State or quality of being wry.

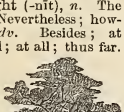
X.

XĂN'THIC (zăn'-), *a.* Yellowish.
Xē'bec (zē'bek, 127), *n.* A three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean sea.
Xў-lŏg'ra-pher (zī-), *n.* An engraver on wood
Xў'lo-grăph'ic (zī'-), *a.*
Xў'lo-grăph'ic-al } Belonging to wood-engraving.
Xў-lŏg'ra-phy (zī-), *n.* The act or the art of engraving on wood.
Xў-lŏph'a-goŭs (zī-lŏf'a-gus), *a.* Feeding on wood.

Y.

YACHT (yŏt), *n.* A sea-going vessel for pleasure-trips, racing, &c.
Yacht'ing (yŏt'ĭng), *n.* Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht. [its edible root.
Yăm, *n.* A tropical plant and
Yăn'kee (140), *n.* A New-Englander; a citizen of the Northern States.
Yăp, *v. i.* To bark; to yelp.
Yărd, *n.* Measure of three feet; an inclosure; a long, slender piece of timber by which a sail is extended. [yard.
Yărd'-ărm, *n.* Half of a ship's
Yărd'-stick, } *n.* A stick
Yărd'-wand, } three feet in length, used as a measure.
Yărn, *n.* Spun wool, flax, or cotton; a story spun out.
Yăr'rōw, *n.* A plant having a strong smell and taste.
Yaw, *n.* Temporary deviation of a vessel from her course. — *v. i.* To deviate from the line of her course, as a ship.
Yąwl, *n.* A small ship's boat, usually rowed with four or six oars. — *v. i.* To yell, as a dog. [of gaping.
Yawn, *v. i.* To gape. — *n.* Act
Y-clĕped' (ĭ-klĕpt'), *p. p.* Called; named.
Yē, *pron.* Plural of *Thou.*
Yeā, *adv.* Yes; verily; certainly; ay. [as lambs.
Yēan, *v. i.* or *t.* To bring forth,
Yēan'ling, *n.* A young sheep.
Yēar, *n.* Time occupied by the earth in revolving around the sun; twelve calendar months, or 365 days. [old.
Yēar'ling, *n.* A beast a year
Yēar'ly, *a.* Annual; coming every year. — *adv.* Annually; once a year.
Yēarn, *v. i.* [A.-S. *geornan*, from *georn*, desirous.] To feel earnest desire; to long.
Yēarn'ing, *n.* Strong desire.
Yēast, *n.* Froth of fermenting beer or liquor; barm.
Yēast'y, *a.* Foamy, like yeast.
Yĕlk, *n.* Yellow part of an egg.
Yĕll (123), *v. i.* To utter a sharp, loud outcry. — *n.* A sharp, loud outcry.
Yĕl'lōw, *a.* Being of the color of gold or brass. — *n.* A bright gold color.
Yĕl'lōw Fē'ver. A malignant fever, attended with yellowness of the skin. [yellow.
Yĕl'lōw-ĭsh, *a.* Moderately
Yĕl'lōw-ness, *n.* Quality of being yellow.
Yĕl'lōws, *n. pl.* Jaundice in horses, &c.; a disease of peach-trees. [a dog.
Yĕlp, *v. i.* To bark shrilly, as
Yeō'man (143), *n.* A freeholder; a man free-born.
Yeō'man-ry, *n.* The collective body of yeomen.

Yĕrk, *v. t.* To jerk. — *n.* A jerk.
Yēs (123, 124), *adv.* Yea; a word that affirms.
Yĕst, *n.* See *Yeast.* [present.
Yĕs'ter, *a.* Last; next before the
Yĕs'ter-day, *n.* The day last past. — *adv.* On the day last past. [night last past.
Yĕs'ter-nĭght (-nīt), *n.* The
Yĕt, *conj.* Nevertheless; however. — *adv.* Besides; at least; still; at all; thus far.
Yew (yū), *n.* An evergreen tree allied to the pines.


Yew.

Yiēld, *v. t.* To produce; to furnish; to afford. — *v. i.* To surrender; to comply; to submit. — *n.* Amount yielded; product.
Yiēld'ing, *p. a.* Inclined to give way; compliant.
Yōke (18), *n.* A frame worn on the neck, used to connect oxen for work; bondage; a couple; a pair. — *v. t.* To connect for work; to unite.
Yōke'-fēl'lōw, } *n.* An asso-
Yōke'māte, } ciate; a companion; a partner.
Yŏlk (yōk *or* yŏk, 13), *n.* The yelk of an egg.
Yŏn, } *a.*
Yŏn'der, } Being at a distance, but within view. — *adv.* At a distance, but within view.
Yōre, *adv.* Of old time.
Yoŭ (yōō), *pron.* Second person singular or plural.
Yoŭng, *a.* Not having been long born; juvenile. — *n.* The offspring of animals.
Yoŭn'ger (yŭng'ger), *a.* Not so old as another.
Yoŭn'gest (yŭng'gest), *a.* Having the least age.
Yoŭng'ish, *a.* Rather young.
Yoŭng'ling, *n.* A youth; any young creature.
Yoŭng'ster, *n.* A young person; a lad.
Your (122), *possessive pron.* Belonging to you.
Your-sĕlf', *pron.* You only; —used emphatically.
Youth, *n.* The early part of life; a young person; young persons collectively.
Youth'ful, *a.* Young; fresh; vigorous; pertaining to youth.
Youth'ful-ly, *adv.* In a youthful manner.
Youth'ful-ness, *n.* The state of being youthful.
Yule (27), *n.* Christmas.

Z.

ZĂP'FER, *n.* Impure oxide of cobalt. [buffoon.
Zā'ny, *n.* A merry-andrew; a
Zēal, *n.* Passionate ardor; earnestness. [zeal.
Zĕal'ot (zĕl'ot), *n.* One full of
Zĕal'oŭs (zĕl'us), *a.* Filled with zeal; earnest. [ardor.
Zĕal'oŭs-ly, *adv.* With great
Zē'brà (140), *n.* A South African animal marked with stripes.


Zebra.

Zē'bū (140), *n.* A small quadruped, called also the *Indian bull, ox,* or *cow.*
Zĕd'o-a-ry, *n.* A fragrant, aromatic medicinal substance.
Zē'nith, *n.* That point in the heavens which is directly overhead; greatest height.
Zĕph'yr, *n.* A gentle west wind.
Zē'ro (*pl.* **Zē'rōs**, 140), *n.* The cipher, 0; point from which a thermometer is graduated.
Zĕst, *n.* Orange peel cut thin; a relish; taste. — *v. t.* To give a flavor to.
Zĭg'zăg, *a.* Having frequent short, sharp turns. — *n.* Something with short turns. — *v. t.* (130) To form with short turns.
Zĭnc (127), *n.* A bluish-white metal.
Zĭn-cĭf'er-oŭs, } *a.* Contain-
Zĭnk-ĭf'er-oŭs, } ing zinc.
Zĭnck'y (128), *a.* Pertaining to zinc.
Zō'dĭ-ăc (127), *n.* An imaginary belt in the heavens, which is the sun's path, and contains twelve constellations or signs.



Zodiac.

Zo-dĭ'a-cal, *a.* Pertaining to, or being within, the zodiac.
Zōne, *n.* One of five great climatic divisions of the earth; a girdle; circumference.



Zone.

Zo-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who describes animals, their habits, &c.
Zō'o-grăph'ic-al, *a.* Relating to the description of animals.
Zo-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The description of animals.
Zō'o-lŏ̄g'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to zoölogy. [zoölogy.
Zo-ŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One versed in
Zo-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *logos*, discourse.] Science of animals, their structure, habits, &c.; the natural history of the animal kingdom.
Zo-ŏn'o-my, *n.* The laws of animal life.
Zō'o-phȳte, *n.* A body partaking of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable.
Zō'o-phȳt'ic, *a.* Relating to zoöphytes.
Zo-ŏt'o-mĭst, *n.* One who dissects the bodies of animals.
Zo-ŏt'o-my, *n.* The anatomy of brute animals.
Zouāve (zwäv *or* zōō-äv'), *n.* One of a body of soldiers wearing an Arab dress.
Zu-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* See *Zymology.*
Zȳg'o-măt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the cheek bone.
Zȳ-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on, or the doctrine of, fermented liquors.
Zȳ-mŏt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation, or some principle of disease acting like a ferment.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

Rules for the Vowels.

1. Any vowel at the end of an accented syllable, and *e*, *o*, and *u*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, have the long English sound; as, *Ca'to*, *Ce'crops*, *Di'do*, *So'lon*, *Cu'mæ*, *Melis'sa*, *Mo-los'sus*, *Tu-lin'gi*; in which words the final vowels of the first syllables have the same sound as the corresponding vowels in the first syllables of the English words *pa'per*, *ce'dar*, *si'lent*, *co'lon*, *du'ty*.

2. *A* ending an unaccented syllable has the sound of *a* in *fa'ther* or in *last*; as, *Ga-bi'na*, *A-re'ne*, pronounced *Gah-bi'nah*, *Ah-re'ne*.

3. *I* ending a final syllable has the long sound, as *To'mi*. At the end of initial unaccented syllables it varies, somewhat indefinitely, between *i* long, as *I-u'lus*, and *i* short (like *i* in *pin*), as in *I-ta'li-a*. In all other cases *i* ending an unaccented syllable has its short sound, as in *pin*.

4. *Y* is pronounced as *i* would be in the same situation.

5. *Æ* and *œ* are pronounced as *e* would be in the same situation.

6. If a syllable end in a consonant, the vowel has the short English sound; as, *Bal'bus*, *Del'phi*, *Cin'na*, *Mos'chus*, *Tus'cus*, in which the vowels have the same sounds as in the English words *man'ner*, *sel'dom*, *din'ner*, *scoff'fer*, *mus'ter*.

Exception. — *E* in final *es* is pronounced as in the familiar proper name *An'des*.

Rules for the Consonants.

7. *C* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *œ*, is pronounced like *s*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants, like *k*; as *Ce'a*, *Cic'e-ro*, *Cy'prus*, *Cæ'sar*, *Cæ'li-a*, *Ca'to*, *Co'cles*, *Cu'mæ*.

8. *G* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *œ*, or another *g* followed by *e*, has the sound of *j*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants other than *g*, as above excepted, the hard sound, as in the English words *gave*, *gone*; as *Ge'lo*, *Gi-gan'tes*, *Gygæ'us*, *Ag'ger*; *Ga'bi-i*, *Gor'gi-as*, *Sa-gun'tum*.

9. *Ch* has the sound of *k*, but it is silent before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word; as, *Chtho'nia*, pronounced *Tho'ni-a*.

10. *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*. But when the *t* follows *s*, *t*, or *z*, or when the accent falls on the first of the vowels following, the consonant preserves its pure sound; as, *Sal-lus'ti-us*, *Brut'ti-i*, *Mil-ti'a-des*, &c. *T* in the termination *tion* also retains its original sound; as, *The-o-do'ti-on*.

11. *S* has, in general, the sound of *s* in *this*. Final *s* preceded by *e*, or a liquid, has the sound of *z*.

12. Initial *x* has the sound of *z*.

13. Initial *ph* before a mute is silent; as, *Phthi'a*, pronounced *Thi'a*. Initial *p* before *s* is silent; as, *Psy'che*, pronounced *Sy'ke*. Initial *p* before *t* is silent; as *Ptol-e-mæ'us*, pronounced *Tol-e-mæ'us*.

14. At the beginning of words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tm*, &c.; as, *Mne-mos'y-ne*, *Tmo'lus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Ne-mos'y-ne*, *Mo'lus*, &c.

Remark. 1. The termination *eus*, derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in εὺς, although usually made a single syllable in poetry, is resolved into two syllables in the

Table. This is also done by Walker and Trollope, and it is defended by Labbe and Carr. The other syllabication, by which *cus* has the sound of *use*, as in the noun *abuse*, is also given, and is generally to be preferred.

2. The names in Italics are the Anglicized forms of the classical names above them; and each for himself must judge whether to adhere to the classical pronunciation or not.

3. Diacritical marks are used, in this Vocabulary, to indicate the soft sounds of *c*, *g*, and *s*, in some cases, as in *Æ-ac′i-des*, *Æ-ġe′ri-a*, *A-chil′les*; also, when *n* has the sound of *ng*, as in *Ay′cho-æ*.

The abbreviations *Pw.*, *F.*, *K.*, *Pe.*, *Fac.*, *S.*, *Py.*, *C.*, *L.*, *Lid.*, *B.*, *For.*, *Sch.*, *W.*, *M.*, and *Fr.*, stand, respectively, for the following authorities, viz., *Passow*, *Freund*, *Klotz*, *Pape*, *Facciolati*, *Smith*, *Pauly*, *Carr*, *Labbe*, *Liddell & Scott*, *Bischoff & Möller*, *Forbiger*, *Scheller*, *Walker*, *Müller*, and *Fröjlink*. The figures which follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding Rules of Pronunciation. The figure 6, for example, appended to *Abantes*, refers to Rule 6, which shows that the vowel in the last syllable has its long English sound.

A.

Ab′a-lus, *C. Py. M.*
A-ban′teṣ, 6
Ab′an-ti′a-deṣ, 6
A-ban′tis
Ab′a-ris
A′bas
Ab′a-tos
Ab′da-lon′i-mus, *S. C.*
Ab-de′ra
Ab′i-la [*W.*
Ab′ra-da′teṣ, 6, *C.*
A-broc′o-mas
A′bron
A-bron′y-chus *C. S. W.*
A-bru′po-lis
Ab′u-li′teṣ, 6, *Py. S. W.*
A-by′dus
Ab′ys-si′ni, *L. W.*
Ac′a-cal′lis
A-ca′ci-us, 10, *S. W.*
Ac′a-de′mi-a
Ac′ar-na′ni-a
Ac′ci-a, 10
A′ce
A-cer′ræ
Aç′e-si′neṣ, 6
A-chæ′a
A-cha′i-a
A-cha′teṣ, 6
Ach′e-ron
A-ch′il-le′is
A-chil′leṣ, 6
A′cra
A′cron
A-crop′o-lis
Ac-tæ′on
Ac-tæ′us
Ac′ti-a, 10
Ac′ti-um, 10
Ad-her′bal
Ad-me′tus, *C.*
A-do′nis
Ad′ra-myt-te′um, *or* Ad′ra-myt-ti′um
Ad′ra-myt′ti-um, *W. C. M.*
Ad′ra-na, *the Oder.*
A-dra′na, *B. M.*
W.
Ad′ras-ti′i Cam′pi
A′dri-an-op′o-lis
A-dri-a′nus (*A′dri-an*)
Ad′ri-me′tum
Æ-aç′i-deṣ, 6
Æ′a-cus [*S.*
Æ-an′ti-deṣ, 6, *W.*
Æ-di′leṣ, 6
Æd′u-i
Æ-ġæ′um
Æ-ġe′ri-a
Æ′ġe-us, *or* Æ′ġeus
Æġ′i-li′a, *an island.*
Æ-ġil′i-a, *a demus in Attica, S.*
Æ-ġi′na
Æ-ġi′ra
Æ′gos Pot′a-mi, *or* Pot′a-mos
Æ′lia
Æ′li-a′nus
Æm′i-li-a′nus
Æ-mil′i-us
Æ-ne′is
Æ-o′li-a
Æ′o-lus
Ær′o-pus, *a mountain, C.*
A-er′o-pus
Æs′chi-neṣ, 6
Æs′chy-lus
Æ-so′pus (*Æ′sop*)
Æ-to′li-a
A′fer
Af′ri-ca
Af′ri-ca′nus
Ag′a-mem′non
Ag′a-mem-non′i-deṣ, 6
Ag′a-nip′pe
Ag′a-tha
Ag′a-tho
Ag′a-thon
A-ge′nor
A-ġes′i-la′us
A′ġis
Ag-la′i-a (ag-la′yâ)
Ag′o-ra
Ag′o-ran′o-mi
Ag′ra-gas
A′gri-a′neṣ, 6
A-grie′o-la
A-gri′pa
Ag′rip-pi′na
A′gron
Al′a-ma′ni, *or* Al′a-man′ni
A-la′ni
Al′a-ri′cus (*Al′a-ric*)
Al-ba′ni
Al-bi′ni
Al′bi-on
Al-cæ′us
Al-can′der
Al-ceṣ′te, *or* Alceṣ′tis
Al′ci-bi′a-deṣ, 6
Al-ci′deṣ, 6
Al-cim′a-chus
Al-ci′a′o-us
Alc-mæ′on
A-lec′try-on
A-le′i-us (a-le′yus)
Cam′pus
Al′e-man′ni, *and* Al′e-ma′ni
A-le′si-a, 10, *F. W.*
Al′eu-a′dæ, *W.*
Al′ex-an′der
Al′ex-an′dra
Al-ex′an-dri′a (*Al′ex-an′dri-a*)
A-lex′an-dri′na
A-lex′an-drop′o-lis
A-lex′is
Al-lob′ro-ġeṣ, 6
Al-phe′us
Al-pi′nus
Al-thæ′a
A-mar′a-cus
Am′a-ryl′lis
Am′a-ryn′thus
A-ma′zon (*Am′a-zon*)
A-maz′o-neṣ, 6 (*Am′a-zons*)
Am′a-zo′ni-a
Am-bro′si-us, 10 (*Am′brose*)
A-mil′car
Am′mi-a′nus
Am-phic′ty-on, *Pw. Fr.*
Am′phic-ty′o-neṣ, 6 (*Am-phic′tyons*)
Am′phi-ġe-ni′a
Am-phi′on
Am-phip′o-lis
Am′phi-the-a′trum
Am′phi-tri′te
Am-phit′ry-on
Am-phit′ry-o-ni′a
A-myn′tas [deṣ, 6
A-myn′tor
A-nab′a-sis
An′a-char′sis
A-na′cre-on
[The established *English* pronunciation is *A-nac′re-on.*]
An′ax-ag′o-ras
An′ax-an′der [6
An′ax-an′dri-deṣ, 6
A-nax′i-man′der
An′ax-im′e-neṣ, 6
An-cæ′us
An-chi′seṣ, 6
An′cho-æ
An-ci′le
An-co′na
An-doṣ′i-deṣ, 6
An′dri-a
An′dro-cleṣ, 6
An-droṣ′y-næ
An-drom′a-che
An-drom′e-da
An′dro-ni′cus
An-droph′a-ġi
An′ni-bal
An-te′nor
An′thro-poph′a-ġi
An-tig′o-ne
An-tig′o-nus
An′ti-lib′a-nus
An-til′o-chus
An-tim′a-chus
An-tin′o-ne
An-ti′o-nus
An-ti′o-chus (*An′ti-och*)
An-ti′o-pe
An-tip′a-ros
An-tip′a-ter
An-tip′a-tris, *L. C. W.*
An-tip′o-deṣ, 6
An-tip′o-lis
An-tis′the-neṣ, 6
An′ti-um, 10
An-to′ni-a
An-to-ni′nus
An-to′ni-us
A-nu′bis

A-pel'la
A-pel'les, 6
Ap'en-ni'nus
(*Ap'en-nines*)
Aph'ro-dis'i-a, 10
Aph'ro-di'te, *or*
Aph'ro-di'ta
A-pic'i-us, 10
A-pol'lo
Ap'ol-lo'ni-a
Ap'ol-lo'ni-us
Ap'pi-a'nus
(*Ap'pi-an*)
Ap'pi-a Vi'a
Ap'pi-i Fo'rum
A-pri'lis
Ap'u-le'i-us (-yus)
Aq'ui-le'i-a (-le'ya)
Aq'ui-lo
A-qui'nas
Aq'ui-ta'ni-a
A-rab'i-cus
A-ra-ch'ne
A-ra'tus
Ar'ba-ces, 6
Ar-be'la
Ar-ca'di-a
Ar-ces'i-la'us
Ar'che-la'us
Ar'chi-as
Ar'chi-me'des, 6
Ar-chon'tes, 6
Ar-chy'tas
Arc-tu'rus
Ar'e-mor'i-ca
A-re'o-pa-gi'tæ
A're-op'a-gus
A're-op'o-lis
Ar'e-thu'sa
A're-us, *or*
A'reus
Ar-gi'vi
Ar-gol'i-cus
Ar'go-lis
Ar'go-nau'tæ
(*Ar'go-nauts*)
A'ri-ad'ne
A-ric'i-a, 10
Ar'i-ci'na
A-rim'i-num
A-ri'on
Ar'is-ti'des, 6
Ar'is-til'lus
Ar'is-tip'pus
A-ris'to-bu'lus
A-ris'to-cles, 6
Ar'is-toc'ra-tes, 6, *S.*
A-ris'to-de'mus
A-ris'to-gi'ton
Ar'is-ton'e-nes, 6
Ar'is-toph'a-nes, 6
A-ri'us, *or* A'ri-as, *a river, C.*
A-ri'us, *or* A'ri-us, *the heretic, Fr.*
A-ri'us, *or*
Ar'ri-us
Fac.
Ar-mor'i-cæ
Ar-pi'num
Ar'ri-a'nus, *Py. S.*
(*Ar'ri-an*)
Ar'sa-ces, 6, *F. Fac. M. L. C. K.*
Ar-sa'ces, *Py. S.*
Ar-sin'o-e
Ar'ta-ba'nus
Ar'ta-ba-za'nes, 6, *S.*
Ar'ta-vas'des, 6
Ar'ta-xerx'es, 6
Ar'te-mi-do'rus
Ar'te-mis
Ar'te-mon
Ar-va'les, 6
Ar-ver'ni
As-cal'a-phus
As-ca'ni-us
As'cle-pi'a-des, 6
As-cle'pi-o-do'rus
As'dru-bal
A-sin'i-us
A-so'pus
As-pa'si-a, 10
As-pa'si-us, 10
As'phal-ti'tes, 6
As-tar'te
As-te'ri-a
As-te'ri-on
As-te'ri-us
As-træ'a
As-ty'a-ges, 6
As-ty'a-nax
As-ty'd'a-mas, *Py. S. L.*
As'ty-da-mi'a
A't'a-lan'ta
A'te
Ath'a-mas
Ath'a-na'si-us, 10
A-the'na
Ath'e-næ'um
Ath'e-nag'o-ras
A-the'ne
A-then'o-do'rus
A'thos
At-lan'tes, 6
At-lan'ti-des, 6
A'tre-us, *or*
A'treus
At'ro-pos
At'ti-ca
Au-fid'i-us
Au-gi'as, *or*
Au-ge'as
Au'gus-ti'nus
(*Au-gus'tine, Au-gus'tin*, and *Aus'tin*)
Au-gus'tus-lus
Au-gus'tus
Au-re'li-a'nus
(*Au-re'li-an*)
Au-re'li-us
Au-ro'ra
Au'spi-ces, 6
Au-toch'tho-nes, 6
Au-tol'y-cus
Av'en-ti'nus
A-ver'nus, *or*
A-ver'na
A-zo'tus

B.

Bac'cha-na'li-a
Bac-chan'tes, 6
Bac'tri-a'na, *or*
Bac'tri-a'num
Bæt'i-ca
Bai'æ (ba'ye)
Bal-bi'nus
Ba'le-a'res, 6
Bar'a-thrum
Bar'ba-ri
Bar-ba'ri-a
Bar-cæ'i
Bas'i-li'dæ
Bas'i-li'des, 6
Bas'i-li'us, *a river.*
Bas'i-li'us (*St. Basil*), *Py. L.*
Ba-sil'i-us, *and* Bas'i-li'us (*St. Basil*), *S.*
Ba-sil'i-us (*St. Basil*), Fr.
Bas'i-li'us, *a Roman name, For.*
Bas'i-lus (*also St. Basil*)
Ba-ta'vi
Bat'ra-cho'my-o-ma'chi-a
Bau'cis
Bel'gi-um
Bel'i-sa'ri-us, *S. W.*
Bel-ler'o-phon
Be'lus
Ben'e-ven'tum
Ber'e-ni'ce
Be-ro'sus
Bi-brac'te
Bib'u-lus
Bi'on
Bi-thyn'i-a
Bo-ad'i-ce'a
Boe'cho-ris
Bœ-o-ti'a, 10
Bo-e'thi-us
Bo'i-i
Bo-mil'car
Bo're-as
Bo-ry's'the-nes, 6
Brach-ma'næ
(*Brah'mans*)
Brach-ma'nes, 6
Bri-a're-us, *or*
Bri'a-reus
Bri-se'is
Bri-tan'ni
(*Brit'ons*)
Brit'o-mar'tis
Brun-du'si-um, 10
Bru'ti-i, 10, *or*
Brut'ti-i
Bru'tus
Bry'ges, 6
Bu-ceph'a-lus
Bu-col'i-ca
Bu-si'ris
By'blis
By-zan'ti-um, 10

C.

Ca-bi'ri
Cad-me'a
Ca-du'ce-us, 10
Ca-dur'ci
Cæs'a-re'a
Cæ-sa'ri-o
Cæs'a-ro-du'num
Ca-i'cus
Ca'i-us (ka'yus)
Ca-la'bri-a
Cal'a-is
Cal'e-do'ni-a
Ca-lig'u-la
Cal'li-cles, 6
Cal-lin'a-chus
Cal-li'o-pe
Cal'li-o-pe'a
Cal-lis'the-nes, 6
Cal-lis'tra-tus
Cal-pur'ni-us
Ca-lyp'so
Cam-by'ses, 6
Ca-mil'la
Ca-mil'lus
Cam-pa'ni-a
Cam-pas'pe
Ca-na'ri-i
Can'da-ce
Ca-nid'i-us, *S. W.*
Ca-nin'i-us
Ca-no'pus
Can'ta-bri
Can'ti-um, 10
Ca-pa'ne-us, *or*
Cap'a-neus
Cap'i-to
Cap'i-to-li'nus
Cap'i-to'li-um
Cap'pa-do'ci-a, 10
Ca'pre-æ
Cap'u-a
Car'a-cal'la
Ca-rac'ta-cus
Ca-rau'si-us, 10, *S. W.*
Ca'ri-a
Car-me'lus
(*Car'mel*)
Car'pa-thus [ses
Car-thag'i-ni-en'-
Car-tha'go
(*Car'thage*)
Ca'ry-a'ti-des, 6, *pl.*
Cas-san'der
Cas-san'dra
Cas-si'o-pe, *or*
Cas'si-o-pe'a, 10
Cas'si-us, 10
Cas'si-us-ve-lau'nus
Cas-ta'li-a, *or*
Cas-ta'li-us Fons
Cat'i-li'na
(*Cat'i-line*)
Ca'to
Ca-tul'lus
Cat'u-lus
Cau'ca-sus
Ca-ys'ter, *or*
Ca-y's'trus
Ce'des, 6
Ce-cro'pi-a
Ce-crop'i-dæ
Ce'crops
Ce-læ'no
Cel'e-res, 6
Cel'ti-be'ri
Cel-tos'cy-thæ
Ceu'chre-æ
Cen-so'res, 6
Cen-tau'ri
Cen-tum'vi-ri
Cen-tu'ri-a
Ceph'al-le'ni-a
Ce'phe-us, *or*
Ce'pheus
Ce-phi'sus, *or*
Ce-phis'sus
Cer'a-mi'cus
Ce-rau'ni-a
Cer'be-rus
Ce're-a'li-a
Ce-rin'thus
Ce-the'gus
Chær'o-ne'a
Chal-ce'don
Chal'ce-do'ni-a
Chal-dæ'a
Chal-dæ'i
(*Chal'de-ans*)
Chal'y-bes, 6
Cha'os
Cha'res, 6 [*W.*
Char'i-cles, 6, *S.*
Char'i-la'us, *and* Cha-ril'lus
Char'i-tes, 6
Cha'ron
Cha-ry'b'dis
Chau'bi, *and*
Chau'ci
Che'ops
Cher'so-ne'sus, *or*
Cher'ro-ne'sus
Chi-mæ'ra
Chi'os
Chlo'e
Cho-rœ'bus
Chry-si'or
Chrys'a-or, *C*
Chry-se'is
Chry'ses, 6
Chry-sip'pus
Chry-sos'to-mus
(*Chrys'os-tom*)
Chtho'ni-a, 14
Cib'a-le
Cic'e-ro
Ci-lic'i-a, 10
Cim'bri-cus

Cim-me'ri-um
Cin'cin-na'tus
Cin'e-as
Cin-ge't'o-rix
Cir-cen'seş Lu'di
Ci-thæ'ron
Ci-vi'lis
Clau'di-a'nus
(*Claw'di-an*)
Clau'di-us
Cle'menş
(*Clem'ent*)
Cle'o-bu'lus
Cle-om'bro-tus
Cle-op'a-tra, *Pw. K.M.Py. C.Fr*
Cle'o-pa'tra, *F.* [This is the accepted *English* pronunciation.]
Cle-op'a-tris
Clin'i-as, *K. W.*
Clis'the-neş, 6
Clo'a-ci'na
Clo'di-us
Clu-si'ni
Clym'e-ne
Clyt'æm-nes'tra
Coc-ce'i-us
(-se'yus)
Co'cleş, 6
Co-cy'tus
Co'drus
Coel'e-syr'i-a, *and* Coel'o-syr'i-a
Col'la-ti'nus
Co-lo'næ
Co-lo'ni-a
Co-los'sus
Col'u-mel'la
Co-lum'næ Her'cu-lis
Co-mit'i-a, 10
Com'mo-dus
Con-cor'di-a
Con-stan'ti-nop'olis
(*Con-stan'ti-no'ple*)
Con'stan-ti'nus
(*Con'stan-tine*)
Co'pi-a
Cor-cy'ra [*nus*
Cor'cy-ra, *Avie-*
Cor'du-ba
Co-rin'na
Co-rin'thus
Co'ri-o-la'nus
Co-ri'o-li
Cor-ne'li-a
Cor-ne'li-i
Cor'ni-ger
Cor'si-ca
Cor'y-don
Cot'ti-æ
Cran'a-us
Crat'e-rus
Crat'y-lus
Cre-mo'na
Cre'on
Cre-u'sa
Cris-pi'nus
Crit'o-bu'lus
Cro-by'zi, *Py. Sch.*
Croc'o-di-lop'o-lis
Crœ'sus
Cro-to'na
Crus'tu-me'ri-a, *or* Crus'tu-me'ri-um
Cte'si-as, 10, 14
Ctes'i-phon, 14
Cu'ma, *or* Cu'mæ
Cu-pi'do
(*Cu'pid*)
Cu'ri-a'ti-i, 10
Cur'ti-us, 10
Cy'a-ne
Cy-ax'a-reş, *Py. W.*
Cyb'e-le
Cyc'la-deş, 6
Cy-clo'peş, 6
(*Cy'clops*)
Cyd'o-ne'a
Cyl-le'ne
Cyn'æ-ġi'rus
Cyn'e-as
Cyn'o-sar'ġeş, 6
Cyn'o-su'ra
(*Cyn'o-sure*)
Cyn'thi-a
Cyp'ri-a'nus
(*Cyp'ri-an*)
Cy'prus
Cyr'e-na'i-ci
Cy-re'ne
Cy-ril'lus
(*Cyr'il*)
Cy'rus
Cy-the'ra
Cyz'i-cum

D.

Da'ci-a
Dæd'a-la
Dæd'a-lus
Dal-mat'i-cus
Dam'as-ce'ne
Dam'o-cleş, 6
Dan'a-e
Dan'a-i
Da-na'i-deş, 6
Da-nu'bi-us
(*Dan'ube*)
Daph'ne-pho'ri-a, *S. W.*
Dar-dan'i-deş, 6
Dar'da-nus
Da-re'us, *or* Da-ri'us
De-cap'o-lis
De-cu'ri-o
De-i'a-ni'ra
De-id'a-mi'a
De'i-ot'a-rus
De-iph'o-bus
De'li-a
De'li-us
De'los
Del'phi-cus [*C. W.*
Del-phin'i-um, *S.*
Dem'a-ra'tus
De-me'tri-as
De-me'tri-us
Dem'o-ce'deş, 6
De-moc'h'a-reş, 6
De-moc'ri-tus
De-moph'o-on
De-mos'the-neş, 6
Deu-ca'li-on
Di-ag'o-ras
Di-a'na
(*Di'an*)
[The established *English* pronunciation is *Di-an'a.*]
Dic-ta'tor
Did'i-us
Di'do
Di-es'pi-ter
Di'i
Di-noc'ra-teş, 6
Di'o-cle'ti-a'nus
(*Di'o-cle'tian*)
Di'o-do'rus
Di-og'e-neş, 6
Di'o-me'de
Di'o-me'deş, 6
(*Di'o-med*)
Di-o'ne
Di'os-cor'i-deş, 6
Py. S.
Di'os-cu'ri
Di-os'po-lis
Dis-cor'di-a
Div'i-ti'a-cus
Div'o-du'rum
Do-do'na
Dol'a-bel'la
Dol'o-peş, 6
Do-mit'i-a'nus, 10
(*Do-mi'tian*)
Do-na'tus
Do'ri-on
Dra'co
Drep'a-na, *or* Drep'a-num
Dru'i-dæ
(*Dru'ids*)
Dry'a-deş, 6, *Fac.*
(*Dry'ads*) [*W*
Dry'o-peş, 6
Du-il'li-us
Du-li'ch'i-um
Dum'no-rix
Du-um'vi-ri

E.

Eb'o-ra'cum
Py. Fac. L. For. B. Sch.
Ec-bat'a-na, *S. W.*
E-chid'na
E-chi'on
E'cho
E-deş'sa, *or* E-de'sa
E'don
E-do'neş, 6, *Thracians*
E-ġe'ri-a
El'a-gab'u-lus
El'a-te'a
El'e-phan'tis
El'eu-sin'i-a
E-leu'the-ræ
E'lis
El'y-ma'is
E-lys'i-um, 10
Em-ped'o-cleş, 6
En-cel'a-dus
En-dym'i-on
En'ni-us
E'os
E-pam'i-non'das
E-pe'us
Eph'o-ri
Ep'ic-te'tus
Ep'i-cu'rus
Ep'i-dau'rus
E-pig'o-ni
Ep'i-men'i-deş, 6
Ep'i-me'the-us, *or* Ep'i-me'theus
E-piph'a-neş, 6
E-pi'rus
Eq'ui-teş, 6
Er'a-sis'tra-tus
Er'a-to
Er'a-tos'the-neş, 6
Er'e-bus
E-rech'the-us, *or* E-rech'theus
E-re'ti-a
Er'ich-tho'ni-us
E-rid'a-nus
E-rig'o-ne
E-rin'nys
E'ros
E-ros'tra-tus
Es-qui'li-æ
Es'qui-li'nus
E-te'o-cleş, 6
E-tru'ri-a
E-trus'ci
Eu-bœ'a
Eu-bu'li-deş, 6
Eu-bu'lus
Eu-cli'deş, 6 [*W.*
Eu-do'ci-a, 10, *S.*
Eu-dox'us
Eu'me-neş, 6
Eu-men'i-deş, 6
Eu'pa-tor
Eu-phra'nor
Eu-phra'teş, 6
Eu-phros'y-ne, *Lid. S.*
Eu-rip'i-deş, 6
Eu-ri'pus
Eu-ro'pa
Eu'ro-pæ'us
Eu-ro'tas
Eu'rus
Eu-ry'a-lus
Eu-ry'di-ce
Eu-rys'the-us, *or* Eu-rys'theus
Eu'ry-tus
Eu-se'bi-us
Eu-sta'thi-us, *S. W.*
Eu-ter'pe
Eu-tro'pi-us
Eux'i-nus Pon'tus
E-vad'ne
E-van'der
E-var'chus
E-vem'e-rus
E-ve'nus
E-veph'e-nus

F.

Fa'bi-i
Fa-bric'i-us, 10
Fa-le'ri-a
Fau'na
Faus-ti'na
Faus'tu-lus
Fav'o-ri'nus
Fe-lic'i-tas
Fe-ra'li-a
Fe-ro'ni-a
Fi-de'na, *or* Fi-de'næ
Fla-min'i-a
Flo-ra'li-a
For-tu'na
Fris'i-i, 10
Fu-ga'li-a
Fu'ri-æ
(*Fu'ries*)

G.

Ga-bi'nus
Ga'deş, 6
Gad'i-ta'nus
Gal'a-tæ
Gal'a-te'a
Ga-le'nus
(*Ga'len*)
Ga-le'ri-us
Gal'li-a
Gal'li-cus
Gal'li-e'nus
Gal-lip'o-lis
Gal'lo-graⁿ'ci-a, 10
Gan'y-me'deş, 6
(*Gan'y-mede*)
Gar-ga'nus
Ġel'li-us
Ġem'i-ni
Ġe-ne'va, *W. L. Fr. K. Sch. M.*
Ġen'e-va, *For.*

Ġen'u-ī
Ġe-or'ġi-ca
(*Ġeōr'gics*)
Ger-ma'ni-a
(*Ger'ma-ny*)
Ger-man'i-cus
Ge'ry-on, *and*
Ġe-ry'o-neŭs, 6
Ge'ta
Gla'di-a-to'ri-i
Lu'di
Gor'di-a'nus
(*Gor'di-an*)
Gor'di-us
Gor'ġi-as
Gor'go-neŭs, 6
Go'thi
(*Goths*)
Gra-di'vus
Gra-ni'cus
Grra'ti-æ, 10
Gym-na'si-um, 10
Gym-nos'o-phis'-
tæ

H.

Ha'dri-a'nus
(*Ha'dri-an*)
Ha'dri-a'ti-cum
Hal-cy'o-ne
Hal'i-can-nas'sus
Ham'a-dry'a-deŭs, 6
(*Ham'a-dry-ads*)
Ha-mil'car
Han'ni-bal
Har-mo'di-us
Har-mo'ni-a
Har'pa-gus,
Py. C. W.
Har-poc'ra-teŭs, 6
Har-py'i-æ (-ye)
(*Har'pies*)
Has'dru-bal
He'be
He'brus
Hec'a-te
Hec'u-ba
He-ġe'mon, *and*
Heġ'e-mon
Heġ'e-sip'pus
Hel'e-na
Hel'i-con
He'li-o-do'rus
He'li-o-gab'a-lus,
He'li-o-ga-ba'lus,
C. L.
Hc'li-op'o-lis
Hel-le'neŭs, 6
Hel'les-pon'tus
He-lo'tæ, *and*
Hc-lo'tes, 6
(*He'lots or Hel'-*
ots)
Hel-vc'ti-i, 10
He-phæs'ti-on, 10
Her'a-cli'dæ
Her'a-cli'tus
Her'cu-la'ne-um
Her'cu-la-ne'um,
K.
Her'cu-leŭs, 6
Her-maph'ro-di'-
tus
Her-mi'o-ne
Her'mo-do'rus
Her-moġ'e-neŭs, 6
Her'mun-du'ri,
Pe. S.
Her-mun'du-ri
K. Fac. For. F.
He-ro'deŭs, 6
(*Her'od*)
He-ro'di-a'nus
(*He-ro'di-an*)
He-rod'o-tus
Her'o-op'o-lis
Her'u-li
He-si'o-dus
(*He'si-od*)
He-si'o-ne
Hes-pe'ri-a
Hes-per'i-deŭs, 6
He-sy'ch'i-us
He-tru'ri-a
Hi'e-rap'o-lis
Hi-er'i-chus
(*Jer'i-cho*)
Hi'e-ro
Hi-er'o-cleŭs, 6
Hi'e-ron'y-mus
(*Jer'ome*)
Hi'e-ro-sol'y-ma
(*Je-ru'sa-lem*)
Hip'pi-as
Hip-poc'ra-teŭs, 6
Hip'po-cre'ne
(*Hip'po-crene*)
Hip'po-da-mi'a
Hip-pol'y-te
Hip-pol'y-tus
Hip-pom'e-don
Hip-po'nax
His-pa'ni-a
Ho-me'rus
(*Ho'mer*)
Ho-ra'ti-us, 10
(*Hor'ace*)
Hor-ten'si-us, 10
Hy'a-cin'thus
Hy'a-deŭs, 6
Hy'bla
Hy-das'peŭs, 6
Hy'dra
Hy-emp'sal
Hy-ġe'i-a (-je'ya)
Hy'las
Hym'e-næ'us
Hy-met'tus
Hyp'er-bo're-i, *and*
Hy-per'bo-re'i
Hyp'e-ri'deŭs, 6, *or*
Hy-per'i-deŭs
Hyp'e-ri'on
(*Hy-pe'ri-on*)
Hyp'erm-nes'tra
Hyr-ca'ni-a
Hys-tas'peŭs, 6

I.

I-ac'chus
I-am'bli-chus
I-be'rus
I-ca'ri-a
Ic'a-rus
I-ce'ni, *Fac. W.*
I-co'ni-um
I'da
I-dom'e-neus
Id'u-me'a
Il'i-as
I-li'o-ne, *or*
I-li'o-na
Il'i-um, *or* Il'i-on
Il-lyr'i-a
Il-lyr'i-cum
Im'a-us
I-ma'us, *K.*
In'a-chus
In'ci-ta'tus
In'te-ram'na
I'o-las, *or* I'o-la'us
I-o'ni-a
I'o-pe
I-phic'ra-teŭs, 6
Iph'i-ġe-ni'a
Ir'e-næ'us
I-re'ne
I-sæ'us
I-sau'ri-a
Is'i-do'rus
I-soc'ra-teŭs, 6
Isth'mi-a
I-ta'li-a
(*It'a-ly*)
It'a-lus
Ith'a-ca
It'u-ræ'a
I-u'lus
Ix-i'on

J.

Ja-co'bus
(*James*)
Jap'e-tus
Jo-se'phus
Jo'vi-a'nus
(*Jo'vi-an*)
Ju-dæ'a
Ju'ni-a'nus
(*Ju'li-an*)
Ju'li-us
Ju'no
Ju'pi-ter
Jus-tin'i-a'nus
(*Jus-tin'i-an*)
Jus-ti'nus
(*Jus'tin*)
Ju've-na'lis
(*Ju've-nal*)

L.

Lab'da-cus
La'be-o
La'bi-e'nus
Laċ'e-dæ'mon
Laċ'e-dæ-mo'ni-i,
or Laċ'e-dæm'o-
neş
(*Laċ'e-de-mo'-*
ni-ans)
Lach'e-sis
La-cin'i-um
La-co'ni-a, *and*
La-con'i-ca
Lac-tan'ti-us, 10
Læ'li-a'nus
Læ'li-us
La-er'teş, 6
La'i-us (-yus)
Lamp'sa-cus, *and*
Lamp'sa-chum
Lan'go-bar'di
La-oc'o-on
La-od'a-mi'a
La-od'i-ce'a
La-om'e-don
La-om'e-don-ti'a-
dæ
Lap'i-thæ
La'reş, 6
Lar'ti-us, 10, *S.W.*
Lat'e-ra'nus
(*Lat'er-an*)
La-ti'nus
La'ti-um, 10
Lat'o-bri'ġi
La-to'na
La-vin'i-a
La-vin'i-um, *or*
La-vi'num
Le-an'der
Le'da
Le-ma'nus
Lem'u-reş, 6
Len'tu-lus
Le-on'i-das
Le'on-ti'ni
Le-on'ti-um, 10
Lep'i-dus
Le-pon'ti-i, 10
Le'the
Leu-cip'pus
Leu-co'the-a
Leu-coth'o-e
Li-ba'ni-us, *S. W.*
Lib'a-nus
(*Leb'a-non*)
Li-ber'tas
Lib'i-ti'na
Li-cin'i-us
Lig'u-reş, 6
Li-gu'ri-a
Lil'y-bæ'um
Lin'go-neş, 6
Lip'a-ra
Liv'i-us
(*Liv'y*)
Lon-din'i-um
S. Fac. Sch. For.
(*Lon'don*)
Lon-ġim'a-nus
Lon-ġi'nus
Lon'go-bar'di
(*Lom'bards*)
Lu-ca'nus
(*Lu'can*)
Luc-ce'i-us (-yus)
Luc're-reş, 6
Lu'ci-a'nus
(*Lu'cian*)
Lu'ci-fer
Lu-cil'i-us
Lu-cre'ti-a, 10
Lu-cre'ti-us, 10
Lu-cul'lus
Lug-du'num
(*Ly'ons*)
Lu-per'cal
Lu'per-ca'li-a
Lu'si-ta'ni-a
Lu-te'ti-a, 10
Lyċ'i-das
Lyc'o-me'deş, 6
Lyc'o-phron
Ly-cur'gus
Lyn'ceus, *or*
Lyn'ce-us
Ly-san'der
Lys'i-as, 10
Ly-sim'a-chi'a
Ly-sim'a-chus

M.

Maġ'e-do
Ma-ġeā'o-neş, 6
(*Maġ'e-do'ni-ans*)
Maġ'e-don'i-cus
Ma-chā'on
Ma'cri-a'nus
Ma-cri'nus
Ma-cro'bi-i
Ma-cro'bi-us
Mæ-an'der
Mæ-ce'nas
Mæn'a-lus
Mæ-o'ni-a
Mæ-on'i-deş, 6
Mæ-o'tis Pa'lus
Mag-ne'si-a, 10
Ma-har'bal
Ma-jes'tas
Mam'er-ti'ni
Ma-mil'i-us
Ma-mu'ri-us
Man-ci'nus
Ma'neş, 6
Man'e-tho
Ma-nil'i-us
Man'ti-ne'a
Man'tu-a
Mar'a-thon
Mar'cel-li'nus
Mar'ci-a'nus, 10
(*Mar'cian*)
Mar'ci-us, 10
Mar-do'ni-us
Ma'ri-a Lex
Ma'ri-am'ne

Ma/ri-us
Mar/sy-as, 10
Mar/ti-a/lis
(*Mar/tial*)
Mas/i-nis/sa
Mas-sa$\bar{g}$/e-tæ
Mas-sil/i-a
Mau/ri-ta/ni-a
Mau-so/lus
Max-en/ti-us, 10
Max/im-i-a/nus
(*Max-im/i-an*)
Max/i-mi/nus
(*Max/i-min*)
Me-de/a
Me/di-a
Me/di-o-la/num
Me-du/sa
Meg/a-cle$\bar{s}$,6,*Py. S.*
Me-ga/ra
Meg/a-le
Meg/a-ra
Me-ga$\bar{s}$/the-ne$\bar{s}$, 6
Mel/a-nip/pi-de$\bar{s}$, 6
Mel/e-si$\bar{d}$/e-ne$\bar{s}$, 6
Mel/i-bœ/us
Mel/i-ta, *or* Mel/i-te
Me/li-us
Mel-pom/e-ne
Me-nan/der
Me-nec/ra-te$\bar{s}$, 6
Men/e-de/mus
Men/e-la/us
Me-nes/the-us, *or*
Me-nes/theus
Mer-cu/ri-us
(*Mer/cu-ry*)
Mer/o-e
Mer/o-pe
Me/rops
Mes/o-po-ta/mi-a
Mes-sa/la
Mes/sa-li/na
Mes-se/nc, *or*
Mes-se/na
Met/a-pon/tum
Me-til/i-i
Me/ti-us, 10
Met/ro-cle$\bar{s}$, 6
Me-zen/ti-us, 10
Mi-cip/sa
Mi/das
Mi-le/si-i, 10
Mi-le/tus
Mil-ti/a-de$\bar{s}$, 6
Mil/vi-us
Min/ci-us, 10
Mi-ner/va
Mi/nos
Min/o-tau/rus
Mi-nu/ci-us, 10
Mi-se/num
Mi/thras
Mith/ri-da/te$\bar{s}$, 6
Mit/y-le/ne
Mne-mos/y-ne, 14
Mnes/the-us, *or*
Mnes/theus, 14
Mo-des/tus
Mœ/si-a, 10
Mo-los/si
Mo/mus
Mo/na
Mo-ne/ta
Mon/i-ma
Mon-ta/nus
Mor/phe-us, *or*
Mor/pheus
Mul/ci-ber
Mu-sæ/us
Mu/ti-na
Mu-ti/nus
Mu/ti-us, 10
Myc/a-le
My-ce/næ
Myc/o-nus, *and*
My-co/nus
My-ri/na
Myr-mid/o-ne$\bar{s}$, 6
Mys/i-a, 10
My$\dagger$/i-le/ne

N.

Nab/ar-za/ne$\bar{s}$, 6
L. C. S.
Nab/a-thæ/a
Næ/ni-a
Næ/vi-us
Na-i/a-de$\bar{s}$, 6
Nar/bo-nen/sis
Nar-cis/sus
Na-ris/ci
Nar/ni-a
Na-si/ca
Nau/cra-te$\bar{s}$, 6
Ne-ce/ra
Ne-ap/o-lis
Ne-ar/chus
Ne-crop/o-lis
Nec-tan/a-bis
Ne-mæ/a *and*
Ne/me-a, *games*
Ne/me-a, *town and river*
Nem/e-sis
Ne/o-cæs/a-re/a
Ne/o-cles, 6
Ne/op-tol/e-mus
Ne/pos
Nep-tu/nus
(*Nep/tune*)
Ne-re/i-de$\bar{s}$, 6
(*Ne/re-ids*)
Ne-re/is, *or*
Ne/re-is
Ne/re-us, *or*
Ne/reus
Ner/vi-i
Nes-to/ri-us
Ni-cæ/a, *or* Ni-ce/a
Ni-ca/nor
Ni/ceph/o-rus
Nic/i-as, 10
Nic/o-de/mus
Nic/o-la/us
Ni-com/a-chus
Nic/o-me/de$\bar{s}$, 6
Nic/o-me-di/a, *or*
Nic/o-me-de/a
(*Nic/o-me/di-a*)
Ni-cop/o-lis
Ni/ger
Ni/o-be
Ni-pha/te$\bar{s}$, 6
Nis/i-bis
Noc/ti-lu/ca
Nom/a-de$\bar{s}$, 6
No/ni-us
Nu/ma
Nu-man/ti-a, 10
Nu/me-ri-a/nus
Nu/mi/i-a
Nu/mi-tor

O.

O/a-sis
O-a/sis, *Py.*
O-ax/us
O/ce-an/i-de$\bar{s}$, 6,
and O/ce-a-ni/i-de$\bar{s}$
O-ce/a-nus
Oc-ta/vi-a
Oc/ta-vi-a/nus
Oc-ta/vi-us
O-do/a-cer, *C.* [*M.*
Od/o-a/cer, *W. S.*
Œc/u-me/ni-us, 5
(Ed/i-pus, 5
Œ/ne-us, *or*
Œ/neus
Œn/o-e, 5
Œ-no/tri-a
O$\bar{x}$/y-$\bar{c}$e., 6
O-il/e-us, *or*
O-i/leus
O-lym/pi-a
O-lym/pi-as
O-lym/pi-o-do/rus
O-lym/pi-us
O-lym/pus
O-lyn/thus
Om/pha-le
Om/pha-lus
On/e-sic/ri-tus
O-nes/i-mus
O-pi/ma Spo/li-a
O-pim/i-us
Op-pi-a/nus
(*Op/pi-an*)
Op/pi-us
Op/ti-mus
Or/ca-de$\bar{s}$, 6
Or/do-vi/ce$\bar{s}$, *C.*
Or-dov/i-ce$\bar{s}$, 6,
For. K.
O-re/a-de$\bar{s}$, 6
(*O/re-ads*)
O-res/te$\bar{s}$, 6
Or-$\bar{g}$et/o-rix, *S. Py.*
Or/$\bar{g}$i-a
O/ri-ens
O-ri$\bar{z}$/e-ne$\bar{s}$, 6
(*Or/i-gen*)
O-ri/on
O-ron/te$\bar{s}$, 6
O-ro/pus
O-ro/si-us, 10
Or/phe-us, *or*
Or/pheus
Or-ty$\bar{g}$/i-a
O/rus
O-si/ris
O/tho
O-vid/i-us
(*Ov/id*)
Ox/us

P.

Pa-ca/ti-a/nus, 10,
Pac-to/lus [*S. W.*
Pa-cu/vi-us
Pa/dus
Pa-du/sa
Pæ/o-ne$\bar{s}$, 6
Pa-læ/mon
Pal/æs-ti/na
Pal/a-me/de$\bar{s}$, 6
Pal/a-ti/nus
Pa-la/ti-um, 10
Pa/le$\bar{s}$, 6
Pa-li/i-a
Pal/i-nu/rus
Pal-la/di-um
Pal-my/ra
Pam/me-ne$\bar{s}$, 6
Pam/phi-lus
Pam-phyl/i-a
Pa-næ/ti-us, 10
Pan-ath/e-næ/a
Pan/da-rus
Pan-do/ra
Pan/hel-le/ne$\bar{s}$, 6
Pan-no/ni-a
Pa-no/pe-us, *or*
Pan/o-peus
Pan-the/a
Pan/the-o$\bar{n}$, *or*
Pan-the/on
Pa/phi-a, *or*
Pa/phi-e
Paph/la-go/ni-a
Pa/phus
Pa/pi-as
Pa-pin/i-a/nus
(*Pa-pin/i-an*)
Pa-pir/i-us
Pa/ris
Pa-ris/i-i, 10
Par-men/i-de$\bar{s}$, 6
Par-me/ni-o, *C. S.*
Par-nas/sus
Par-rha/si-us, 10
Par/the-non
Par-then/o-pe
Par/thi-a
Pa-siph/a-e
Pat/a-ra
Pa-ta/vi-um
Pa-ter/cu-lus
Pat/ro-cle$\bar{s}$, 6
Pat/ro-clus
Pau-li/nus
Pau-sa/ni-as
Peg/a-sus
Pe-las/gi
Pe-las/gi-o/tis
Pe/le-us, *or*
Pe/leus
Pe-li/a-de$\bar{s}$, 6
Pe/li-as
Pe/li-on
Pe-li/on, *son of Peleus*
Pe-lop/i-das
Pel/o-pon-ne/sus
Pe/lops
Pe-lo/rus
Pe-lu/si-um, 10
Pe-na/te$\bar{s}$, 6
Pe-nel/o-pe
Pe-ne/us
Pen-tap/o-lis
Pen-tel/i-cus
Pen/the-si-le/a, 10
Pen/the-us, *or*
Pen/theus
Per/ga-mus
Per/i-cle$\bar{s}$, 6
Per/i-pa-tet/i-ci
(*Per/i-pa-tet/ics*)
Per-seph/o-ne
Per-sep/o-lis
Per/se-us, *or*
Per/seus
Per/ti-nax
Pe-ru/si-a, 10
Pe/tra
Pe-træ/a
Pe-tro/ni-a
Pe-tro/ni-us
Phæ/don
Phæ/dra
Phæ/drus
Pha/e-thon
Phal/a-ris
Pha-le/ron
Phar/na-ba/zus, *W. S.*
Phar/na-ce$\bar{s}$, 6
Pha/ros
Phar-sa/li-a
Phid/i-as
Phi-dip/pi-de$\bar{s}$, 6
Phil/a-del-phi/a
(*Phil/a-del/phi-a*)
Phil/ip-pe/i
Phi-lip/pi
Phil/o
Phil/o-cle$\bar{s}$, 6
Phi-loc/ra-te$\bar{s}$, 6
Phi-lom/bro-tus
Phil/o-me/la

Phi-lop'a-tor
Phil'o-pœ'men
Phi-los'tra-tus
Phi-lo'tis
Phi-lox'e-nus
Phin'e-us, *or* Phi'neus
Phin'i-as, 10, *W. S.*
Pho'ci-on, 10
Pho'cis
Pho'cus
Phœ'be
Phœ-ni'ce, *or* Phœ-nic'i-a, 10
Phœ'nix
Phor'mi-o
Phra-or'tes, 6
Phryg'i-a
Phryn'i-chus
Phthi-o'tis, 14
Pic'en-ti'ni
Pi-ce'num
Pi-e'ri-a
Pi'e-ri'a, *or* Pi'e-re'a, *a nymph.*
Pi-er'i-des, 6
Pi'e-tas
Pin'da-rus (*Pin'dar*)
Pi-rith'o-us
Pi-san'der
Pi-sid'i-a
Pis'is-trat'i-dæ
Pi-sis'tra-tus
Pla-tæ'a
Pla-tæ'æ
Pla'to
Plau'tus
Ple'ia-des (ple'ya-deez) *or* Ple-i'a-des, 6
Ple-i'o-ne
Plin'i-us (*Plin'y*)
Plis'the-nes, 6
Plo-ti'nus
Plu-tar'chus (*Plu'tarch*)
Plu'to
Po'li-or-ce'tes, 6
Pol'li-o
Po-ly'bi-us
Pol'y-car'pus (*Pol'y-carp*)
Pol'y-cles, 6
Pol'y-cle'tus
Po-lyd'a-mas
Pol'y-dec'tes, 6
Pol'y-do'rus (*Pol'y-dore*)
Pol'yg-no'tus
Pol'y-hym'ni-a, *or* Po-lym'ni-a
Pol'y-ni'ces, 6
Pol'y-phe'mus (*Pol'y-pheme*)
Po-mo'na
Pom-pe'i-i (-pe'yi)
Pom-pe'i-us (-yus) (*Pom'pey*)
Pom-pil'i-us
Pom-po'ni-us
Po-pil'i-us
Pop-lic'o-la
Pop-pæ'a
Por'ci-a, 10
Por-sen'na, *or* Por'se-na
Pos'i-de'um
Po-si'don
Pot'a-mus
Pot'i-dæ'a
Præ-nes'te
Prax-it'e-les, 6
Pri'a-mus (*Pri'am*)
Pri-a'pus
Pris'ci-a'nus, 10 (*Pris'cian*)
Pro-co'pi-us
Pro-crus'tes, 6
Pro-me'the-us, *or* Pro-me'theus
Pro-per'ti-us, 10
Pro-ser'pi-na (*Pros'er-pine*)
Pro'te-us, *or* Pro'teus
Pro-tog'e-nes, 6
Pru-den'ti-us, 10
Pryt'a-nes, 6
Pryt'a-ne'um
Psam-met'i-chus, 14, *C. L.*
Psam'me-ti'-chus, 14, *K.*
Psy'che, 14
Ptol'e-mæ'um, 14
Ptol'e-ma-e'um
Ptol'e-mæ'us, 14 (*Ptol'e-my*)
Ptol'e-ma'is, 14
Pub-lic'o-la
Pub'li-us
Pu-te'o-li
Pyg-ma'li-on
Pyl'a-des, 6
Pyr'a-mus
Pyth'e-us, *or* Py'theus
Pyth'i-as
Pyth'i-us
Pyth'o-nis'sa

Q.

Quæs-to'res, 6
Quinc'ti-us, 10
Quin'de-cim'vi-ri
Quin'quen-na'les, 6
Quin'til-i-a'nus (*Quin-til'ian*)
Quir'i-na'li-a
Quir'i-na'lis
Qui-ri'nus
Qui-ri'tes, 6

R.

Ra-mi'ses, 6, *C. W.*
Reg'u-lus
Re'mi
Rem'u-lus
Re-mu'ri-a
Rhad'a-man'thus
Rhæ'ti-a, 10
Rhe'a
Rhe'ğī-um
Rhi-phæ'i
Rhod'o-pe
Rho-do'pis
Rhox-a'ne, *or* Rox-a'ne
Ro-ma'ni
Rom'u-lus
Ros'ci-us, 10
Rox-a'na
Rox'o-la'ni
Ru'bi-con, *and* Ru'bi-co
Ru-til'i-us
Ru'tu-li

S.

Sa-bæ'i
Sa-bel'lus
Sa-bi'ni
Sa'bis
Sa'cæ
Sa-gun'tum, *or* Sa-gun'tus
Sa'is
Sal'a-mi'na
Sal'æ-mis
Sa'li-i
Sal-lus'ti-us, 10 (*Sal'lust*)
Sal-mo'ne-us, *or* Sal-mo'neus
Sa-lo'me
Sa-ma'ri-a, *F. S.* Sam'a-ri'a
Sam-ni'tes, 6 (*Sam'nites*)
Sa'mos
Sa-mos'a-ta
Sam'o-thra'ce, *or* Sam'o-thra'ci-a, 10
San'cho-ni'a-thon San'cho-ni-a'-thon, *Sch.*
Sa'por
Sar'a-ce'ne
Sar'da-na-pa'lus
Sar-din'i-a
Sar'ma-tæ
Sar-ma'ti-a, 10
Sar-pe'don
Sat'i-bar-za'nes, 6, *W. S.*
Sat'ur-na'li-a
Sa-tur'ni-a
Sa-tur'nus
Sat'y-rus
Sax'o-nes, 6
Scæ'a
Scæ'va
Scæv'o-la
Sca-man'der
Scau'di-na'vi-a
Scau'ru-la
Scau'rus
Sci-pi'a-dæ
Sc'ip'i-o
Sc'y'ros
Sc'y'thæ
Scyth'i-a
Sc'y-thop'o-lis
Se-bas'te
Seb'as-te'a, *or* Seb'as-ti'a
Se-ja'nus
Se-le'ne
Sel'eu-ci'a, *or* Sel'eu-ce'a (*Se-leu'ci-a*)
Se-leu'cus
Sem'e-le
Se-mir'a-mis
Sem-pro'ni-us
Sen'e-ca
Sep-tem'vi-ri
Sep-tim'i-us
Seq'ua-ni
Se-ra'pis
Ser'ğī-us
Se-ri'phus
Ser-vil'i-us
Ser'vi-us
Se-sos'tris
Se-ve'rus
Sex'ti-us, 10
Si-byl'la
Si-ca'ni, *and* Sic'a-ni
Si-chæ'us
Sic'i-nus
Sic'y-on (sish'i-on)
Si-ğe'um
Si-le'nus
Sil'i-cen'se
Sil'i-us
Si-lu'res, 6 *K. Fac. Sch.* Sil'u-res *Py. S. For.*
Sil-va'nus
Sim'i-lis
Sim'mi-as, *S. Sch.*
Sim'o-is
Si-mon'i-des, 6
Sim-plic'i-us, 10, *W. S.*
Sin'o-e
Si-no'pe
Si-re'nes, 6 (*Si'rens*)
Si'ris
Sis'i-gam'bis, *or* Sis'y-gam'bis
Sis'y-phus
Sma-rag'dus
Smi'lax
Smin'the-us, *or* Smin'theus
Soc'ra-tes, 6
So'lon
Sol'y-ma
Sop'a-ter
Soph'o-cles, 6
Soph'o-nis'ba
Soph'ro-nis'cus
So-rac'te
So'si-a, 10
So'si-i 10
So-sis'tra-tus
So'ter
So-zom'e-nus (*Soz'o-men*)
Spar'ta-cus
Spar-ta'ni
Speu-sip'pus
Spor'a-des, 6
Spu'ri-us
Sta-ğī'ra
Sta-sic'ra-tes, 6
Sta-ti'ra
Sta'ti-us, 10
Sta'tor
Steph'a-nas
Ster'o-pes, 6
Stes'i-la'us, *S.v.*
Stil'i-cho
Stra'bo
Stym'pha-lis
Su-blic'i-us, 10
Su-bur'ra
Sues'so-nes, 6, *or* Sues-so'nes
Sue-to'ni-us
Sue'vi
Su'i-das, *L. C.*
Sui'o-nes, 6 *For. W.*
Sui-o'nes, *K.*
Sul-pi'ti-a, *or* Sul-pic'i-a, 10
Sul-pi'ti-us, *or* Sul-pic'i-us, 10
Su'o-ve-tau-ri'i-a
Su'sa
Sy'ba-ris
Sy'e-ne
Syl-va'nus
Sym'ma-chus
Sym-pleg'a-des,
Sy'phax
Syr'a-cu'sæ (*Syr'a-cuse*)
Syr'i-a

T.

Taç'i-tus
Tæn'a-rus,
Tam'e-sis (*Thames*)
Tan'a-is
Tan'a-quil
Tan'ta-lus

Ta-ren′tum, *or* Ta-ren′tus
Tar-pe′i-a (-ya)
Tar-pe′i-us (-yus)
Tar-quin′i-us (*Tar′quin*)
Tar′ra-ci′na
Tar′ta-rus
Ta′ti-a′nus, 10 (*Ta′tian*)
Ta′ti-us, 10
Tau′ri-ca
Ta-y$\breve{g}$′e-te
Ta′y-$\bar{g}$e′ta
Ta-y$\bar{g}$′e-tus, *or* Ta-y$\bar{g}$′e-ta
Te′$\bar{g}$e-a
Te′i-us (te′yus)
Tel′a-mon
Tel′e-cle$\breve{s}$, 6
Te-lem′a-chus
Tem′e-sa, *or* Tem′e-se
Teµch-te′ri
Ten′e-dos
Te′os, *or* Te′i-os
Te-ren′ti-a, 10
Te-ren′ti-us, 10 (*Ter′ence*)
Te′re-us, *or* Te′reus
Ter′mi-na′li-a
Ter′mi-nus
Terp-sich′o-re
Ter′tul-li-a′nus (*Ter-tul′li-an*)
Te′thys
Te-trap′o-lis
Teu′cer
Teu′cri-a
Teu′to-ni, *and* Teu′to-ne$\breve{s}$, 6 *W.*
Tha′is
Tha′le$\breve{s}$, 6
Tha-li′a [*L.*
Tham′y-ris, *S. C.*
Thau-man′ti-as, 10
The′bæ (*Thebes*)
Theb′a-is, *C. Fac.*
The-ba′is, *K. F. M.*
The′be
The′mis
The-mis′to-cle$\breve{s}$, 6
The′o-clym′e-nus
The-oc′ri-tus
The′o-do′ra
The′o-do-re′tus (*The-od′o-ret*)
The′o-do-ri′cus (*The-od′o-ric*)
The′o-do′rus (*The′o-dore*)
The′o-do′si-us, 10
The-od′o-ta
The-oph′i-lus
The′o-phras′tus
The′o-phy-lac′tus (*The-oph′y-lact*)
The′o-ti′mus
Ther-mop′y-læ
Ther-si′te$\breve{s}$, 6
The′se-us, *or* The′seus
Thes-pi′a
Thes-sa′li-a
Thes′sa-lo-ni′ca
The′tis
Thra′ci-a, 10 (*Thrace*)
Thra′so
Thras′y-bu′lus
Thras′y-me′nus
Thu-cyd′i-de$\breve{s}$, 6
Thu′le
Thy′a-ti′ra
Thy-es′te$\breve{s}$, 6
Ti-be′ri-as
Ti-be′ri-us
Ti-bul′lus
Ti-ci′nus, *a river*
Ti$\breve{c}$′i-nus, *a man*
Ti-gra′ne$\breve{s}$, 6 [*C.*
Ti′gris
Ti-mæ′us
Ti-mo′le-on
Ti′mon
Ti-mo′the-us
Ti-re′si-as, 10
Ti-sam′e-nus
Ti-siph′o-ne
Tis′sa-pher′ne$\breve{s}$, 6
Ti-ta′nus (*Ti′tan*) [*W.*
Tith′e-nid′i-a, *S.*
Ti-tho′nus
Ti-tin′i-us
Ti′tus
Tit′y-rus
Tit′y-us
Tmo′lus, 14
Tra$\breve{c}$h′o-ni′tis
Tra-ja′nus (*Tra′jan*)
Tre-bel′li-a′nus
Tre′bi-a
Tri-bu′ni
Tri-den′tum
Tri-na′cri-a, *or* Trin′a-cris
Trip-tol′e-mus
Tris′me-$\bar{g}$is′tus
Tri′ton
Tro′a-de$\breve{s}$, 6
Tro′as
Trog-lod′y-tæ Trog′lo-dy′tæ, *For.*
Trog-lod′y-te$\breve{s}$, 6 Trog′lo-dy′te$\breve{s}$, *For.*
Tro′i-lus
Tro′ja (*Troy*)
Tro-pho′ni-us
Tu-is′to, *or* Tu-is′co
Tul′li-a
Tul-li′o-la
Tul′li-us (*Tul′ly*)
Tus′cu-la′num
Tus′cu-lum
Ty′a-næ′us
Tyd′e-us, *or* Ty′deus
Ty′di-de$\breve{s}$, 6
Tyn-dar′i-de$\breve{s}$, 6
Tyn-da′ris
Tyn′da-rus
Ty-pho′e-us, *or* Ty-pho′eus
Ty′phon
Ty-ran′ni-on
Tyr-rhe′num
Tyr-tæ′us

U.

U-cal′e-gon
Ul′pi-a′nus (*Ul′pi-an*)
U-lys′se$\breve{s}$, 6
Um′bri-a
Un′de-cem′vi-ri
U-ra′ni-a
U′ra-nus
U′ti-ca

V.

Va′lens
Val′en-tin′i-a′nus (*Val′en-tin′i-an*)
Va-le′ri-a
Va-le′ri-a′nus (*Va-le′ri-an*)
Va-le′ri-us
Van-da′li-i, *W. Sch.*
Vat′i-ca′nus (*Vat′i-can*)
Ve′i-i (ve′yi)
Vel-le′i-us [*L.* a-ter′cu-lus
Ve-na′frum
Ven′e-ti
Ve-ne′ti-a, 10 (*Ven′ice*)
Ven-tid′i-us
Ve′nus
Ver′cin-$\bar{g}$et′o-rix
Ver-$\bar{g}$il′i-a
Ver-$\bar{g}$in′i-us
Ve-ro′na
Ver′o-ni′ca, *L. W.*
Ver′tum-na′li-a
Ves-pa′si-a′nus, 10 (*Ves-pa′si-an*)
Ves-ta′le$\breve{s}$, 6
Ves-ta′li-a
Vi-ce′ti-a, 10
Vic-to′ri-a
Vim′i-na′lis
Vin-del′i-ci
Vir-$\bar{g}$il′i-us (*Vir′gil*)
Vir-$\bar{g}$in′i-a
Vir-$\bar{g}$in′i-us
Vir′i-a′thus
Vi-sig′o-thæ, *K.*
Vis′tu-la
Vi-tel′li-us
Vi-tru′vi-us
Vit′u-la
Vo-lum′ni-a
Vo-lum′ni-us
Vul-ca′nus (*Vul′can*)

X.

Xan-thip′pe
Xe-nag′o-ras
Xe-ni′a-de$\breve{s}$, 6
Xen′o-cle′a
Xen′o-cle$\breve{s}$, 6
Xe-noc′ra-te$\breve{s}$, 6
Xe-noph′a-ne$\bar{s}$, 6
Xen′o-phon

Z.

Za-cyn′thus
Za-leu′cus
Za-ma
Ze′no
Ze-no′bi-a
Zen′o-do′rus
Ze-nod′o-tus
Zeph′y-rus (*Zeph′yr*)
Zeux′i-da′mus
Zeux′is
Zo′i-lus
Zop′y-rus
Zor′o-as′tre$\breve{s}$, 6 (*Zo′ro-as′ter*)
Zos′i-mus
Zos-te′ri-a, *S. W.*

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

THE following Vocabulary contains a careful selection of such Scripture names as present any difficulty of pronunciation; but classical names occurring in the Scriptures, and given in the preceding vocabulary of Greek and Latin names, are for the most part omitted. That mode of pronunciation which is deemed to be best supported, is given first, and any other pronunciation which has, to any considerable extent, the sanction of present and reputable usage, is subjoined as an alternative mode. The names have been accented, divided into syllables, and marked in accordance with the system of notation employed in the previous part of this work. The consulter will not, therefore, require any Rules to guide him to a correct pronunciation of the names here given, but with reference to those which are omitted, it will be well for him to remember, —

1. That, in words of two syllables, the accen is uniformly on the first.

2. That, in words of two syllables in which the accented vowel is separated from the next syllable by only one consonant or by a consonant digraph, the consonant or the digraph generally goes to the following syllables; as, *A'din*, *Jo'tham*, &c.

3 That *ch* always has the sound of *k*.

4. That *g* is always hard, as in *go*.

5. That every final *i* forming — with or without a preceding consonant — a distinct syllable, has its long sound; as in *A-bish'a-ī*, *Ab'dī*.

6. That the terminations *ites* and *enes* (as in *Gil'e-ad-ites*, *Gad'a-renes*, &c.), are pronounced in one syllable.

7. That in other respects Scripture names usually follow the analogy of Latin pronunciation. See p. 339.

A.

Ā'a-lar
Ā'a-ron (ā'ron)
Ab'a-cūc
Ab-ăd'don
Ab'a-dī'as
Ab'a-nā
Ab'a-rīm
Ab'a-rŏn
Ab'de-el
Ab-dī'as
Ab'di-el
A-bĕd'-ne-gō, *or* A-bĕd'ne-gō
Ā'bel-bĕth-mā'a-chah
Ā'bel-mā'im
Ā'bel-me-hō'lah
Ā'bel-mī'z'ra-īm
Ā'bel-shī't'tim
A-bī'á
Ā'bī-ăl'bon
A-bī'a-săph
A-bī'a-thar
A-bī'dah
Ab'i-dăn
A-bī'el
Ā'bi-ē'zer
Ab'i-hā'il
A-bī'hu
A-bī'hud
A-bī'jah
A-bī'jam
Ab'i-lē'ne
A-bĭm'a-el
A-bĭm'e-lĕch
A-bĭn'a-dăb
Ab'i-ner
A-bĭn'o-ăm
A-bī'ram
A-bī'ron
Ab'i-sē'ī
Ab'i-shăg
A-bish'a-ī
A-bĭsh'a-lŏm
A-bĭsh'u-ā
Ab'i-shur
Ab'i-sūm
Ab'i-tăl
Ab'i-tūb
A-bī'ud
Ab'sa-lom
A-bū'bus
Ā'c'a-tăn
Ā'c'ca-rŏn
A-çĕl'da-mā
A-chā'ĭa (-yā)
A-chā'i-cūs
Ăch'bôr
Ā'chī-ăch'a-rŭs
A-chī'as
Ā'chi-ôr
Ăch'i-tŏb
Ăch'me-thā
Ăch'sà
Ā'çi-phà
Ăç'i-tho
A-cū'à
Ād'a-dah
Ād'a-ī'ah
Ād'a-mah
Ād'a-mī
Ād'a-sà
Ād'be-el
Ād'i-dà
Ā'di-el
Ād'i-nà
Ād'i-no *or* A-dī'no
Ād'i-nus
Ād'i-thā'im
Ād'la-ī
Ād'ma-thà
Ā'dŏn'i-bē'zek
A-dŏn'i-căn
Ād'o-nī'jah
A-dŏn'i-kăm
Ād'o-nī'ram
A-dŏn'i-zē'dek
A-dō'rà
Ād'o-rā'im
A-dō'ram
A-drăm'me-lĕch
Ād'ra-mŷ't'ti-tŭm
Ā'dri-à
Ā'dri-el
A-dū'el
Ā'e-dī'as
Æ'ne-as
Ăg'a-bà
Ăg'a-bŭs
Ăg'a-rēnes'
Ag'e-ē
Ag-gē'us
A-grĭp'pà
A-hăr'ah
A-hăr'hel
A-hās'a-ī
A-hās'ba-ī
A-hās'u-ē'rus
A-hā'và
Ā'ha-zī'ah
A-hī'ah
A-hī'am
A-hī'an
Ā'hī-ē'zer
A-hī'hud (ăj'e-lĕth)
A-hī'jah
Ā'hĭn
A-hī'kam
A-hī'lud
A-hĭm'a-ā
A-hĭm'an
A-hĭm'e-lĕch
A-hī'moth
A-hĭn'a-dăb
A-hĭn'o-ăm
A-hī'o
A-hī'rà
A-hī'ram
A-hīs'a-ma-ch
A-hĭsh'a-hăr
A-hī'shar
A-hĭth'o-phĕl
A-hī'tub
Ăh'lāi
A-hō'ah
A-hō'hīte
A-hō'lah
A-hō'li-ăb
A-hŏl'i-bah
Ā'ho-lī'b'a-mah
A-hū'ma-ī
A-hū'zam
A-hūz'zath
Ā'ī
A-ī'ah, *or* Ā'jah
A-ī'ath
A-ī'jà
Āj'a-lŏn (ăj'a-lŏn)
Āj'e-lĕth Shā'har (ăj'e-lĕth)
Ā'în
A-ī'rus
Āj'a-lŏn
Āk'ra-bat-tī'ne
Āl'a-mĕth
Ā-lăm'me-lĕch
Āl'a-mŏth
Āl'çi-mūs
Āl'e-mà
Āl'e-mĕth, *or* Ā-lī'meth
Āl'ex-ăn'dri-à
A-lī'ah
Āl'i-an
Āl'lon-bă'ch'uth
Al-mō'dăd
Āl'mon-dī'b'la-thā'im

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long;* ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, *short;* câre, căr, àsk, all, what; êre, vęil, tėrm; pīque, fīrm; sŏn, ôr, dọ, wọlf, tọọ, tŏŏk; ûrn, rŋe, pŭll; ç, ġ, *soft;* e, g, *hard;* aş; exist; ŋ *as* ng; this.

Ăl′na-thăn
Al-phæ′us, *or* Al-phē′us
Ăl′ta-nē′us
Al-tăs′chith
A-măd′a-thà
A-măd′a-thus
Ăm′a-lek
Ăm′a-lek-ĭtē
Ăm′a-nà, *or* A-mā′nà
Ăm′a-rī′ah
Ăm′a-rī′as
Ăm′a-sà, *or* A-mā′sà
A-măs′a-ī
A-măsh′a-ī
Ăm′a-sī′ah
Ăm′a-thē′is
Ăm′a-thīs
Ăm′a-zī′ah
A-mĕd′a-thà
A-mĭn′a-dăb
A-mĭt′tăi
A-mĭz′a-băd
Am-mĕd′a-thà
Am-mĭd′i-ol
Ăm′mi-el
Am-mī′hud
Am-mĭn′a-dăb
Am-mĭn′a-dĭb
Ăm′mi-shăd′da-ĭ
Am-mĭz′a-băd
Ăm′o-rīte
Am-phĭp′o-lĭs
Ăm′pli-ăs
Ăm′ra-phĕl
Ăn′a-el
Ăn′a-hă′rath
Ăn′a-ĭ′ah
Ăn′a-kĭms
Ăn′a-mĭm
A-năm′me-lĕch
A-nā′nĭ
Ăn′a-nī′ah
Ăn′a-nī′as
A-năn′i-el
Ăn′a-thŏth
Ăn′dro-nī′cus
Ăn′e-thŏth′ĭte
Ăn′ni-ăm
Ăn′na-ăs [nu-ŭs
An-nū′us, *or* Ăn′-
Ăn′tĭ-lĭb′a-nŭs
Ăn′ti-ŏch
Ăn′ti-o-chī′à
An-tī′o-chĭs
An-tĭ′o-chŭs
Ăn′ti-pās
An-tĭp′a-ter
An-tĭp′a-tris
An-tō′nĭ-à
Ăn′to-thī′jah
A-pā′me
A-pĕl′lēs
A-phăr′sach-ĭtes
A-phăr′sath-chītes
A-phăr′sītes
A-phē′kah
A-phĕr′e-mà
A-phĕr′rà
A-phī′ah
Ăph′sēs
Ăp′ol-lō′nĭ-à
Ăp′ol-lō′nĭ-us
Ăp′ol-lōph′a-nēs
A-pŏl′los
A-pŏl′ly-ŏn (*or* a-pŏl′yon)
Ăp′pa-ĭm
Ăp′phĭ-à (ăf′fĭ-à)
Ăp′phus (ăf′fus)
Ăp′pi-ī Fō′rum
Ăq′ui-là
Ăr′a-bah
Ăr′a-bat-thā′ne (ăr′a-bath-thā′ne)
Ăr′a-bat-tĭ′ne
Ăr′a-dŭs [im
Ăr′am-nā′ha-rā′-Ăr′am-zō′bah
Ăr′a-răt
Ăr′a-răth
A-rā′thēs
A-rau′nah
Ar-bō′là (*in Palestine*)
Ăr-bō′na-ĭ
Ăr′che-lā′us
Ar-chĭp′pus
Arc-tū′rus
A-rē′lĭ
Ăr′e-ŏp′a-gīte
Ăr′e-ŏp′a-gus
Ăr′e-tas (Gr. *Ἀρέτας*)
A-rē′us
Ăr′i-a-rā′thēs
A-rĭd′a-ĭ
A-rĭd′a-thà
A-rī′eh
Ăr′i-el
Ăr′i-ma-thē′à
Ăr′i-ŏch
A-rĭs′a-ĭ
Ăr′is-tär′chŭs
Ăr′is-to-bū′lus
Ăr′ma-gĕd′dŏn
Ăr-mō′nĭ
Ăr′o-dĭ
Ăr′o-er
Ar-phăx′ad
Ăr′sa-çēs
Ăr′sa-rĕth
Ăr′te-mas
Ăr′tĭj-bŏth
A-rŭj′mah
Ăs′a-dĭ′as
Ăs′a-el
Ăs′a-hĕl
Ăs′a-ĭ′ah
Ăs′a-nà
A-săr′e-el
Ăs′a-rē′lah
As-băz′a-rĕth
Ăs′ca-lŏn
A-sē′as
A-sĕb′e-bī′à
Ăs′e-bī′à
Ăs′e-năth
A-sē′rer
Ăsh′be-à
Ăsh′che-năz
Ăsh′er
Ăsh′i-mà
Ăsh′ke-lŏn
Ăsh′ke-năz
Ăsh′pe-năz
Ăsh′ri-el
Ăsh′ta-rŏth
Ăsh′te-mōh
Ăsh′to-rĕth
Ăsh′ur
Ăs′i-bī′as
Ăs′i-el
Ăs′i-phà
Ăs′ke-lŏn
Ăs′ma-vĕth
Ăs′mo-dæ′us
Ăs-năp′par
Ăs′pa-thà
Ăs-phăr′a-sŭs
Ăs′rĭ-el
Ăs′sa-bī′as
Ăs-sā′lĭ-mŏth
Ăs′sa-nī′as
Ăs′sa-rē′mŏth
Ăs-shu′rim
Ăs′si-dē′anş
Ăs′su-ē′rus
Ăs′ta-rŏth
As-tў′a-gēş
A-sŭp′pim
A-sўn′crĭ-tus
Ăt′a-rah
Ă-tär′ga-tĭs
Ăt′a-rŏth
Ăt′e-re-zī′as
Ăth′a-lī′ah
Ăth′a-lī′ah
Ăth′a-rī′as
Ăth′e-nō′bĭ-ŭs
Ăth′lăi
Ăt′ĭ-phà
Ăt′tăi
Ăt′ta-lī′à
Ăt′ta-lŭs
At-thär′a-tēş (ath-thär′a-teez)
Au′gĭ-à
Au-rā′nus
Au-tō′as
Ăv′a-răn
Ăv′a-rŏn
Ăz′a-el
Ăz′a-ĕ′lus
Ăz′a-lī′ah
Ăz′a-nī′ah
A-zā′phĭ-ŏn
Ăz′a-rà
Ăz′a-rĭ′ah
Ăz′a-rī′as
A-zā′zĕl
Ăz′a-zī′ah
Az-băz′a-rĕth
A-zē′kah
Ăz′e-phū′rĭth
A-zō′tas
A-zī′à
A-zĭ′e-ī
Ă′zi-el
A-zĭ′zà
Ăz′ma-vĕth
A-zō′tus
Ăz′rĭ-el
Ăz′rĭ-kăm
A-zū′bah
Ăz′u-răn

B.

Bā′al
Bā′al-ah
Bā′al-ăth
Bā′a-lē
Bā′al-hā′mon
Bā′al-hā′nan
Bā′al-ĭ
Bā′al-īm
Bā′a-lĭs
Bā′al-zē′bub
Bā′a-nah
Bā′a-nī′as
Bā′a-rà
Bā′a-sē′iah (-yà)
Bā′a-shà
Bā′a-sī′ah
Bā′ca-dēş
Bac-chū′rus
Ba-çē′nor
Ba-gō′as
Băg′o-ĭ
Ba-hă′rum-ĭte
Ba-hū′mus
Ba-hū′rim
Bak-băk′kar
Bāk′bu-kī′ah
Bā′laam (bā′lam), *or* Bă′la-am
Bāl′a-dan
Bāl′a-mō
Ba-lās′a-mŭs
Bal-nū′us
Bal-thă′sar
Băn′a-ĭ′as
Ban-nā′ĭà
Ba-răb′bas
Băr′a-chēl
Băr′a-chī′ah
Băr′a-chī′as
Bar-hū′mīte
Ba-rī′ah
Băr′na-bas
Ba-rō′dis
Băr′sa-bas
Băr′ta-cus
Bar-thŏl′o-mew
Băr′ti-mē′us
Bā′ruch
Bar-zĭl′la-ĭ
Bās′a-lŏth
Bās′ca-mà
Bāsh′e-măth
Bās′i-lis
Bās′ta-ĭ
Băth′-shē′bà, *or* Băth′shе-bà
Băth′-shŭ′à
Băth′zà ch-a-rī′as
Bāv′a-ĭ
Bā′a-lī′ah
Bā′a-lŏth
Bā′an
Bēb′a-ĭ
Bē′ehor
Be-chō′rath
Bē′e-tī-lĕth
Bēd′a-ī′ah
Be-dē′iah (-yà)
Bē′el-ī′a-dà
Be-ĕl′sa-rus
Bē′el-tē′th′mus
Be-ĕl′ze-bub
Be-ē′rah
Bē′er-ē′lĭm
Be-ē′rī
Bē′er-la-hāī′-roi
Be-ē′roth
Bē′er-shē′bà, *or* Be-ēr′shе-bà
Be-ĕsh′te-rah
Bē′he-mŏth
Bĕl′e-mŭs
Bĕl′il-ai
Bĕl′ma-ĭm
Bel-shăz′zar
Be-nā′iah (-yà)
Bĕn′e-bē′rak
Bĕn′e-jā′a-kan
Bĕn′-hā′dad
Bĕn′-hā′il
Bĕn′-hā′nan
Bĕn′i-nū
Bĕn′ja-mĭn
Bĕn′-ō′nĭ
Ben-nū′ĭ, *or* Bĕn′-nu-ĭ
Bĕn′-zō′heth
Bĕr′a-chah
Bĕr′a-chī′ah
Bĕr′a-ĭ′ah
Bē′re-à, 1 *Macc.* ix. 4.
Be-rē′à, 2 *Macc.* xiii. 4; *Acts* xvii. 10, 13, and xx. 4.
Bĕr′e-chī′ah
Be-rī′ah
Be-rī′tes
Bĕr-nī′çe
Be-rō′da-ch-bāl′a-dăn
Be-rō′thah
Bĕr′o-thāī

Ber-rē′tho
Ber-zē′lus
Bĕs′o-dē′iah (-yā)
Bĕt′a-nē
Bĕth′-ăb′a-rā
Bĕth′-ā′nath
Bĕth′-ā′noth
Bĕth′a-ny
Bĕth′-ăr′a-bah
Bĕth′-ā′ram
Bĕth′-ā′ven
Bĕth′-ăz′ma-vĕth
Bĕth′-bā′rah
Bĕth′-bā′sī
Bĕth′-bīr′e-ī
Bĕth′-dĭb′la-thā′ĭm
Bĕth′-ē′den
Bĕth′-ē′mek
Be-thĕs′dȧ
Bĕth′-ē′zel
Bĕth′-gā′der
Bĕth′-gā′mul
Bĕth′-hă e′çe-rĕm
Bĕth′-hā′ran
Bĕth′-hŏg′lah
Bĕth′-hō′ron
Bĕth′-jĕs′ĭ-mŏth
Bĕth′-lē-hem, *and* Bĕth′le-hem
Beth-lō′mon
Bĕth′-mā′a-chah
Bĕth′-mär′ca-bŏth
Bĕth′-mĕ′on
Bĕth′-nĭm′rah
Beth-ō′ron
Bĕth′-pā′let
Bĕth′-pĕ′or
Bĕth′pha-ĝē
Bĕth′-phĕ′let
Bĕth′-rā′phȧ
Bĕth′-rĕ′hob
Bĕth′-să′ĭ-dȧ
Bĕth′-să′mos
Bĕth′-shĕ′an
Bĕth′-shĕ′mesh
Bĕth′-tăp′pu-ah
Be-thū′el
Bĕth′u-lī′ȧ, *or* Be-thū′lĭ-ȧ
Be-tō′lĭ-ŭs
Bĕt′o-mĕs′tham
Bĕt′o-nĭm
Beū′lah, *or* Be-ū′lah
Bē′zāi
Be-zăl′e-el
Bĭ′a-tăs
Bĭg′tha-nȧ
Bĭg′va-ĭ
Bĭl′e-ăm
Bĭl′ga-ĭ
Bĭn′e-ȧ
Bin-nū′ĭ, *or* Bĭn′nu-ĭ
Bĭr′za-vĭth
Bĭ-thī′ah
Bĭ-thȳ′n ĭ-ȧ
Biz-jō′thȧ-jah
Bŏ′a-nūr′ĝēs
Bŏ ch′e-rų
Bŏ′chim
Bŏ′oz
Bŏs′o-rȧ
Buk-kī′ah

C.

Căd′mi-el
Cæs′a-rē′ȧ
Că′ĭa-phas (-ya-fas)
Că-ĭ′nan (*Kaïvâr*)
Căl′a-mŏl′a-lus
Căl-dē′ȧ
Căl′ĭ-tăs
Căl-lĭs′the-nēs
Căl′va-ry
Că′naan (kā′nan, *or* kā′na-an)
Că′naan-īte (-nan-*or*-na-an-)
Căn′da-çē
Ca-pēr′na-ŭm
Căph′ar-să′la-mȧ
Ca-phĕn′a-thȧ
Ca-phī′rȧ
Căph′tho-rim
Căph′to-rim
Căp′pa-dō′ci-ȧ (-dō′shĭ-ȧ)
Căr′a-bā′si-on
Căr′cha-mis
Căr′che-mish
Ca-rē′ah
Că′ri-ă
Car-mā′ni-anş
Căr′na-ĭm
Căr′să-lĭn
Căr′pha-să′la-mȧ
Car-shē′nȧ
Ca-sĭph′ĭ-ȧ
Cŭs′leū
Căs′lu-him
Ca-thū′ȧ
Çæ′dron
Çæ′lan
Çĕn′chre-ȧ
Çĕn′de-bē′us
Çĕs′a-rē′ȧ
Chă′dĭ-ăs
Chæ′re-ăs
Chal-dē′ȧ
Chăn′nu-nē′us
Chăr′a-ăth′a-lar
Chăr′a-cȧ
Chăr′a-sĭm
Chär′che-mish
Chă′re-ȧ
Chär′ran
Chăs′e-bȧ
Chĕd′or-lā′o-mer
Chĕl′ci-as (-shĭ-as)
Che-lū′bāi
Chĕm′a-rims
Che-nā′a-nah
Chĕn′a-nī
Chĕn′a-nī′ah
Chē′phar-ha-ăm′mo-nāi
Che-phī′rah
Chē′re-as
Chĕr′eth-ĭms
Chĕr′eth-ītes
Chŏ′rith
Chē′rub (*a city*)
Chĕs′a-lŏn
Che-sŭl′loth
Che-thī′ĭm
Chet-tī′ĭm
Chĭl′e-ăb
Chĭ-lī′on
Chĭn′ne-rĕth
Chĭn′ne-rŏth
Chĭ′os
Chĭs′leū
Chĭt′tĭm
Chŏb′a-ĭ
Cho-rā′shan
Cho-rā′zin
Chŏs′a-mū′us
Cho-zē′bȧ
Chū′sha:-rĭsh′a-thā′ĭm
Çĭ-lī′ci-ȧ (sĭ-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ)
Çĭn′ne-r ĕth
Çĭn′ne-rŏth
Çĭr′a-mȧ
Çĭr′sĭ
Çĭ-sa′ĭ
Çĭ-sa′mȧ
Çĭ-sa′ĭ-ȧs
Çĭs′e-pā′trȧ
Çĭs′e-phas
Cnĭ′dus (nĭ′dus)
Çœl′o-sȳr′ĭ-ȧ (sĭl′-)
Col-hō′zeh
Cō′lĭ-us
Co-lŏs′se
Co-lŏs′sĭ-anş (ko-lŏsh′ĭ-anz)
Co-nī′ah
Cōn′o-nī′ah
Cō′os
Cō′re
Cōr′inth
Cou′thȧ (kow′thȧ)
Cū′shan
Cū′shĭ
Cū′thah, *or* Cŭth′ah
Çy′a-mōn
Çȳr′a-mȧ
Çy-rē′ne
Çy-rē′nĭ-ŭs

D.

Dăb′a-rēh
Dăb′ba-shĕth
Dăb′e-răth
Dă′bri-ă
Da-cō′bī
Dad-dē′us
Dăi′săn
Dăl′a-ĭ′ah
Dăl′ma-nū′thȧ
Dal-mā′ĭ-ă (-mā′-shĭ-ă)
Dăm′a-ris
Da-mās′cus
Dăn′i-el, *or* Dăn′-iel (-yel)
Dăn′-jā′an
Dăth′e-mă
Dĕb′o-rah
De-căp′o-lis
Dē′dan
Dĕd′a-nim
De-hā′vītes
Dĕl′a-ĭ′ah
Dĕl′ĭ-lah
De-mē′trĭ-ŭs
Dĕm′o-phŏn
Dēs′sa-ū (Gr. Δεσσαού)
De-ū′el
Deū′ter-ŏn′o-my
Dĭb′la-ĭm
Dĭb′la-thā′ĭm
Dĭd′y-mŭs
Dĭl′e-ăn
Di-mo′nah
Dĭm′ha-bah, *or* Dĭn-hā′bah
Dĭ′o-nȳ′sĭ-us (dĭ′o-nīzh′ĭ-us)
Dĭ′os-co-rĭn′thĭ-us
Dĭ-ŏt′re-phēş
Dĭz′a-hăb
Dŏd′a-ĭ
Dŏd′a-nĭm
Dŏd′a-vah
Dō′eg
Do-rȳm′e-nēş
Do-sĭth′e-us
Dō′tha-ĭm

E.

Ē′a-nēş
Ē′bed-mĕ′le-ch
E-bī′a-săph
E-brō′nah
E-că′nus
Ec-bă′ta-nȧ
E-cc-clē′şi-ăs′tēş
E-cc-clē′şi-ăs′ti-cus
Ĕd-dī′as
Ĕd′re-ĭ
Ĕg′la-ĭm
Ĕk′re-bēl
Ĕl′a-dah
Ĕl′a-sah
Ĕ′lath
Ĕl′-bĕth′-el
Ĕl′ci-ă (ĕl′shĭ-ă)
Ĕl′da-ah, *or* Ĕl-dā′ah
Ĕ′le-ăd
Ĕ′le-a′leh
E-lē′a-sà
E-lē′a-sah
Ĕ′le-a′zar
Ĕ′le-a-zū′rus [e
Ĕl′- E-lō′he ĭs′ra
E-leū′the-rūs
E-leū′za-ĭ
El-hā′nan
E-lī′ab
E-lī′a-dȧ
E-lī′a-dah
E-lī′a-dăs
E-lī′a-dun
E-lī′ah
E-lī′ah-bȧ
E-lī′a-kim
E-lī′a-lī
E-lī′am
E-lī′a-o-nī′as
E-lī′a-săph
E-lī′a-shīb
E-lī′a-sib
E-lī′a-sis
E-lī′a-thȧ
E-lī′dad
E′li-el
E′li-ē′na-ĭ
E′li-ē′zer
E-lī′ha-bȧ
Ĕl′i-ho-ē′na-ĭ
Ĕl′i-hō′reph
E-lī′hu
E-lī′jah
Ĕl′i-kȧ, *or* E-lī′kȧ
Ĕl′im
E-lī′m e-lech
Ĕl′i-o-ē′na-ĭ
Ĕ′li-ō′nas
Ĕl′i-phăl
E-lī′phȧ-lēh
E-lī′phȧ-lĕt
Ĕl′i-phăz, *or* E-lī′-phaz
E-lī′şa-bĕth
Ĕl′i-sē′us
E-lī′shȧ
E-lī′sh a-mah
E-lī′sh a-phăt
E-lī′sh e-bȧ
Ĕl′i-shu′ȧ
E-lī′sĭ-mus
E-lī′u
E-lī′ud
E-lī′za-phăn
Ĕl′i-zē′us
E-lī′zur
Ĕl′ka-nah

Ĕl′la-sar
El-mō′dam
Ĕl′na-ăm
Ĕl′na-thăn
Ĕl′o-hĭm
E-lō′ī
Ĕl′pa-ăl
Ĕl′pa-lĕt
Ĕl′-pā′ran
Ĕl′te-kĕh
Ĕl′te-kŏn [lăd
El-tō′lad, *or* Ĕl′to-
E-lū′za-ī
Ĕl′y-mā′is
Ĕl′y-măs
Ĕl′za-băd
Ĕl′za-phăn
Em-măn′u-el
Ĕm′ma-us
E-năs′i-bus
Ĕ′ne-as (*see* Æneas)
Ĕn′-ĕg′la-im, *or* Ĕn′-eg-lā′im
Ĕn′e-mĕs′sar
E-nō′nī-us
Ĕn′-găn′nim
Ĕn′-ĝē′dī
Ĕn′-hăk′ko-re
Ĕn′-hā′zor
Ĕn′-rō′ĝel
Ĕn′-shĕ′mesh
Ĕn′-tap-pū′ah
Ĕp′a-phrăs
E-păph′ro-dī′tus
E-pĕn′e-tus
Ĕ′phāi
Ĕph′e-sus
Ĕph′pha-thà
Ĕ′phra-ĭm
Ĕ′phra-ĭn
Ĕph′ra-tah
E-pĭph′a-nē‡
E-ŝā′ias (e-zā′yas)
Ĕ′sar-hăd′don
Ĕs′dra-ē′lon
Es-drē′lon
Ĕs′e-bŏn
E-sĕ′bri-ăs
Ĕsh′-bā′al
Ĕ′she-ăn
Ĕsh′ta-ŏl
Ĕsh′ta-ul-ĭtes, *or* Ĕsh′tau-lītes
Ĕsh′te-mō′a, *or* Esh-tĕm′o-à
Ĕsh′te-mōh
E-sŏ′rà
Ĕst′ha-ŏl
Ĕs′ther (ĕs′ter)
Ĕth′a-nim
Ĕth′bā-al
Eū-bū′lus
Eū-ēr′ĝe-tēs
Eū′me-nēs
Eū′na-tăn
Eū-nī′çe, *or* Eū-nīçe

Eū-ō′di-as
Eū′pa-tôr
Eū-phrā′tēs
Eū-pŏl′e-mŭs
Eū-rŏc′ly-don
Eū′ty-chŭs
Ĕ′vil-me-rō′dach
Ĕz′ba-ī
Ĕz′e-chī′as
Ĕz′e-rī′as
E-zī′as
Ĕ′zi-on-ĝā′ber

F.

Fôr′tu-nā′tus

G.

Găb′a-el
Găb′a-thà
Găb′ba-ī
Găb′ba-thà
Gā′bri-as
Gā′bri-el
Găd′a-rà
Găd′a-rēneş′
Găd′di-el
Gā′ius (gā′yus)
Găl′a-ăd
Ga-lā′tià (-shī-à)
Găl′e-ēd
Găl′ga-là
Găl′ī-lee
Găl′li-o
Găm′a-el
Ga-mā′li-el
Găm′ma-dimş
Gär′ī-zim
Ga-zā′rà
Ga-zē′rà
Ĝē′bal
Ĝĕd′a-lī′ah
Ĝĕd′e-on
Ĝe-dē′rah
Ĝĕd′e-rīte
Ge-dē′roth
Ĝĕd′e-roth-ā′im
Ge-hā′zī
Ge-hĕn′nà
Ĝĕl′i-lŏth
Ĝĕm′a-rī′ah
Ĝe-nēs′a-rēth
Ĝĕn′e-sis
Gen-nē′sar
Gen-nē′us
Ge-nŭ′bath
Ĝēr′ĝe-sēneş
Gēr′ī-zim
Ger-rhē′ni-anş (-rē′-)
Ĝēsh′u-rī
Geth-sĕm′a-ne

Ĝe-ū′el
Ĝĭb′be-thŏn
Ĝĭb′e-ah
Ĝĭb′e-on
Ĝĭd-dăl′tī
Ĝĭd′e-on
Ĝĭd′e-ō′nī
Ĝĭl′a-lāi
Gil-bō′à, *or* Ĝĭl′-bŏa
Ĝĭl′e-ad
Ĝĭl′o-nīte
Ĝĭm′ne-thō
Ĝĭm′ne-thŏn
Ĝĭr′ga-shīte
Ĝĭt′ta-ĭm
Ĝī′zo-nīte
Gnī′dus (nī′dus)
Göl′go-thà
Go-lī′ath
Go-mŏr′rah
Gŏr′ĝi-ăs
Gor-tȳ′nà
Göth′o-lī′as
Go-thŏn′i-el
Gŭd′go-dah
Gûr′-bā′al

H.

Hā′a-hăsh′ta-rī
Ha-ăm′mo-nāi
Ha-bā′iah (-bā′yà)
Hăb′ak-kuk, *or* Ha-băk′kuk
Hăb′a-zi-nī′ah
Hăch′a-lī′ah
Hăch′i-lah
Hăch′mo-nī
Hăch′mo-nīte
Hăd′ad-ē′zer
Hăd′ar-ē′zer
Hăd′a-shah, *or* Ha-dă′shah
Ha-dăt′tah
Hăd′la-ī
Ha-dō′ram
Hăg′a-bah
Hăg′ga-ī
Hăg′ge-rī
Hag-ĝī′ah
Hā′ĝi-à
Hā′ī
Hăk′ka-tăn
Ha-kŭ′phà
Hăl′i-car-nās′sus
Hal-lō′esh
Hăm′ī-tāl
Ham-mĕd′a-thà
Hăm′me-lēch
Ham-mŏl′e-kĕth
Hăm′mo-nah, *or* Ham-mō′nah
Ha-mū′el
Ha-mū′tal
Ha-năm′e-el

Ha-năn′e-el
Ha-nā′nī, *or* Hăn′a-nī
Hăn′a-nī′ah
Hăn′i-el
Hăn′na-thŏn
Hăn′ni-el
Hā′num
Hăph′a-rā′ĭm
Haph-rā′ĭm
Hăr′a-dah
Har-bō′nah
Hăr′ha-ī′ah
Hăr′ne-pher
Hăr′o-ēh
Ha-rō′rite
Ha-rō′shĕth
Ha-rų′maph
Hăr′ų-phīte, *or* Ha-rų′phīte
Hăs′a-dī′ah
Hăs′e-nū′ah
Hăsh′a-bī′ah
Ha-shăb′nah
Hăsh′ab-nī′ah
Hash-băd′a-nà
Hash-mō′nah
Ha-shų′bah
Ha-shų′phà
Hăs′se-nā′ah
Ha-sū′phà
Hăt′i-pha, *or* Hatī′phà
Hăt′i-tà
Hat-tā′a-vah
Hăt′ti-cŏn
Hăv′i-lah
Hăz′a-el
Ha-zā′iah (-zā′yà)
Hăz′a-zon-tā′mar
Hăz′e-lel-pō′nī
Ha-zē′rim
Ha-zē′roth
Hăz′e-zon-tā′mar
Hā′zi-el
Hăz′u-bah
Hăz′zu-rīm
Hĕg′a-ī
Hel-chī′ah
Hel-chī′as
Hĕl′da-ī
He-lĕ′as
Hā′li-o-dō′rus
Hĕl′ka-ī
Hel-kī′as
Hĕm′a-dăd
Hĕph′zi-bāh, *or* Hĕph′zi-bah
Her-mō̆g′e-nēş
Hēr′od
He-rō′di-as
He-rō′di-on
Hĕz′e-kī
Hĕz′e-kī′ah
Hō′zi-ŏn
Hĕz′ra-ī
Hĭd′da-ī
Hĭd′de-kĕl

Hī′el
Hĭ′e-răp′o-lis
Hĭ-ĕr′e-el
Hĭ-ĕr′e-moth
Hĭ-ĕr′ĭ-ē′lus
Hĭ-ĕr′mas
Hĭ′e-rŏn′y-mus
Hĭ′e-rų′sa-lĕm
Hig-gā′ion (-gā′-yon)
Hĭl-kī′ah
Hir-cā′nus
Hiz-kī′ah
Ho-bā′iah (-bā′yà)
Hŏd′a-ī′ah
Hŏd′a-vī′ah
Ho-dē′vah
Ho-dī′ah
Ho-dī′jah
Hŏl′o-fĕr′nēş
Hŏr′o-nā′ĭm
Hŏr′o-nīte
Ho-şē′à
Hŏsh′a-ī′ah
Hŏsh′a-mà
Ho-shē′à
Hū′rai
Hū′shai
Hȳ-dăs′pēş
Hy′me-nē′us

I.

Ĭb′le-ăm
Ib-nē′iah (-nē′yà)
Ĭb-nī′jah
Ĭch′a-bod
Ĭ-cō′ni-um
Ĭ-dā′lah
Ĭd′u-el
Ĭd′u-mē′à
Ĭg′da-lī′ah
Ĭg′e-ăl
Ĭ′im
Ĭj′e-ăb′a-rim
Ĭ′lai
Il-lȳr′i-cum
Ĭph′e-dē′iah (-yà)
Ĭ-rī′jah
Ĭr′-nā′hăsh
Ĭ′ron
Ĭr′pe-el
Ĭr′-shĕ′mesh
Ĭ′saac (ĭ′zak)
Ĭ-ŝā′iah (ĭ-zā′yà)
Ĭs-ĕch′i-ot
Ĭs′da-el
Ĭsh′bi-bē′nob
Ĭsh′-bō′sheth
Ĭ-shĭ′ah
Ĭsh′ma-el
Ĭsh′ma-ī′ah
Ĭsh′me-el-ite
Ĭsh′me-rāi
Ĭsh′u-ah
Ĭsh′u-āi

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long*; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, *short*; câre, cär, àsk, all, what; êre, vėil, têrm; pïque, firm;

Ĭsh-u-ī
Ĭs-ma-chĭ'ah
Ĭs-ma-ĭ'ah
Ĭs-ra-el
Ĭs-sa-char
Ĭs-shĭ'ah
Ĭs-tal-cū'rus
Ĭ-su-ah
Ĭ-su-ī
Ĭth-a-ī
Ĭth-a-mär
Ĭth-ĭ-el
Ĭth-re-ăm
Ĭ-ta-ĭ
Ĭ-tu-rē'a
Ĭz-e-här
Ĭz-ra-hĭ'ah
Ĭz-re-el

J.

Jā-a-kăn
Ja-ăk'o-bah
Ja-ā-lah
Ja-ā-lam
Jā'a-nāi, *or* Ja-ā'-nāi
Ja-ăr'e-ŏr'e-ĝim
Jā'a-sąu
Ja-ā'si-el
Ja-āz'a-nĭ'ah
Ja-ā'zer
Jā'a-zĭ'ah
Ja-a'zi-el
Jăb'ne-el
Ja-dā'u
Jad-dū'a
Jā'el
Ja-hăl'e-lĕl
Ja-hā'zah
Jā'ha-zĭ'ah
Ja-hā'zi-el
Jāih'da-ī
Jāih'di-el
Jāih'le-el
Jāih'ma-ī
Jāih'ze-rah
Jāih'zi-el
Jā'ir
Jā'i-rus, *Esther* xi. 2
Jā-ĭ'rus, *New Test.*
Jăm'brēş
Jam-nĭ'a
Ja-nō'ah
Ja-phĭ'a
Jăph'le-tĭ, *or* Japh-lē'tĭ
Jăr'e-sĭ'ah
Jăr'ĭ-mŏth
Jär'muth
Ja-rō'ah
Jăs'a-el
Ja-shō'be-ăm
Jā'sh'ub
Jā'sh'u-bī-lē'hem
Jā'sh'ub-ītes
Jā'si-el
Ja-sū'bus
Jā'th'ni-el
Jā'zi-el
Jĕ'a-rim
Je-ăt'e-rāi
Je-bĕr'e-chĭ'ah
Je-bū'sī
Jĕ'e-a-mī'ah
Jĕ'ch'o-lī'ah
Jĕ'ch'o-nī'as
Jĕ'e-o-lī'ah
Jĕ'e-o-nī'ah
Jĕ'e-o-nī'as
Je-dā'iah (-yā)
Je-dī'iah (-yā)
Je-dū'el
Jĕd'i-dāh
Jĕd'i-dī'ah
Jĕ'dī-el
Jĕd'u-thun
Je-ē'lī
Je-ē'lus
Je-ē'zer
Je'gar-sā'ha-dū'-thā
Je-hā'le-el
Je'ha-lĕ'le-el
Je-hăl'e-lĕl
Jeh-dī'iah (-yā)
Je-hĕz'e-kĕl
Je-hī'ah
Je-hĭ'el
Je-hĭ'e-lī
Jē'hiz-kī'ah
Je-hō'a-dah
Je-hō'a-haz
Je-hō'ash
Jē'ho-hā'nan, *or* Jē-hō'ha-năn
Je-hoi'a-chin
Je-hoi'a-dā
Je-hoi'a-kim
Je-hoi'a-rib
Je-hŏn'a-dăb
Je-hŏn'a-than
Je-hō'ram
Jē'ho-shăb'e-ăth
Je-hŏsh'a-phăt
Je-hŏsh'e-bā
Je-hŏsh'u-ā
Je-hŏz'a-bād
Je-hŏz'a-dăk
Jē'hu-căl
Je-hū'dī
Jē'hu-dī'jah
Je-ĭ'el
Je-kăb'ze-el
Jĕk'a-mē'am
Jĕk'a-mī'ah
Je-kū'thi-el
Je-mī'mā, *or* Jĕm'i-mā
Jĕm'na-ăn
Je-mū'el
Je-phūn'neh
Je-rāh'me-el
Jĕr'e-chus
Jĕr'e-māi
Jĕr'e-mī'ah
Jĕr'e-mŏth
Je-rī'ah
Jĕr'ĭ-bāi
Jĕr'ĭ-chō
Jĕr'ĭ-el
Je-rĭ'jah
Jĕr'ĭ-mŏth
Jĕ-rĭ'ŏth
Jĕr'o-bō'am
Jĕr'o-hăm
Je-rūb'ba-ăl
Je-rūb'e-shĕth
Jĕr'u-el
Je-ry'sa-lĕm
Je-ry'shā
Je-sā'iah (-yā)
Je-shā'iah (-yā)
Jĕsh'a-nah
Je-shär'e-lah
Je-shĕb'e-ăb
Jĕsh'ĭ-mŏn
Je-shĭsh'a-ī
Jĕsh'o-ha-ĭ'ah
Jĕsh'u-run
Je-sĭ'ah
Je-sĭm'ĭ-el
Jĕs'su-e
Jĕs'u-ī
Jē'u-ēl, *or* Je-ū'el
Jĕz'a-nĭ'ah
Jĕz'e-bĕl
Je-zĕ'lus
Je-zĭ'ah
Jĕz'ĭ-el
Jez-lī'ah
Jĕz'o-ar
Jĕz'ra-hī'ah
Jĕz're-el
Jĭph'thah-ĕl
Jō'a-chāz
Jō'a-chim
Jō'a-dā'nus
Jō'a-hāz
Jō'a-kim
Jo-ā'nan
Jō'a-rib
Jō'a-thăm
Jō'a-zā'bus
Jō'ch'e-bĕd
Jo-ē'lah
Jo-ē'zer
Jŏg'be-hăh
Jo-hā'nan
Jo-hăn'nĕs
Joi'a-dā
Joi'a-kĭm
Joi'a-rĭb
Jŏk'de-ăm
Jŏk'me-ăm
Jŏk'ne-ăm
Jŏk'the-el
Jŏn'a-dăb
Jŏp'pe
Jō'ra-ī
Jŏr'ĭ-băs
Jŏr'ĭ-bus
Jŏr'ko-ăm
Jŏs'a-băd
Jŏs'a-phat
Jŏs'a-phī'as
Jŏs'e-dĕch
Jo-sē'phus
Jŏsh'a-băd
Jŏsh'a-phăt
Jŏsh'a-vī'ah
Jŏsh-bĕk'a-shāh
Jŏs'ĭ-bī'ah
Jŏs'ĭ-phī'ah
Jŏt'ba-thah
Jŏz'a-băd
Jŏz'a-char
Jŏz'a-dăk
Jū'shăb-hē'sed

K.

Kăb'ze-el
Kā'desh-bär'ne-ä
Kăd'mi-el
Kăl'la-ī
Ka-rē'ah
Kär'ka-ä
Kär'na-im
Kĕd'e-mah
Kĕd'e-mŏth
Kē'desh Năph'ta-lī
Ke-hĕl'a-thah
Kē'lah
Ke-lā'iah
Kĕl'ĭ-tä
Ke-mū'el
Kĕr'en-hăp'puch
Kē'ri-ŏth
Ke-tū'rah
Ke-zī'ä
Kĭb'roth-hat-tā'a-vah
Kĭb'za-ĭm
Kĭd'ron
Kĭr'-hăr'a-sĕth
Kĭr'-hā'resh
Kĭr-hē'res
Kĭr'ĭ-ăth
Kĭr'ĭ-a-thā'im
Kĭr'ĭ-ăth'ĭ-ā'rĭ-us
Kĭr'ĭ-ŏth
Kĭr'jath-jē'a-rĭm
Kĭsh'ĭ-ŏn
Kĭt'ron
Kŏl'a-ĭ'ah
Kush-ā'iah

L.

Lā'a-dah
Lā'a-dăn
Lăb'a-nä
Lā'ehish

La-cū'nus
La-hā'roi
Lā-ŏd'ĭ-çē'ä
Lăp'ĭ-dŏth
La-sā'ä
La-shä'ron
Lās'the-nēş
Läz'a-rus
Lĕb'a-nah
Lĕb'a-non
Lĕb'a-ŏth
Leb-bā'us
Le-bō'nah
Lĕ'ha-bim
Lĕm'u-el
Le-tū'shim
Lĭb'a-nus
Lŏ'-dĕ'bar
Lŏ'-ry'ha-mah
Lŏth'a-sā'bus
Lŷe'a-ō'nĭ-ä
Lŷ-sā'ni-as
Lŷ'si-as (lĭsh'ĭ-as)
Lŷ-sĭm'a-chūs

M.

Mā'a-chah
Ma-ā'ch'a-thī
Ma-ăd'āi
Mā'a-dī'ah
Ma-ā'ī
Ma-ăl'eh-a-crăb'-bim
Mā'a-nī
Mā'a-răth
Mā'a-sē'iah (-yā)
Ma-ās'i-āi
Mā'a-sī'as
Mā'a-zī'ah
Măb'da-ī
Măc'a-lōn
Măc'ca-bē'us
Măch'ba-nāi
Măch'be-nah
Măch'na-dē'bāi
Ma-ch-pē'lah
Mād'a-ī
Ma-dī'a-bun
Ma-dī'ah
Mā'dĭ-an
Mad-mē'nah
Ma-ē'lus
Mäg'da-lä
Mäg'da-lē'ne
Mäg'di-el
Ma-gĭd'do
Mäg'pi-ăsh
Ma-hā'lah, *or* Mā'ha-lah
Ma-hā'la-lē'el
Mā'ha-lath
Ma-hā'le-el
Mā'ha-lī
Mā'ha-nā'im
Mā'ha-neh-dăn

Ma-hăr'a-ī
Ma-hā'zi-ŏth
Mā'her-shăl'al-hăsh'-băz
Ma-ăn'e-ăs
Mak-hē'loth
Mak-hē'dah
Măl'a-chī
Mal-chī'ah
Măl'-chi-el
Mal-chī'jah
Mal-chī'ram
Măl'-chi-shŭ'a
Ma-lē'le-el
Măl'lo-thī
Ma-mā'las (-yas)
Mam-nī'ta-năi'-mus
Ma-mū'chus
Măn'a-ĕn
Măn'a-hăth
Măn'as-sē'as
Măn'li-ŭs
Ma-nŏ'ah
Măr'a-lah
Măr'a-năth'ă, *or* Măr'a-nā'thă
Măr'do-chē'us
Ma-rē'shah
Măr'i-mŏth
Măr'i-sà
Măr'se-nà
Măs'a-lŏth
Ma-sī'as
Măs're-kah
Mas-sī'as
Măth'a-nī'as
Ma-thŭ'sa-là
Măt'ta-nah
Măt'ta-nī'ah
Măt'ta-thà
Măt'ta-thah
Măt'ta-thī'as
Măt'te-nā'ī
Mat-thī'las
Mat-thī'as (măth-thī'as)
Măt'ti-thī'ah
Măx'i-tī'as
Măz'za-rŏth
Me-ā'rah
Me-bŭn'nāi
Mē'ch'e-rath-īte
Mē'a-bà
Mēd'e-bà
Me-ē'dà
Me-hĕt'a-bĕl
Me-hī'dà
Me-hŏ'lah
Me-hū'ja-el
Me-hŭ'man
Me-hŭ'nim
Me-jūr'kon
Mĕk'o-nah
Mĕl'a-tī'ah
Mel-chī'ah
Mel-chī'as
Mĕl'-chi-el
Mel-chĭş'e-dĕc
Mĕl'-chi-shŭ'a
Mŏ'le-â
Mĕl'i-cū
Mĕl'i-tà
Me-mū'can
Mĕn'a-hĕm
Me-nēs'theŭs
Me-ŏn'e-nim
Me-ŏn'o-thāi
Mĕph'a-ăth
Me-phīb'o-shĕth
Mĕr'a-ī'ah
Me-rā'ioth (-yoth)
Mĕr'a-rī, *or* Me-rā'-rī
Mĕr'a-thā'im
Mĕr'e-mŏth
Mĕr'i-bah
Mĕr'ĭb-bā'al
Me-rŏ'da-ch-băl'a-dăn
Me-rŏn'o-thīte
Me-shĕl'e-mī'ah
Me-shĕz'a-beel
Me-shĕz'a-bĕl
Me-shī'le-mith
Me-shī'le-mŏth
Me-shŏ'băb
Me-shŭ'le-mĕth
Mĕs'o-bā'ite
Mĕs'o-po-tā'mi-à
Me-tē'rus
Mĕth'o-ăr
Me-thū'sa-el
Me-thū'se-lah
Me-ū'nim
Mĕz'a-hūb
Mī'a-min
Mī-cā'iah (-yà)
Mī'cha-el, *or* Mī'-chael (-kel)
Mī'ch'me-thah
Mĭg'dal-ĕl
Mĭj'a-min
Mik-nē'iah (-yà)
Mĭl'a-là'ī
Mī-lē'tus
Mi-nī'a-mĭn
Mĭr'i-am
Mĭs'a-el
Mĭsh'a-el
Mĭ'she-al
Mĭsh-măn'nah
Mĭsh'ra-ītes
Mĭs'pe-reth
Mĭs'sa-bib
Mĭth're-dăth
Mĭt'y-lē'ne
Mĭz'ra-im
Mnā'son (nā'son)
Mŏ'a-dī'ah
Mŏl'a-dah
Mŏ'o-sī'as
Mŏ'ras-thīte
Mŏr'de-cāi
Mŏr'esh-eth-găth
Mo-rī'ah
Mo-sē'rà
Mo-sē'roth
Mo-sŏl'la-mon
Mŷ'si-à (mĭzh'ĭ-à)

N.

Nā'a-mah
Nā'a-man
Nā'a-ma-thīte
Nā'a-mītes
Nā'a-rah
Nā'a-rāi
Nā'a-răn
Nā'a-răth
Na-ăsh'on
Nā'a-thus
Năb'a-rī'as
Năb'a-thē'anş
Năb'u-cho-dŏn'o-sŏr
Na-dăb'a-thà
Nā'ha-lăl
Na-hā'i-el
Nā'ha-lŏl
Na-hăm'a-nī
Na-hăr'a-ī
Nā'ha-rā'im
Nā'ha-ri
Nā'i-dus
Năi'in
Na-nē'à
Na-ŏ'mi, *or* Nā'o-mī
Năph'i-sī
Năph'ta-lī
Năph'tu-him
Na-thăn'a-el
Năth'a-nī'as
Năz'a-rĕth
Nē'a-rī'ah
Nĕb'a-ī
Ne-bā'ioth (-yoth)
Ne-bā'joth
Nĕb'u-chad-nĕz'-zar
Nĕb'u-shās'ban
Nĕb'u-zăr-ă'dan
Ne-cō'dan
Nĕd'a-bī'ah
Nē'e-mī'as
Nē'ĕ-ri-nŏth
Ne-hĕl'a-mīte
Nē'hi-lŏth
Ne-ĭ'el, *or* Nē'i-ĕl
Ne-kō'dà
Ne-mū'el
Ne-phish'e-sim
Nĕph'tha-lī
Nĕph'tha-lim
Neph'to-ah
Ne-phū'sim
Nē'reŭs
Ne-rī'ah
Ne-rī'as
Nĕth'a-nī'ah
Nĕth'i-nims
Ne-tŏ'phah
Ne-tŏph'a-thī
Ne-zī'ah
Nī-cā'nor
Nĭc'o-lā'ī-tans
Nī-cŏp'o-lis
Nĭ'ger
Nĭm'e-veh
Nŏ'a-dī'ah
No-ē'bà
Nŏm'a-dēş
Nu-mē'ni-ŭs

O.

Ō'ba-dī'ah, *or* Ŏb'a-dī'ah
Ob-dī'à
Ō'chi-el
Oç'i-dz'lus
Oç'i-nà
Ŏd'o-năr'kēş
Ŏl'a-mus
Ŏl'i-vĕt
Ŏl'o-fĕr'nēş
Ŏm'a-ĕ'rus
O'me-gà, *or* O-mē'-gà
O-nēs'i-mus
Ŏn'e-sĭph'o-rus
O-nī'a-rēş
O-nī'as
O-rī'on
Ôr'tho-sī'as
O-şā'ias (o-zā'yas)
O-şē'à
O-şē'as
O-shē'à, *or* Ō'she-à
Ŏth'ni-el
Ŏth'o-nī'as
O-zī'as
Ō'zi-el
O-zō'rà

P.

Pā'a-răi
Pā'gi-el
Pā'ī
Păl'es-tī'nà
Păl'es-tīne
Păl'ti-el
Pam-phy'lī-à
Păr'me-năs
Par-shăn'da-thà
Păr'y-ăh
Par-vā'im, *or* Pär'va-im
Pa-sē'ah
Păt'a-rà
Pa-thē'us
Păth'ros
Path-rŭ'sim
Păt'ro-bās
Pa-trō'clus
Pā'u
Pĕd'a-hĕl
Pe-dăh'zur, *or* Pĕd'ah-zûr
Pe-dā'iah (-yà)
Pĕk'a-hī'ah
Pĕl'a-ī'ah
Pĕl'a-lī'ah
Pĕl'a-tī'ah
Pe-lī'as
Pe-nī'el
Pen-tăp'o-lis
Pe-nū'el
Pēr'a-zim
Pēr'ga-mos
Pe-rī'dà
Pēr'me-năs
Per-sĕp'o-lis
Pe-rŭ'dà
Pĕth'a-hī'ah
Pe-thū'el
Pe-ūl'thāi
Phăc'a-rĕth
Phăl'sur
Phal-dā'ius (-yus)
Pha-lē'as
Phăl'ti-el
Pha-nū'el
Phăr'a-çim
Phā'raōh (fā'ro *or* fa'ra-o)
Phăr'a-thŏ'nī
Pha-rī'rah
Pha-sē'ah, *or* Phă'se-ah
Phă'se-ăs
Phăs'is-lis
Phăs'i-rŏn
Phăs'sa-rŏn
Phe-nī'çe
Phe-nī'ci-à (-nĭsh'ĭ-)
Phĕ'ni-ce
Phī-bē'seth, *or* Phīb'e-sĕth
Phīl'a-dĕl'phi-à (*classical pron.* Phīl'a-del-phī'à)
Phī-lär'chēş
Phī-lē'mon
Phī-lē'tus
Phī-lis'tine
Phī-lŏl'o-gus
Phīl'o-mē'tor
Phĭn'e-as
Phĭn'e-has
Phŷ-gĕl'lus
Pī'-bē'seth, *or* Pīb'e-sĕth
Pī'-ha-hī'roth
Pīl'e-hà
Pī-lē'ser
Pil-nē'ser
Pīl'tāi
Pĭr'a-thŏn
Pī-sid'i-à

Plĕ/ia-dēs (-ya-deez)
Pō/ch'ez-rĕth
Pŏn/ti-us Pī/late (pŏn/shi-us)
Pōr/a-thâ
Pōr/ci-us (-shĭ-us)
Pŏs/i-dŏ/ni-us
Pŏt/i-phar
Po-tĭph/e-rah
Pris-çil/lâ
Prŏ/ch'o-rus
P'tŏl/e-mā/is (tŏl/-)
P'tŏl/e-mē/us (tŏl/-)
Pu-tē/o-lī
Pū/ti-el

Q.

Quĭn/tus Mĕm/mi-us

R.

Rā/a-mah
Rā/a-mī/ah
Ra-ăm/sēs
Rab-bō/nī
Răb/sa-çēs
Răb/sa-ris
Răb/sha-kēh
Răd/da-ī
Rā/gau
Rā/gĕs
Ra-gū/el
Rā/math-ā/im
Răm/a-thĕm
Ra-mē/sēs
Ra-mī/ah
Rā/pha-el, *or* Rā/-phael (-fel)
Răph/a-im
Ra-thū/mus, *or* Răth/u-mus
Rē/a-ī/ah
Rē/el-ā/iah (-yâ)
Re-ĕl/i-us
Ree-sā/ias (-yas)
Rē/gem–mĕ/lech
Rē/ha-bī/ah
Rē/ho-bō/am
Re-hō/both
Rē/ī
Rĕm/a-lī/ah
Rĕm/mon-mĕth/o-ăr
Rē/pha-el
Rĕph/a-ī/ah
Rĕph/a-im
Rĕph/i-dim
Rē/u
Re-ū/el, *or* Reu/el
Reu/mah
Re-zī/â
Rhē/gi-um (rē/-)
Rhŏd/o-cŭs (rŏd/-)
Rī/bāi
Rŏb/o-ăm
Rŏd/a-nim
Ro-gē/lim
Rō/i-mus
Ro-măm/tĭ-ē/zer
Ruth/a-mah

S.

Sā/bach-thā/nĭ
Săb/a-ôth, *or* Sa-bā/oth
Săb/a-tē/us
Săb/a-tus
Săb/ba-thē/us
Sab-bē/us
Sa-bē/ang
Să/bi-ē
Săb/te-chah
Săd/a-mī/as
Sad-dē/us
Săd/du-çeeş
Să/ha-dū/thâ
Săl/a-mis
Săl/a-săd/a-ī
Sa-lē/thi-el
Săl/la-ī
Sal-lū/mus
Săl/man-ā/sar
Sal-mō/ne
Sa-lō/me
Săm/a-el
Sa-mā/ias (-yas)
Sa-mā/ri-â (*classical pron.* Săm/-a-rī/â)
Săm/a-tus
Sa-mē/us (-yus)
Săm/o-thra/cĭ-â (-thrā/shĭ-â)
Săm/pa-mē/a
Săn/a-băs/sa-rus
Săn/a-sib
San-băl/lat
Săph/a-tī/as
Sap-phī/rā (saf-fī/-rā)
Sār/a-bī/as
Să/rāi
Sār/a-ī/ah
Sa-rī/as (-yas)
Sār/a-mĕl
Sar-chĕd/o-nus
Sar-dī/us
Să/re-â
Sa-rō/thĭ-e
Sar-sē/chim
Să/th'ra-bu-zā/nĕş
Săv/a-răn
Să/vi-ăs
Sçē/vă (sē/vă)
Sçy-thōp/o-lis (sī-)
Sē/e-cah
Sē/ch'e-nī/as
Sĕd/e-çī/as
Sē/i-răth
Sī/led
Sĕl/e-mī/â
Se-leū/ci-â (-shĭ-â, *classical pron.* Sĕl/eu-çī/â)
Se-leū/cus
Sĕm/a-chī/ah
Sĕm/a-ī/ah
Sĕm/e-ī
Se-mĕl/li-us
Se-nā/ah, *or* Sĕn/a-ah
Sen-nā/ch'e-rĭb, *or* Sĕn/na-chē/rĭb
Se-nū/ah
Se-ō/rim
Sĕph/a-răd
Sĕph/ar-vā/im
Se-phē/lâ
Sĕr/a-ī/ah
Sēr/gi-ŭs
Shā/al-ăb/bin
Sha-ăl/be-nite
Shā/a-rā/im
Shab-bĕth/a-ī
Shăch/i-â
Shăd/da-ī
Shā/ha-ra/im
Sha-hăz/i-math
Shăl/i-shâ
Shăl/le-chĕth
Shăl/ma-ī
Shăl/ma-nē/şer
Shăm/a-rī/ah
Shăm/ma-ī
Shăm/mu-ah
Shăm/she-rā/ī
Shăr/a-ī
Shār/a-īm
Sha-rē/zer
Shār/on
Sha-ry/hen
Shăsh/a-ī
Shā/ul
She-ăl/ti-el
Shē/a-rī/ah
Shē/ar-jā/shub
Shĕb/a-nī/ah
Shĕb/a-rim
Shĕb/u-el
Shĕch/a-nī/ah
Shĕd/e-ur
Shē/ha-rī/ah
Shĕl/e-mī/ah
Shĕl/o-mī
Shĕl/o-mith
Shĕl/o-năth
Shĕl/mi-el, *or* She-mā/ah
Shĕm/a-ah
Shĕm/a-ī/ah
Shĕm/a-rī/ah
Shĕm/e-ber
She-mī/dà
Shĕm/i-nith
She-mĭr/a-mŏth
She-mū/el
She-nā/zar
Shĕph/a-tī/ah
She-phū/phan
Shĕr/e-bī/ah
She-rē/zer
Shē/shāi
Shĭb/bo-lĕth
Shig-gā/ion (-yon)
Shi-çī/o-nŏth
Shi-lō/ah
Shi-lō/nī
Shī/lo-nite, *or* Shi-lō/nite
Shĭm/e-ah
Shĭm/e-ăm
Shĭm/e-ăth
Shĭm/e-ī
Shĭm/e-on
Shĭm/shāi
Shĭph/rah
Shĭt/ra-ī
Shō/ba-ī
Shō/cho
Sho-shăn/nim
Shŭj/ba-el
Shŭ/the-lah
Sĭb/be-chāi
Sĭb/ra-im
Sĭ'cy-on(sĭsh/i-on)
Si-çī/o-nŏth
Si-lō/ah, *or* Sĭl/o-ah
Si-lō/am, *or* Sĭl/o-ăm
Sī-lō/e, *or* Sĭl/o-e
Sĭ/mal-cū/e
Sī/nāi
Sĭp/pāi
Sĭr/i-on
Sĭs-săm/a-ī
Sĭs/e-rà
Sŏd/o-mà
Sŏp/a-ter
Sŏph/e-rĕth
Sŏph/o-nī/as
So-sĭp/a-ter
Sŏs/the-nēş
Sŏs/tra-tŭs
Sō/ta-ī
Stā/chys
Stĕph/a-năs
Sū/ba-ī
Sū/di-ăs
Sū/san-chītes
Sȳ-ē/nĭs
Sȳ-ē/ne
Sȳn/ti-chē
Sȳr/i-on
Sȳ/ro-phe-nī/ci-an (-nĭsh/i-an)

T.

Tā/a-năch
Tăb/a-ôth
Tăb/ba-ôth
Tā/be-al
Ta/be-el
Te-bĕl/li-us
Tăb/e-rah
Tăb/i-thâ
Tăb/ri-mŏn
Tăch/mo-nite
Ta-hăp/a-nēş
Tăh/pan-hēş
Tăh/pe-nēş
Tăh're-â
Tăl/i-thâ–cū/mī
Tăl/māi
Tăn/hu-mĕth
Tăp/pu-ah
Tăr/a-lah
Tā/re-â
Tăt/na-ī
Tē/b'a-lī/ah
Te-hăph/ne-hēş
Te-kō/â
Tĕl/-ā/bib
Tĕl/a-im
Tĕl/'-ha-rē/shâ
Tĕm/a-nī
Thad-dā/us, *or* Thăd/de-ŭs
Thăm/na-thâ
The-cō/e
The-lā/sar
The-ŏc/a-nus
The-ŏd/o-tus
The-ŏph/i-lus
Thĕr/me-lĕth
Thĕs/sa-lo-nī/cà
Thim/na-thah
Thŏn/o-ī
Thrā/ci-â (-shĭ-â)
Thra-sē/as
Thȳ/a-tī/rà
Tī-bē/ri-as
Tī-bē/ri-us
Tĭg/lath–pĭ-lē/şer
Tĭl/gath–pil-nē/şe
Tī-mē/us
Tĭm/na-thah
Tī-mō/the-us
Tĭr/ha-kah
Tĭr/ha-nah
Tĭr/ī-â
Tĭr/sha-thâ
To-bī/ah
Tō/bi-el
To-bī/jah
To-gär/mah
Tŏl/ba-nēş
Tō/phel
Trăch/o-nī/tis
Trĭp/o-lis
Tro-gȳl/li-ŭm
Trōph/i-mus
Trȳ-phē/nà
Trȳ-phō/sà
Tū/bi-ē/nĭ
Tȳ ch/i-cus
Tȳ/ran/nus
Tȳr/i-anş
Tȳ/rus

U.

Ū′la-ī
U-phär′sin
Ū-rī′ah
Ū-rī′as
Ū′ri-el
U-rī′jah
Ū′tha-ī
Ūz′za-ī
Ūz′zah
Uz-zī′ah
Uz-zī′el *or* Ŭz′zi-el

V.

Va-jĕz′a-thà

Va-nī′ah

X.

Xăn′thi-cus (zăn′-)

Z.

Zā′a-nā′im
Zā′a-năn
Zā′a-năn′nim
Zā′a-văn
Zăb′a-dæ′anş
Zăb′a-dā′ias (-yas)
Zăb′bāi
Zăb-dē′us
Zăb′dī
Zăb′di-el
Zăb′u-ion
Zăc′ca-ī
Za-chē′us
Zăch′a-rī′ah
Zăch′a-rī′as
Zăch′a-ry
Zal-mō′nah
Za-nō′ah
Zăr′a-çēş
Zăr′a-ī′as
Zā′re-ah
Zär′e-phăth
Zär′e-tăn
Zär′ta-nah
Zăth′o-ē
Za-thū′ī
Zēb′a-dī′ah
Ze-bā′im
Ze-bī′nà
Ze-boi′im
Ze-bō′im
Ze-bū′dah
Zĕb′u-lun
Zĕch′a-rī′ah
Zĕd′e-chī′as
Zĕd′e-ki′ah
Ze-lō′phe-hăd
Ze-lō′tēş
Zĕm′a-rā′im
Ze-mī′rà
Ze′nas
Zĕph′a-nī′ah
Zĕph′a-thah
Zĕr′a-hī′ah
Zĕr′a-ī′ah
Zĕr′e-dà
Ze-rĕd′a-thah
Zĕr′e-răth
Ze-ry′ah
Ze-rŭb′ba-bĕl
Zĕr′u-ī′ah
Zib′e-on
Zib′i-ah
Zid-kī′jah
Zil′thāi
Zī′phron
Zip-pō′rah
Zo-bē′bah
Zō′he-lĕth
Zō′phāi
Zō′re-ah
Zo-rŏb′a-bĕl
Zū′ri-ĕl
Zū′ri-shăd′da-ī

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long*; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, *short*; câre, căr, ásk, ąll, whąt; ĉre, vęil, tẽrm; pĭque, fīrm.

PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY

OF

COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES.

I. NAMES OF MEN.

A.

Aaron (âr′un). [Heb.] Lofty; inspired.
Ā′bel. [Heb.] Breath; transitoriness; vanity.
A-bī′el. [Heb.] Father of strength.
A-bī′jah. [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a Father. [light.
Āb′ner. [Heb.] Father of
Ā′bra-ham. [Heb.] Father of a multitude. [elevation.
Ā′bram. [Heb.] Father of
Ād′am. [Heb.] Man; earth-man; red earth.
A-dōl′phus. [O. H. Ger.] Noble wolf, *i. e.* noble hero.
Ād′o-nī′ram. [Heb.] Lord of height.
Āl′a-rīc. [O. H. Ger.] All-rich; *or*, noble ruler.
Āl′bert. [O. H. Ger.] Nobly bright; illustrious.
Āl′bi-on. [Celt.] Mountainous land; — the ancient name of England.
Āl′ex-ăn′der. [Ger.] A defender of men.
Āl′fred. [O. H. Ger.] Elf in council; *i. e.*, good counselor. [ALPHONSO.
A-lŏn′zo. [O. Ger.] Same as
Āl′phe-us (*properly* Al-phē′us). [Heb.] Exchange.
Al-phōn′so. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
Āl′vah, } [Heb.] Iniquity.
Āl′van. }
Āl′vin, } [O. H. Ger.] Be-
Āl′win, } loved by all.
Ām′a-rī′ah. [Heb.] Whom Jehovah promised.
Am′a-sā. [Heb.] A burden.
Ām′brose. [Gr.] Immortal; divine.
Ām′mī. [Heb.] My people.
Ā′mos. [Heb.] Strong; courageous; *otherwise*, a burden.
Ăn′drew (ăn′dru). [Gr.] Strong; manly.
Ăn′selm. [O. H. Ger.] Protection of God.
Ăn′tho-ny (-to-), } [Lat.]
Ăn′to-nȳ. } Priceless; praiseworthy.
Ār′chi-bald. [Ger.] Extremely bold; *otherwise*, holy prince.
Ār′te-mas. [Gr.] Gift of Artemis, or Diana.
Ār′thur. [Celt.] High; noble.
Ā′sà. [Heb.] Healer; physician. [God.
Ăs′a-hĕl. [Heb.] Made of
Ā′saph. [Heb.] A collector.
Ăsh′er. [Heb.] Happy; fortunate. [ness.
Ăsh′ur. [Heb.] Black; blackAu-gŭs′tin, } [Lat.] Belong-
Au-gŭs′tine, } ing to Au-
Aus′tin. } gustus.
Au-gŭs′tus. [Lat.] Exalted; imperial.
Az′a-rī′ah. [Heb.] Helped of the Lord.

B.

Băp′tist. [Gr.] A baptizer; a purifier.
Băr′na-bas, } [Heb.] Son of
Băr′na-by. } consolation.
Bar-thŏl′o-mew. [Heb.] A warlike son.
Bar-zĭl′lāi. [Heb.] Iron of the Lord; firm; true.
Băs′il. [Gr.] Kingly; royal.
Bĕn′e-dĭct. [Lat.] Blessed.
Bĕn′ja-mĭn. [Heb.] Son of the right hand.
Be-rī′ah. [Heb.] In calamity.
Bĕr′nard, } [O. H. Ger.] Bold
Bär′nard. } as a bear.
Bĕr′tram. [O. H. Ger.] Bright raven.
Be-zăl′e-el. [Heb.] In the shadow (protection) of God.
Bŏn′i-făce. [Lat.] A benefactor.

C.

Cad-wăl′la-der. [Brit.] Battle-arranger.
Cæ′sar. [Lat.] Hairy; *or*, blue-eyed; *or*, born under the *cesarean* operation.
Cā′leb. [Heb.] A dog.
Căl′vin. [Lat.] Bald.
Cecil (sē′sil, sĭs′il, *or* sĕs′il). [Lat.] Dim-sighted.
Cē′phas. [Aramaic.] A stone.
Charles. [O. H. Ger.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited.
Christ′ian. [Lat.] Belonging to Christ; a believer in Christ. [ing Christ.
Chris′to-pher. [Gr.] Bear-
Clăr′ençe. [Lat.] Illustrious.
Clau′di-us, } [Lat.] Lame.
Claude. }
Clĕm′ent. [Lat.] Mild-tempered; merciful.
Cŏn′rad. [O. H. Ger.] Bold in council; resolute.
Cŏn′stant. [Lat.] Firm; faithful.
Cŏn′stan-tine. [Lat.] Resolute; firm.
Cor-nē′li-us (*or* kor-neel′yus). [Lat.] (*Uncertain.*)

Ŭth'bert. [A.-S.] Noted splendor.
Ŭy̆p'ri-an. [Gr.] Of Cyprus.
Ŭy̆r'il. [Gr.] Lordly.
Ŭy̆'rus. [Per.] The sun.

D.

Dăn. [Heb.] A judge.
Dăn'i-el (*or* dăn'yel). [Heb.] A divine judge.
Da-rī'us. [Per.] Preserver.
Dā'vid. [Heb.] Beloved.
De-mē'tri-us. [Gr.] Belonging to Ceres.
Dĕn'is, } [Gr.] Same as Di-
Dĕn'nis. } ONYSIUS. [Fr. form.]
Dĕr'rick. [O. H. Ger.] A corruption of THEODORIC.
Dī'o-nȳs'i-us (-nīzh'i-us.) [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysos, the god of wine.
Dōn'ald. [Celt.] Proud chief.
Dŭn'can (dŭnk'an). [Celt.] Brown chief.

E.

Ĕb'en. [Heb.] A stone.
Ĕb'en-ē'zer. [Heb.] The stone of help.
Ĕd'gar. [A.-S.] A javelin (or protector) of property.
Ĕd'mund. [A.-S.] Defender of property.
Ĕd'ward. [A.-S.] Guardian of property. [property.
Ĕd'win. [A.-S.] Gainer of
Ĕg'bert. [O. H. Ger.] The sword's brightness; famous with the sword.
Ĕl'bert. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ALBERT.
Ĕl'dred. [A.-S.] Terrible.
Ĕl'e-ā'zer. [Heb.] To whom God is a help.
Ĕ'lī. [Heb.] A foster son.
E-lī'ab. [Heb.] God is his father.
E-lī'as. [Heb.] The same as ELIJAH. [Lord.
E-lī'hu. [Heb.] God the
E-lī'jah. [Heb.] Jehovah is my God.
E-lī'pha-let. [Hcb.] God of salvation.
E-lī'shā. [Heb.] God my salvation.
E-lī'zur. [Heb.] God is my rock. [of ELISHA.
Ĕl'lis. [Heb.] A variation
Ĕl'mer. [A.-S.] Noble; excellent. [A contraction of ETHELMER.]
Ĕl'nā-than. [Heb.] God gave.
Em-măn'u-el. [Heb.] God with us.
Ĕm'er-y, } [A.-S.] Power-
Ĕm'mer-y, } ful; rich.
Ĕm'o-ry. }
Ē'noch. [Heb.] Consecrated; dedicated.
Ē'nos. [Heb.] Man. [ful.
Ē'phra-ĭm. [Heb.] Very fruit-
E-rās'mus. [Gr.] Lovely; worthy to be loved.
E-rās'tus. [Gr.] Lovely; amiable. [powerful.
Ē'ric. [A.-S.] Rich; brave;
Ēr'nest. [Ger.] Earnest.
Ē'than. [Heb.] Firmness; strength.
Eū'gene, or Eū-ĝēne'. [Gr.] Well-born; noble.
Eūs'tace. [Gr.] Healthy; strong; standing firm.
Ēv'an. [Brit.] The same as JOHN. [of God.
E-zē'ki-el. [Heb.] Strength
Ez'rà. [Heb.] Help.

F.

Fē'lix. [Lat.] Happy; prosperous.
Fĕr'di-nand. [O. H. Ger.] Brave; valiant.
Fer-năn'do. [O. H. Ger.] The same as FERDINAND.
Fēs'tus. [Lat.] Joyful; glad.
Frăn'çis. [Fr.] Free.
Frănk. [Fr.] A contraction of Francis.
Frĕd'er-ic, } [O. H. Ger.]
Frĕd'er-ick. } Abounding in peace; *or*, peaceful ruler.

G.

Gā'bri-el. [Heb.] Man of God.
Gā'ius (gā'yus). [Lat.] Rejoiced.
Ga-mā'li-el. [Heb.] Recompense of God.
Gär'ret. [O. H. Ger.] Another form of GERALD.
Ĝeōf'frey. [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY.
Geōrĝe. [Gr.] A landholder; husbandman.
Ĝēr'ald, } [O. H. Ger.] Strong
Ĝēr'ard. } with the spear.
Ĝēr'shom. [Hcb.] An exile.
Ĝīd'e-on. [Heb.] A destroyer.
Gĭl'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Yellow-bright; famous.
Gīles. [Gr.] A kid.
Gĭv'ĕn. [Eng.] Gift of God.
Gŏd'dard. [O. Ger.] Pious; virtuous.
Gŏd'frey. [O. H. Ger.] At peace with God.
Grĕg'o-ry. [Ger.] Watchful; vigilant.
Grĭf'fith. [Brit.] Having great faith.
Gus-tā'vus. [Sw.] A warrior; a hero.
Guȳ. [Fr.] A leader.

H.

Hăn'ni-bal. [Punic.] Grace of Baal.
Här'old. [A.-S.] A champion; general of an army.
Hē'man. [Heb.] Faithful.
Hĕn'ry. [O. H. Ger.] The head or chief of a house.
Hēr'bert. [A.-S.] Glory of the army. [warrior.
Hēr'man. [O. H. Ger.] A
Hĕz'e-kī'ah. [Heb.] Strength of the Lord. [merry.
Hĭl'a-ry. [Lat.] Cheerful;
Hī'ram. [Heb.] Most noble.
Hŏr'açe. [Gr.] Same as HORATIO. [Fr. form.]
Ho-rā'ti-o (ho-rā'shĭ-o). [Gr.] (*Uncertain.*)
Ho-sē'à. [Heb.] Salvation.
How'ell. [Brit.] Sound; whole.
Hū'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in spirit; soul-bright.
Hūgh (hū), } [D.] Mind;
Hū'go. } spirit; soul.
Hŭmph'rey. [A.-S.] Protector of the home.

I.

Ĭch'a-bod. [Heb.] The glory has departed.
Ig-nā'tĭ-us (ig-nā'shĭ-us). [Gr.] Ardent; fiery.
Im-măn'u-el. [Heb.] The same as EMMANUEL.
Ĭn'gram. [Teut.] Raven.
Ĭn'i-go. [Gr.] The same as IGNATIUS. [Sp. form.]
Ĭ'rà. [Heb.] Watchful.
Ĭ'saac (ī'zak). [Heb.] Laughter.
Ĭ-sā'iah (ī-zā'yà). [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord. [God.
Ĭs'ra-el. [Heb.] A soldier of
Ĭv'an. [Brit.] The same as JOHN. [Russian form.]

J.

Jā'bez. [Hcb.] He will cause pain.
Jā'cob. [Heb.] A supplanter.
Jā'ri-rus. [Heb.] He will enlighten.
Jāmes. [Heb.] The same as JACOB. [ment.
Jā'pheth. [Heb.] Enlarge-
Jā'red. [Heb.] Descent.
Jā'son. [Gr.] A healer.

Jăs'per. [Per.] (*Uncertain.*)
Jā'van. [Heb.] Clay; supple.
Jĕd'e-dī'ah. [Heb.] Beloved of the Lord.
Jĕf'frey. [O. H. Ger.] Same as GODFREY.
Jĕr'e-mī'ah, } [Heb.] Exalted
Jĕr'e-my. } of the Lord.
Jĕr'ome (*in Eng.*), Je-rōme' (*in Amer.*). Holy name.
Jĕs'se. [Heb.] Wealth.
Jō'ab. [Heb.] Jehovah is his father. [cuted.
Jŏb. [Heb.] Afflicted; perse-
Jō'el. [Heb.] The Lord is God. [gift of God.
Jōhn (jŏn). [Heb.] Gracious
Jō'nah, } [Heb.] A dove.
Jō'nas. }
Jŏn'a-than. [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.
Jō'seph. [Heb.] He shall add.
Jōsh'u-à. [Heb.] God of salvation.
Jo-sī'ah, } [Heb.] Given of
Jo-sī'as. } the Lord.
Jō'tham. [Heb.] The Lord is upright.
Jū'dah. [Heb.] Praised.
Jū'li-an. [Lat.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius.
Jū'li-ŭs. [Gr.] Soft-haired.
Jŭs'tin, } [Lat.] Just; up-
Jŭs'tus. } right.

K.

Kĕn'elm. [A.-S.] A defender of his kindred.
Kĕn'neth. [Gael.] A leader; commander.

L.

Lā'ban. [Heb.] White.
Lăm'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Illustrious with landed possessions.
Lăn'ge-lot. [It.] A little angel; *otherwise*, a little lance or warrior; *or*, a servant.
Lau'renge, } [Lat.] Crowned
Law'rence. } with laurel.
Lăz'a-rus. [Heb.] God will help.
Le-ăn'der. [Gr.] Lion-man.
Lĕn'u-el. [Heb.] Created by God.
Lĕon'ard (lĕn'ard). [Ger.] Strong or brave as a lion.
Le-ŏn'i-das. [Gr.] Lion-like.
Lē'o-pōld. [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people.
Lē'vī. [Heb.] Adhesion. See Gen. xxix. 34.
Lew'is (lōō'is). [O. H. Ger.] Bold warrior.
Lī'nus. [Gr.] Flaxen-haired.
Lī'o-nel. [Lat.] Young lion.
Llew-ĕl'lyn (lu-ĕl'lin). [Celt.] Lightning.
Lo-ăm'mi. [Heb.] Not my people.
Lo-rĕn'zo. [Lat.] The same as LAURENCE.
Lŏt. [Heb.] A veil; covering.
Lou'is. [O. H. Ger.] The same as LEWIS. [Fr. form.]
Lū'cī-an (lū'shī-an). [Lat.] Belonging to, or sprung from, Lucius.
Lū'ci-ŭs (lū'shī-ŭs). [Lat.] Born at break of day.
Lū'do-vic. [O. H. Ger.] Same as LEWIS. [Ger. form.]
Lūke. [Lat.] Light.
Lū'ther. [Ger.] Illustrious warrior.
Lȳ-cûr'gus. [Gr.] Wolf-driver.

M.

Mā'doc. [W.] Good; beneficent. [of the Lord.
Măl'a-chī. [Heb.] Messenger
Ma-năs'seh. [Heb.] Forgetfulness.
Măr-cĕl'lus. [Lat.] Diminutive of MARCUS.
Mar'cī-ŭs (mär'shī-ŭs). [Lat.] Same as MARCUS.
Mär'eus, } [Lat.] A ham-
Märk. } mer; *otherwise* a male; *or*, sprung from Mars.
Mär'ma-dūke. [A.-S.] A mighty noble.
Mär'tin. [Lat.] Of Mars; warlike.
Măt'thew (măth'yu). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.
Mat-thī'as (math-thī'as). [Heb.] Gift of the Lord; — the same as MATTHEW.
Mau'rĭce. [Lat.] Moorish; dark-colored.
Măx'i-mĭl'i-an. [Lat.] The greatest Æmilianus.
Mī'cah. [Heb.] Who is like the Lord?
Mī'cha-el (*or* mī'kel). [Heb.] Who is like God?
Mīles. [Lat.] A soldier.
Môr'gan. [Brit.] A seaman; a dweller on the sea.
Mō'sēs. [Egypt.] Drawn out of the water.

N.

Nā'hum. [Heb.] Consolation.
Nā'than. [Heb.] Given; a gift.
Na-thăn'a-el, } [Heb.] The
Na-thăn'ī-el, } gift of God.
Nē'al, } [Lat.] Dark; swarthy;
Nēil, } *otherwise* [Celt.], Chief. [of the Lord.
Nē'he-mī'ah. [Heb.] Comfort
Nĭch'o-las, } [Gr.] Victory of
Nic'o-las. } the people.
Nō'ah. [Heb.] Rest; comfort.
Nō'el. [Lat. *Dies Natalis.*] Christmas; born on Christmas day.
Nôr'man. [Ger.] A northman; a native of Normandy.

O.

Ō'ba-dī'ah. [Heb.] Servant of the Lord.
Ō'bed. [Heb.] Serving God.
Oc-tā'vi-ŭs, } [Lat.] The
Oc-tā'vŭs. } eighth-born.
Ōl'i-ver. [Lat.] An olive-tree. [ainecr.
O-rĕs'tēs. [Gr.] A mount-
Or-lăn'do. [Teut.] Same as ROWLAND. [It. form.]
Ōs'car. [Celt.] Bounding warrior.
Ŏs'mond, } [O. H. Ger.] Pro-
Ŏs'mund. } tection of God.
Ŏs'wald. [O. H. Ger.] Power of God.
Ōw'en. [Celt.] Lamb; *otherwise*, young warrior.

P.

Păt'rĭck. [Lat.] Noble; a patrician.
Paul. [Lat.] Little. [PAUL.
Pau-lī'nus. [Lat.] Same as
Pĕ'leg. [Heb.] Division.
Pĕr'e-grīne. [Lat.] A stranger.
Pē'ter. [Gr.] A rock.
Phī-lăn'der. [Gr.] A lover of men.
Phī-lē'mon. [Gr.] Loving; friendly. [horses.
Phĭl'ip. [Gr.] A lover of
Phĭn'e-as, } [Heb.] Mouth
Phĭn'e-has. } of brass.
Pī'us. [Lat.] Pious; dutiful.
Pŏl'y-eărp. [Gr.] Much fruit.
Pre-sĕr'v'ed. [Eng.] Redeemed; saved.

Q.

Quĭn'tin. [Lat.] The fifth.

R.

Răl'ph (*in Eng. often pron.* răf.) [O. H. Ger.] Same as RODOLPHUS. [ing of God.
Răph'a-el. [Heb.] The heal-
Rĕg'i-nald. [O. H. Ger.] Strong ruler.

Reu'ben. [Heb.] Behold, a son.
Reu'el. [Heb.] Friend of God.
Rēy'nold. [O. H. Ger.] The same as REGINALD.
Rĭch'ard. [O. H. Ger.] Rich-hearted; powerful.
Rŏb'ert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in fame.
Rŏd'er-īc, } [O. H. Ger.]
Rŏd'er-ĭck. } Rich in fame.
Rŏ'dolph, } [O. H. Ger.]
Rō-dŏl'phus. } Famous wolf, *or* hero.
Rŏg'er. [O. H. Ger.] Famous with the spear.
Rō'land. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROWLAND. [Fr. form.]
Rōw'land. [O. H. Ger.] Fame of the land.
Ru'dolph, } [O. H. Ger.]
Rū-dŏl'phus. } Variations of RODOLPHUS. [haired.
Ru'fus. [Lat.] Red; red-
Rŭ'pert. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROBERT.

S.

Săl'mon. [Heb.] Shady.
Săm'son, } [Heb.] Splendid
Sămp'son. } sun; *i. e.*, great joy and felicity.
Săm'u-el. [Heb.] Heard of God; asked for of God.
Saul. [Heb.] Asked for.
Sē'bà. [Heb.] Eminent.
Se-bās'tĭan (-băst'yan). [Gr.] Venerable; reverend.
Se-rē'no, } [Lat.] Calm;
Se-rē'nus. } peaceful.
Sēth. [Heb.] Appointed.
Sĭg'is-mund. [O. H. Ger.] Conquering protection.
Sī'las. [Lat.] A contraction of SILVANUS. [a wood.
Sil-vā'nus. [Lat.] Living in
Sil-vĕs'ter. [Lat.] Bred in the country; rustic.
Sĭm'e-on, } [Heb.] Hearing
Sī'mon. } with acceptance.
Sōl'o-mon. [Heb.] Peaceable.
Stē'phen (stē'vn). [Gr.] A crown.
Sȳl'van, } The same as
Syl-vā'nus. } SILVANUS.
Syl-vĕs'ter. The same as SILVESTER.

T.

Thăd'de-us. [Syr.] The wise.
Thē'o-bald (*formerly* tĭb'-ald). [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people. [of God.
Thē'o-dore. [Gr.] The gift
The-ŏd'o-rĭc. [A.-S.] Powerful among the people. [of God.
The-ŏph'i-lus. [Gr.] A lover
Thē'ron. [Gr.] A hunter.
Thŏm'as (tom'as). [Heb.] A twin. [God.
Tĭm'o-thy. [Gr.] Fearing
Tī'tus. [Gr.] (*Uncertain.*)
To-bī'ah, } [Heb.] Distin-
To-bī'as. } guished of the Lord.
Trĭs'tam, } [Lat.] Grave;
Trĭs'tram. } pensive; melancholy; sorrowful; sad.
Tȳb'alt. [O. H. Ger.] A contraction of THEOBALD.

U.

U-lȳs'sēs. [Gr.] A hater.
Ūr'ban. [Lat.] Of the town; courteous; polished.
U-rī'ah. [Heb.] Light of the Lord. [man.
Ūr'i-an. [Dan.] A husband-
Ū'ri-el. [Heb.] Light of God.

V.

Văl'en-tīne. [Lat.] Strong; healthy; powerful.
Vĭc'tor. [Lat.] A conqueror.
Vĭn'cent. [Lat.] Conquering.
Vĭv'i-an. [Lat.] Lively.

W.

Wal'ter. [O. H. Ger.] Ruling the host.
Will'iam (wĭl'yam). [O. H. Ger.] Resolute helmet, *or*, helmet of resolution; defense; protector.
Wĭn'frĕd. [A.-S.] Win-peace.

Z.

Zăb'di-el. [Heb.] Gift of God.
Za-e-chē'us. [Heb.] Innocent; pure.
Zā-ch'a-rī'ah, } [Heb.] Re-
Zā-ch'a-ry. } membered of the Lord.
Zā'dok. [Heb.] Just.
Zĕb'a-dī'ah, } [Heb.] Gift of
Zĕb'e-dee. } the Lord.
Zĕ-ch'a-rī'ah. [Heb.] Same as ZACHARIAH.
Zĕd'e-kī'ah. [Heb.] Justice of the Lord.
Ze-lō'tēs. [Gr.] A zealot.
Zē'nas. [Gr.] Gift of Jupiter.
Zĕph'a-nī'ah. [Heb.] Hid of the Lord.

II. NAMES OF WOMEN.

A.

Ăb'i-gail (ăb'ĭ-gel). [Heb.] My father's joy.
Ăch'sà. [Heb.] Anklet.
Ā'dà. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EDITH. [as ADELINE.
Ăd'a-līne. [O. H. Ger.] Same
Ăd'e-là. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE. [as ADELINE.
Ăd'e-lāide. [O. H. Ger.] Same
A-dē'li-à. [O. H. Ger.] A variation of ADELA.
Ăd'e-lī'na, } [O. H. Ger.] Of
Ăd'e-līne. } noble birth; a princess.
Ăg'a-thà. [Gr.] Good; kind.
Ăg'nēs. [Gr.] Chaste; pure.
Ăl'e-thē'a. [Gr.] Truth.
Ăl'ex-an'drà, } [Gr.]
Ăl'ex-an-drī'nà, } Feminine of ALEXANDER.
Ăl'ice, } [O. H.
A-lĭç'ĭ-à (-lĭsh'ĭ-). } Ger.] Same as ALEXINE. [cess.
Al-mī'rà. [Ar.] Lofty; a prin-
Al-thē'a. [Gr.] A healer.
Ăm'a-bĕl. [Lat.] Lovable; amiable. [to be loved.
A-măn'dà. [Lat.] Worthy
A-mĕ'li-à (*or* a-meel'yà). [O. H. Ger.] Busy; energetic.
Ā'my. [Lat.] Beloved.
An-gĕl'i-cà, } [Gr.] Lovely;
An'ge-lī'nà. } angelic.
Ann, } [Heb.] Grace; — the
An'nà, } same as HANNAH.
Anne. }
An-nĕtte'. [Heb.] A variation of ANNE. [Fr. form.]
An'toi-nĕtte'. [Gr.] Dim. of ANTONIA. [Fr. form.]
An-tō'ni-à, } [Lat.] Inesti-
An'to-nī'nà. } mable.
Ăr'a-bĕl'là. [Lat.] A fair altar; *otherwise*, an Arabian woman. [of ARIADNE.
A'ri-ăn'à. [Gr.] A corruption

Au-gŭs'tà. [Lat.] Feminine of AUGUSTUS.

Au-rē'li-à (*or* aw-reel'yà). [Lat.] Feminine of AURELIUS.

Au-rō'rà. [Lat.] Morning redness; fresh; brilliant.

B.

Băr'ba-rà. [Gr.] Foreign; strange.

Bē'a-trīçe, } [Lat.] Making
Bē'a-trix. } happy.

Be-lin'dà. (*Uncertain.*)

Bĕr'thà. [O. H. Ger.] Bright.

Bĕt'sey. [Heb.] A corruption of ELIZABETH.

Blănch, } [Teut.] White.
Blănçhe. }

Brĭd'get. [Celt.] Strength.

C.

Ca-mĭl'là. [Lat.] Attendant at a sacrifice.

Căr'o-line. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of CAROLUS, the Latin of *Charles*. [Fr. form.]

Cas-săn'drà. [Gr.] She who inflames with love.

Căth'a-rī'nà, } [Gr.] Pure.
Căth'a-rine, }
Căth'er-ine.

Çe-çĭl'i-à, } [Lat.] Feminine
Çĕç'i-ly. } of CECIL.

Çe-lĕs'tine. [Lat.] Heavenly.

Çē'lī-à (*or* seel'yà). [Lat.] Feminine of CŒLIUS. [It. form.]

Chăr'i-tў. [Eng.] Love.

Çhär'lotte. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of CHARLES.

Chlō'e. [Ger.] A green herb; blooming.

Chrĭs'ti-ăn'à, } [Gr.] Fem.
Chris-tī'nà. } of CHRISTIANUS, Lat. for *Christian*.

Çĭç'e-ly. [Lat.] A corruption of CECILIA. [trious.

Clăr'à. [Lat.] Bright; illus-

Clăr'ĭçe, } [Lat.] A varia-
Cla-rĭs'sà. } tion of CLARA.

Clau'di-à. [Lat.] Feminine of CLAUDIUS.

Clĕm'en-tī'nà, } [Lat.] Mild;
Clĕm'en-tine. } gentle.

Cŏn'stançe. [Lat.] Firm; constant.

Cō'rà. [Gr.] Maiden; — another form of CORINNA.

Cor-dē'li-à (*or* kor-deel'yà). [Lat.] Warm-hearted.

Co-rĭn'nà. [Gr.] Maiden.

Cor-nē'li-à (*or* kor-neel'yà). [Lat.] Feminine of CORNELIUS. [Mt. Cynthus.

Çўn'thi-à. [Gr.] Belonging to

D.

Dĕb'o-rah. [Heb.] A bee.

Dē'li-à (*or* deel'yà). [Gr.] Of Delos.

Dī-ăn'à. [Lat.] Goddess.

Dī'nah. [Heb.] Judged.

Dō'rà. [Gr.] A contraction of DOROTHEA.

Dōr'eas. [Gr.] A gazelle.

Do-rĭn'dà. [Gr.] Same as DOROTHEA.

Dōr'o-thē'à, } [Gr.] The gift
Dōr'o-thy. } of God.

E.

Ē'dith. [O. H. Ger.] Happiness; *otherwise*, rich gift.

Ĕd'nà. [Heb.] Pleasure.

Ĕl'e-a-nor, } [Gr.] Light; —
Ĕl'i-nor. } the same as HELEN.

E-lĭz'a-bĕth, } [Heb.] Wor-
E-lĭz'a-bĕth, } shiper of God;
E-lĭz'à. } consecrated to God. [of ELEANOR.

Ĕl'là. [Gr.] A contraction

Ĕl'len. [Gr.] A diminutive of ELEANOR.

El-vī'rà. [Lat.] White.

Ĕm'e-line, } [O. H. Ger.]
Ĕm'me-line. } Energetic; industrious.

Ĕm'i-ly. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EMELINE.

Ĕm'mà. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EMELINE.

Ĕr'nes-tine. [Ger.] Feminine and dim. of ERNEST.

Ĕs'ther (ĕs'ter). [Per.] A star; good fortune.

Ĕth'el. [O. H. Ger.] Noble; of noble birth; — the same as ADELA.

Ĕth'e-lind, } [Teut.] Noble
Ĕth'e-lin'dà. } snake.

Eū-dō'rà. [Gr.] Good gift.

Eū-gē'ni-à. [Gr.] Feminine of EUGENE.

Eū-gē'nie. [Gr.] Same as EUGENIA. [Fr. form.]

Eū'niçe. [Gr.] Happy victory. [report.

Eū-phē'mi-à. [Gr.] Of good

Ē'và. [Heb.] Life.

E-văn'gĕ-line. [Gr.] Bringing glad news.

Ēve. [Heb.] Same as EVA.

Ēv'e-lĭ'nà, } [Heb.] Diminu-
Ēv'e-line. } tive of EVA. [It. form.]

F.

Făn'ny. [Ger.] A diminutive of FRANCES.

Făus-tī'nà. [Lat.] Lucky.

Fe-lī'ci-à (fe-lĭsh'ĭ-à). [Lat.] Happiness. [Faithful.

Fī-dē'li-à (*or* -deel'yà). [Lat.]

Flō'rà. [Lat.] Flowers.

Flōr'ençe. [Lat.] Blooming; flourishing. [FRANCIS.

Frăn'çes. [Ger.] Feminine of

Frĕd'er-ī'cà. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of FREDERICK.

G.

Ġeōr'ġi-ăn'à, } [Gr.] Femi-
Ġeōr-ġī'nà. } nine of GEORGE. [GERALD.

Ġĕr'al-dine. Feminine of

Ġĕr'trude. [O. H. Ger.] Spear-maiden.

H.

Hăn'nah. [Heb.] The same as ANNA.

Hăr'ri-et, } [O. H. Ger.] Fem-
Hăr'ri-ot. } inine and diminutive of HENRY.

Hĕl'en, } [Gr.] Light.
Hĕl'e-na. }

Hĕn'ri-ĕt'tà. [O. H. Ger.] Fem. and dim. of HENRY. [Fr. form.] [light is in her.

Hĕph'zi-bah. [Heb.] My de-

Hĕs'ter, } [Per.]
Hĕs'ther (hĕs'ter). } The same as ESTHER.

Ho-nō'rà, } [Lat.] Honor-
Ho-nō'ri-à. } able.

Hor-tĕn'si-à (hor-tĕn'shĭ-à). [Lat.] A lady gardener.

Hŭl'dah. [Heb.] A weasel.

I.

Ī'dà. [O. H. Ger.] Godlike.

Ī'nez. [Gr.] Same as AGNES. [Portuguese form.]

I-rē'ne. [Gr.] Peaceful.

Ĭs'a-bĕl, } [Heb.] The same
Ĭz'a-bĕl'là. } as ELIZABETH.

J.

Jāne. [Heb.] Feminine of JOHN; — same as JOANNA.

Ja-nĕt' (*in Scot. & U. S.*), Jăn'et (*in Eng.*). [Heb.] Dim. of JANE.

Jāq'ue-line. [Heb.] Feminine of JAMES. [Fr. form.]

Jeān, } [Heb.] Same
Jēanne, } as JANE or
Jēan-nĕtte'. } JOAN. [Fr. forms.]

Je-mī'mà. [Heb.] A dove.

Je-ru'shà. [Heb.] Possessed; married.

Jōan (jōn), } [Heb.] Femi-
Jo-ăn'nà. } nine of JOHN.

Jo-sē'phà, Jō'ge-phīne. } [Heb.] Fem. of JOSEPH.
Joyce. [Lat.] Sportive.
Jū'dith. [Heb.] Praised.
Jūl'i-ă (*or* jūl'yà). [Lat.] Feminine of JULIUS.
Jū'li-ăn'nà. [Lat.] Feminine of JULIAN.
Jū'li-ĕt. [Lat.] Diminutive of JULIA. [Fr. form.]

K.

Kăth'a-rīne, Kăth'er-ine. } [Gr.] The same as CATHARINE.
Ke-tū'rah. [Heb.] Incense.
Ke-zī'ah. [Heb.] Cassia.

L.

Lau'rà. [Lat.] A laurel.
Lau-rīn'dà. [Lat.] A variation of LAURA.
La-vĭn'i-à. [Lat.] Of Latium.
Le'o-nō'rà. [Gr.] The same as ELEANOR.
Le-tĭ'ti-à (le-tĭsh'i-ă). [Lat.] Happiness. [LETITIA.
Lĕt'tĭce. A corruption of
Lĭl'i-an, Lĭl'ly. } [Lat.] Lily.
Lō'is. [Gr.] Good; desirable.
Lou-ī'sà, Lou-īse'. } [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of LOUIS.
Lū'ci-à (-shĭ-ă). [Lat.] Same as LUCY. [It. form.] [CY.
Lu-çĭn'dà. [Lat.] Same as LU-
Lu-crē'ti-à (-krē'shĭ-). [Lat.] Gain; *otherwise*, light.
Lū'cy. [Lat.] Feminine of LUCIUS.
Lŷd'i-à. [Gr.] A native of Lydia, in Asia Minor.

M.

Mā'bel. [Lat.] A contraction of AMABEL.
Mād'e-lĭne. [Heb.] Same as MAGDALENE. [Fr. form.]
Măg'da-lēne (*properly* măg'da-lē'ne). [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala.
Mar-çĕl'là. [Lat.] Feminine of MARCELLUS. [MARCIUS.
Mär'ci-à (-shĭ-). Feminine of
Mär'ga-ret. [Gr.] A pearl.
Ma-rī'à. [Heb.] The same as MARY. [Lat. form.]
Mā'ri-ănne'. [Heb.] A compound of MARY and ANNE.
Mär'i-on. [Heb.] A French form of MARY.
Mā'ry'thà. [Heb.] The ruler of the house; *otherwise*, sorrowful; melancholy.
Mā'ry. [Heb.] Bitter; *otherwise*, their rebellion; *or* star of the sea.
Ma-thĭl'dà (-tĭl'-), Ma-tĭl'dà. } [O. H. Ger.] Mighty battle-maid.
Maud. A contraction of MATHILDA, or of MAGDALENE.
Māy. The month of MAY, or a diminutive of MARY.
Me-hĕt'a-bĕl, Me-hĭt'a-blĕ. } [Heb.] Benefited of God.
Mĕl'i-çent. [Lat.] Sweet singer; *otherwise* [Teut.], work-strength.
Me-lĭs'sà. [Gr.] A bee. [ener.
Mĭl'dred. [Ger.] Mild threat-
Mĭ-răn'dà. [Lat.] Admirable.
Mĭr'i-am. [Heb.] Same as MARY. [or laments.
Mŷ'rà. [Gr.] She who weeps

N.

Năn'çy. A familiar form of ANNE.
Nō'rà. A contraction of HONORA, and of LEONORA.

O.

Oc-tā'vi-à. [Lat.] Feminine of OCTAVIUS.
Ŏl'ive, O-lĭv'i-à. } [Lat.] An olive.
O-phē'li-à (*or* o-fēel'yà). [Gr.] Serpent.
O-lŷm'pi-à. [Gr.] Heavenly.

P.

Pau-lī'nà, Pau-līne'. } [Lat.] Feminine of PAULINUS.
Pē-nĕl'o-pe. [Gr.] A weaver.
Phē'be. [Gr.] The same as PHŒBE. [of PHILIP.
Phĭ-lip'pà. [Gr.] Feminine
Phœ'be. [Gr.] Pure; radiant.
Phŷl'lis. [Gr.] A green bough.
Pŏl'ly. [Eng.] A variation of MOLLY, from MARY. [old.
Pris-çĭl'là. [Lat.] Somewhat

R.

Rā'chel. [Heb.] A ewe.
Re-bĕç'cà, Re-bĕk'ah. } [Heb.] Of enchanting beauty.
Rhō'dà (rō'dà). [Gr.] A rose.
Rō'sà. [Lat.] A rose.
Rō'sa-bĕl, Rō'sa-bĕl'là. } [Lat.] A fair rose.
Ro-sā'li-à, Rō'sa-lī. } [Lat.] Little and blooming rose. [Fr. and It. forms.]
Rō'sa-lĭnd. [Lat.] Beautiful as a rose.
Rŏs'a-mond. [Teut.] Horse protection; *i. e.*, famous protection. [day.
Rox-ăn'à. [Per.] Dawn of
Ruth. [Heb.] Beauty.

S.

Sa-lōme' (*properly* sa-lō'me). [Heb.] Peaceful.
Sā'rà, Sā'rah. } [Heb.] A princess.
Se-lī'nà. [Gr.] Parsley; *otherwise*, moon.
Se-rē'nà. [Lat.] Feminine of SERENUS or SERENO.
Sĭb'yl, Sĭ-bўl'là. } [Gr.] A prophetess.
So-phī'à. [Gr.] Wisdom.
So-phrō'ni-à. [Gr.] Of a sound mind.
Stĕl'là. [Lat.] A star.
Sū'şan, Su-şăn'nà, Su-şăn'nah. } [Heb.] A lily.

T.

Tăb'i-thà. [Syr.] A gazelle.
Thĕ'o-dō'rà. [Gr.] Feminine of THEODORE.
Thĕ'o-dō'si-à (-dō'zhĭ-ă). [Gr.] Gift of God.
The-rē'sà. [Gr.] Carrying ears of corn.
Thŏm'a-sà (tŏm'-), Thŏm'a-sīne. } [Heb.] Feminine of THOMAS.
Trў-phē'nà. [Gr.] Delicate; luxurious. [ous; dainty.
Trў-phō'şà. [Gr.] Luxuri-

U.

Ŭl'ri-cà. [O. H. Ger.] Rich.
U-rā'ni-à. [Gr.] Heavenly; —name of one of the Muses.
Ŭr'su-là. [Lat.] She-bear.

V.

Va-lē'ri-à. [Lat.] Feminine of VALERIUS.
Vic-tō'ri-à. [Lat.] Victory; feminine of VICTOR. [pure.
Vir-gĭn'i-à. [Lat.] Virgin;
Vĭv'i-an. [Lat.] Lively.

W.

Wĭl'hel-mĭ'nà. [O. H. Ger.] Fem. of WILHELM, German of *William*. [of peace.
Wĭn'i-frĕd. [Teut.] A lover

Z.

Ze-nō'bi-à. [Gr.] Having life from Jupiter.

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

Ar.	Arabic.	*pron.*	pronunciation.
Dan.	Danish.	*Russ.*	Russian.
Fr.	French.	*Sp.*	Spanish.
Ger.	German.	*Sw.*	Swedish.
Hung.	Hungarian.	*Syn.*	Synonym.
Port.	Portuguese.	*Turk.*	Turkish.

a̱, e̱, i̱, o̱, marked with this sign [̱] underneath, have an obscure sound similar to that of short *u*, but are usually considerably shorter, and, indeed, sometimes are almost mute: thus, Grăt′tạn might be pronounced grăt′tŭn or grăt′t'n; Hĕl′le̱r, hĕl′lur or hĕl′l'r, &c.

ā, ē, ō are similar in sound to ā, ē, ō, but are not to be pronounced so long.

ä is employed to denote the long sound of ä.

ö has a sound similar to *e* in *her;* it may be Anglicized by *e*.

ü represents the sound of the German ü and the French *u*, which are uttered with the lips in the position for *oo* and the tongue in that for *ee*; it may be Anglicized by the English *u*.

ᴜ, small capital, is intended to represent the sound of the French *eu*, which is pronounced nearly like *u* in the English word *fur*.

ʙ, small capital, is used to denote the sound of *b* in Spanish, often nearly approximating that of *v*.

ᴅ, small capital, is intended to represent a sound similar to *th* in *this*.

ɢ and ᴋ, small capitals, indicate a peculiar guttural sound of the German *ch*, or one similar to it.

ʜ, small capital, has a sound somewhat similar to the preceding, but more resembling a strongly aspirated *h*.

l̃ (*l* liquid) is to be pronounced like *lli* in *million;* it blends the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant.

ᴍ and ɴ, small capitals, are used in the respelling of French words, to represent the nasal sound of the preceding vowel, and are not themselves to be pronounced. The French nasal vowels are ăɴ, ŏɴ, ōɴ, ŭɴ, being similar in sound to *ăng*, *ŏng*, *ōng*, *ŭng*.

ñ is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*; it blends the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant.

ʀ, small capital, has nearly the sound of *rr* in *terror*, but stronger.

ṡ is used to indicate that the sound of the *s* is very soft, nearly resembling our *z*. In the middle of a word it should be pronounced like a soft *z*.

w̆ has a sound similar to our *v*. The ˘ over the *w* is inteuded to point out its alliance to our *v*.

y and *ey* at the end of an unaccented syllable sound like *i* in *pin*.

au and *aw* have the sound of *a* in *fall*.

e̊e indicates the clear sound of short *i* before *r*, as in the English words *spirit*, *miracle*, &c.

ow is to be pronounced like *o͡w* in *cow*, and *ou* like *ou* in *house*. In respelling for pronunciation, *ow* has been replaced by *ou* wherever the former combination would be liable to be pronounced like ō, as in *grow*, *tow*, &c.

☞ The other marked letters are the same as those used in the body of the Dictionary

A.

Aa (ä)
Aalborg (ôl′boRG)
Abbeville (Fr.) (äb′-vēl′)
Ab′be-ville (S. C.)
Ab′er-brō̇th′ọck, *or* Ăr′brō̇ath
Ab′er-deen′ [gā′nĭ)
Abergavenny (ăb′gēr-
Ab′ẹr-ist′wĭth (*th* as in *thin*)
Abomey (ab′o-mā′)
Abookeer, *or* Abukir (ä-boo-keer′)
Ab-se′cọm
Ab′ys-sin′i-a [ko)
Acapulco (ä-kä-pool′-
Ac′co-mac′ [een′
Ach-een′, *or* Atch-
Acqui, *or* Aqui (ä′kwee)
Acria (ä-kwī′ạ)
Acre (ā′kr *or* ā′kẹr)
Aden (ā′dẹn ; *Arab. pron.* ä′dẹn)
Adige (ä′de-je)
Adlerberg (ä′dlẹr-bĕRG′)
Adour (ä′door′)
Adria (ā′dre-ä)
Adrianople (ad′rĭ-an-
Ad′ri-atic [o′pl)
Ægean (Sea) (e-jee′an)
Afghanistan (ăf-găn′-is-tăn′)
Ag′in-cọurt (*or* ä′-zhăN′kooR′)
Agulhas (ä-gool′yäs)
Ah′med-nug′gur
Aix (āks)
Aix-la-Chapelle (āks-lä-shä′pel′)
Ajaccio (ä-yät′cho)
Akerman (ä′kẹr-măn′)
Al′ạ-bā′mạ, *or* Al′ạ-bā′mạ
Alamo (ä′lĭ-mo)
Aland (ä′lạnd) (Sw. Åland, ō′länd)
A-lap′ạ-hạ′
Al-bā′nĭ-ạ
Albano (ăl-bä′no)
Albans, St. (sẹnt awl′-bunz)
Albany (awl′bạ-nẏ)
Al′be-marle (Eng.)
Al′be-marle′ (U. S.)
Albuquerque (ăl-boo-kēr′kā *or* al′boo-kẹr′kẹ)
Alcala (ăl-kä-lä′) [rä)
Alcantara (ăl-kän′tä-
Al′dẹr-nẹy
Al′ẹm Tẹjo, *or* Alen-Tẹjo (ä-lẹn-tā′zho)
Alençon (a-len′sọn ; *Fr. pron.* ä′lôN′sôN′)
Alessandria (äl-ĕs-sän′dre-ä)
Aleutian (ạ-lu′shĭ-ạn)
Al′ex-an-dret′ta
Al′ex-an′drĭ-ạ
Algarve (äl-gaR′vä)
Al-ge′rĭ-ạ [rạs)
Algeziras (al-jẹ-zee′-
Al-gĭ′ẽrs′
Al-gō′ạ (*usually pron. by the English* ăl′-go-ạ)
Al-ĭ-cant′, *or* Alicante (ä-le-kän′tā)
Allahabad (äl′läh-ha-
Al′le-ghā′ny [băd′)
Almaden (äl-mā-dĕn′)
Almeida (äl-mā′e-dä)
Alnwick, *or* Alenwick (an′nĭk)
Alsace (äl′säss′)
Altai (äl-tī′)
Altamaha (awl′tạ-mạ-haw′)
Al′tọn
Altona (äl′tọ-nä)
Altorf (äl′toRf), *or* Altdorf
Am′ạ-zọn
Am-boy′
Am-boy′nạ
A-mẽr′ĭ-cạ
Amherst (am′ẹrst)
Amiens (amĭ-ẹnz ; *Fr. pron.* ä′me-ôN′)
Am′mọ-noo′suck
Amoo, *or* Amou (ä-moo′) [moor′)
Amoor, *or* Amour (ä-
A-moy′
Am′stẹr-dam′
An-ạ-deer′, *or* Anadir
Anahuac (ä-nä-wäk′)
A-nän′ *or* An′nän′
Andalusia (an′dạ-lu′-shĭ-ạ ; *Sp. pron.* än-dä-loo-thee′ä)
An′dạ-man′
Andes (an′dēz)
Andorra (än-doR′RÄ)
An′do-vẹr
An′dros-cog′gĭn
Angers (an′jẹrz)
Anglesey, *or* Anglesea (ang′gl-se)
An-go′lạ [too′rä)
Angostura (än-gos-
An′gus
Anhalt (än′hält)
Anholt (än′hōlt)
An′jọu (*Fr. pron.* ôN′-zhoo′)
Annagh (an-nä′)
An-nap′o-lis
Ann A-run′del
Annecy (än′se′)
Annobon (än′no-bōn′)
Anspach (äns′päk)
Antibes (ôN′teeb′)
An′tĭ-cos′tĭ
An-tĭ-tā′tạm
Antigua (an-tẽ′gạ)
Antilles (än-teel′ *or* ôN′teel′)
An′tĭ-o-ch [kee′ä)
Antioquia (än-te-o-
Ant′wẹrp
Apache (ä-pä′chä)
Ap′ẹn-nines
Ap′pạ-lach′ee
Ap′pạ-lach′ĭ-co′lạ
Apurimac (ä-poo-re-mäk′)
Aquila (ä′kwe-lä)
Arabia (ạ-rā′bĭ-ạ)
Arad (ôr′ŏd′)
Ar′ạ-gọn (*Sp. pron.* ä-rä-gōn′)
Ar′ạl
Ar′ạ-rat
Ar-cot′ [(aR′den′)
Ar′dẹn, *or* Ardennes
Arequipa (ä-rā-kee′pä)
Argenteuil (ar′zhôN′-tul′)
Ar′gẹn-tīne Re-pub′lic
Argostoli (ar-gos′to-lee) [gīl′)
Argyle, *or* Argyll (ar-
Arica (ä-re′kä)
Ariége (ä′re-ăzh′)
Ar′ĭ-zo′nạ
Ar-kan′sạs (*formerly pron.* ar′kạn-saw)
Arles (arlz ; *Fr. pron.* aRl) [moor′)
Armagh (ar-mä′)
Armagnac (aR′män′-
Ar-mẹn′ĭ-ạ [yäk′)
A-roos′tọok
Arpino (aR-pee′no)
Ar′ra-can′, *or* Aracan
Ar-rap′ạ-hōe. *Syn.* Arapahoe. [rās′)
Ar′rạs (*Fr. pron.* ăr′-
Artois (aR′twä′)
Ar′un-del (Eng.)
As′gạth
Aschaffenburg (ạ-shaf′fen-burg)
Ascoli (äs′ko-lee)
A-shan′tee, *or* Ăsh′-an-tee′
Ash′ta-bu′la [lŏt)
Ash′ue-lot (ash′we-
Asia (ā′shĭ-ạ, *not* ā′-zhĭ-ạ)
As-sam′
Assaye (äs-sī *or* as-sā′)
As-sĭn′ni-boin′
Assisi (as-see′see)
Asterabad (äs′tẹR-ạ-bäd′)
Asti (äs′tee)
Astorga (äs-toR′gä)
As-to′rĭ-ạ [trakhan
As-tra-can′, *or* As-
Asturias (äs-too′re-äs)
Atacama (ä-tä-kä′mä)
Atchafalaya (atch-af-ạ-lī′ạ)
Ath′ạ-pes′cōw, *or* Ath′ạ-bas′cạ
Ath-lone′
Ath′ọl, *or* Ă′thọl
Athy (ạ-thī′)
At′lạs
Aube (ōb)
Auchinlech (af′flek)
Augs′burg
Augustine, St. (sẹnt aw′gus-teen′)
Aurillac (ō′re′yäk′ *or* ō′rēl′yäk′)
Aurungabad (ō-rung′-gạ-bäd′)
Aus′tẹr-litz (-lits; *Ger. pron.* ows′tẹr-lits)
Aus′tral-ä′si-a (-ā′-shĭ-ạ)
Aus-tra′lĭ-ạ
Aus′trĭ-ạ
Autun (ō′tŭN′)
Auvergne (ō-vẽrn′ *or* ō′vẽRn′)
Aux Cayes (ō kā)
Auxerre (ō′sẽr′)
Auxonne (ōks′ōn′), *or* Aussone (ōs′sōn′)
Ava (ä′vä)
Avignon (ä′vēn′yôN)
Avon (ā′vọn)
Ayr (âr)
Ayrshire (âr′shĭr)
Az′of, Azoph, *or* Azov
Azorcs (ạ-zōrz′ *or* a-zō′rez)

B.

Bā′bel-man′del, *or, more correctly,* Bab′-el-man′deb
Badajos (bạd-a-hōs′)
Baden (bä′dẹn *or* bad′ẹn)
Bagdad (bäg-dăd′ *or* bag′dad); *written also* Bagdat.
Ba-hā′mạs
Bahia (bä-e′ä)
Baïkal (bī′käl′)
Baireuth (bī′rụth ; *Ger. pron.* bī′roit)
Bal′a-ghauts′
Bal′ä-klä′vä
Balaton, *more correctly* Bálatony (bä′-law-toñ) [sel.
Bâle (bäl). *Syn.* Ba-
Bal′e-ar′ĭc (Islands)
Balize (bä-leez′)

Balkan (bäl-kän′)
Balkh (bälk); *written also* Bulkh. [spaw)
Ball'ston Spa (spā *or* Bal-mōr′ąl
Bąl′tic [tī-mōr)
Bąl′tī-more (*or* bawl′-
Banff (bamf); *sometimes written* Bamff.
Bang′kok′ [ăg-r)
Bangor (Eng.) (bang′-
Bąu′gôr (U. S.)
Ban′nock-burn′
Ban′tam′
Bapaume (bą′pōm′)
Barataria (bą-rą-tā′-re-ą)
Barbados, *or* Barbadoes (bar-bā′dǫz)
Bar-ce-lo′ną (*or* bar-thą-lo′nā)
Barége (bą′rāzh′)
Barita (bą-ree′tą) *or* Barrita
Barnaul (bąr-nowl′)
Bar′re (*in two syllables*)
Basel (bą′zęl) (Fr. Bâle, *or* Basle, bąl)
Bą-tą′vī-ą [roozh)
Baton Rouge (bat′un
Bą-vā′rī-ą
Bayeux (bą′yuh′)
Bayonne (bą′yon′)
Bayreuth. *See* Baireuth.
Beaufort (British Dominions) (bō′furt)
Beaufort (S. C.) (bū′-furt)
Behring's (beer′ingz) (Strait)
Beiroot, *or* Beirout. *See* Beyroot.
Bel′cd – el – Jer-eed′ ; *written also* Beled-el-Jerid, Biled-ul-Gerid, &c.
Bel-fāst′ (Ireland)
Bel′fāst (Maine)
Belgium (bel′jī-um)
Bel′grade′
Belle Isle, *or* Bellisle (bel-īl′)
Belloochistan (bel-loo′chis-tān′)
Benares (ben-ä′rēs)
Bengal (ben-gawl′)
Benguela (ben-gā′lą)
Benin (ben-een′)
Ben-Lo′mond
Ben-Ne′vis
Bęrg′ęn
Bĕrk′shįre [bĕr-leeu′)
Bĕr′lin (*Ger. pron.*
Ber-mu′dąs, *or* Bermoo′thes
Bĕrn, *or* Bĕrne (*Fr. and Ger. pron.* bĕrn *or* bęrn) [rik)
Ber′wick (Eng.) (bĕr′-
Bĕr′wick (U. S.)
Besançon (b'zōN′sōN′)
Bexar (*Sp. pron.* bā-HAR′; *often pron. by the Texans*, bęh-har′ *or* bar)
Beyroot, Berut, *or* Bairout (bā′root; *Turk. pron.* bī′root)
Bilbao (bil-bä′o ; *often written and pronounced in Eng.*, Bil′bo-ą)
Biled-ul-Gerid (bil′-ęd-ōōl-jer-eed′)
Bil′ler-ic-ą
Bing′ęn
Binghamton (bing′-um-tun)
Bĭr′mą. *Syn.* Burma.
Birmingham (bĭr′-ming-um)
Bis′cay
Blanc, Mont (mōN blôN, or Mount Blanc.
Blenheim (blen′im)
Bogota (bo-go-tā′)
Bo-he′mī-ą
Bokhara (bo-kä′rä), *or* Bu-cha′rī-ą
Bo-liv′i-ą *Sp. pron.* bo-lec′ve-ä)
Bologna (bo-lōn′-yä)
Bomarsund (bō′mąr-soond′)
Bom-bāy′
Bo′ną Vis′tą, *or* Bo′ą Vis′tą
Bootan (boo-tän′), *or* Bhootan
Bordeaux (boR′dō′), *or* Bourdeaux (booR′-dō′)
Borgne (born)
Bor′ne-o
Bor-noo′ ; *written also* Bornou [no)
Borodino (bor-o-dee′-
Bos′nī-ą
Bos′po-rus ; *less correctly written* Bosphorus.
Both′nī-ą
Boulogne (boo-lōn′ ; *Fr. pron.* boo′loñ′)
Bourbon (booR′bun ; *Fr. pron.* booR′bōN′)
Bourbon (Ky.) (bûr′-bun)
Bourbonnes-les-Bains (booR-bōn′-lā bĂN′)
Bourdeaux. *See* Bordeaux.
Bowdoin (bo′dęn)
Brabant (brā′bant *or* brä-bant′)
Brą-gan′zą
Brah'ma-poot′rą, *or* Bŭr′ąm-poo′tęr. *Syn.* Brahmapootra.
Brą-zil′ (*Port. pron.* brä-zeel′)
Brą-zo′rī-ą
Brazos (brā′zǫs *or* brä′sōss)
Brĕad-al′bane
Brechin (breK′in)
Bree′ǫn
Brcda (brā-dä′)
Brem′ęn (*or* brā′męn) (Europe)
Bre′męn (U. S.)
Breslau (brĕs′law *or* brĕs′lou)
Bretagne (bręh-tāñ′). *Syn.* Brittany.
Breton (brit′un) (Cape)
Briançon (bre′ôN-sôN′)
Britain (brit′un *or* brit′n)
Brit′tą-ny (Fr. Bretagne, bręh-tāñ′)
Brŏōk′line
Brŏōk′lyn [brick)
Brück (brük, *almost*
Brų′ġeş (*Fr. pron.* brüzh)
Brünn (brŭn *or* brün)
Bruns′wick
Brus′sels (Fr. Bruxelles, brü′sel′)
Bu-cha′rī-ą. *Syn.* Bokhara. [charest
Bu′chq-rest′, *or* Bu-
Bu′da (*Hung. pron.* boo′dŏh′) [vis′tä)
Buena Vista (bwā′nä
Buenos Ayres (bo′nus ā′riz ; *Sp. pron.* bwā′noss ī′rĕs)
Bulgaria (bŏōl-gā′rī-ą)
Bŭlkh. *Syn.* Balkh.
Bur′gun-dy
Bŭr′ąm-poo′tęr. *Syn.* Brahmapootra.
Bushire (boo-sheer′)
Byzantium (bī-zan′-shī-um)

C.

Cą-bool′ (*called by the natives* Kä′bŭl)
Cā′diz (*Sp. pron.* kä′-dĕth)
Caen (kǒN)
Caermarthen (kęr-mar′thęn) [vǫn)
Caernarvon (kęr-nar′-
Caf-frā′rī-ą
Cagliari (kälʹyä-re)
Cą-haw′bą
Cai′ro (Egypt)
Cāi′ro (U. S.) [bre-ā]
Cą-lā′brī-ą (*or* kä-lä′-
Cālais (kăl′iss ; *Fr. pron.* kā′lā′)
Cal-cut′ta
Cal′ī-cut
Cal′i-for′nī-ą
Callao (kăl-lä′o *or* käl-yä′o)
Cam-bay′
Cam-bo′dī-ą, *or* Camboǧe′
Cam′bray, *or* Cambrai (*Fr. pron.* kŏN′brā′)
Cambridge (kām′brij)
Campagna (kām-pān′-yä)
Campeachy (kam-pee′-che)
Can′a-da
Canajoharie (kan′ą-jo-hăr′re)
Canandaigua (kan′an-dā′gwą)
Canaries (ką-nā′reez)
Ca-nav′er-al
Can-dą-har′, *or* Kandahar
Cand′i-ą, *or* Crete
Cannes (kän)
Canterbury (kan′tęr-bęr-e)
Can′ton (China)
Can′ton (U. S.)
Cape Breton (kāp brit′t'n *or* brit′ŭn)
Cap′u-ą
Cą-rac′as, *or* Caraccas
Caramania (kăr′ą-mā′-ne-ą)
Cardenas (kaR′dā′näs)
Căr′ib-be′an Sea
Cą-rin′thī-ą
Carlisle (kar-līl′)
Carls′bad, *or* Karlsbad (*Ger. pron.* karls′-bät)
Carlscrona (karls-kroo′ną) ; *or* Carlscroon
Carlsruhe, *or* Karlsruhe (karls′roo)
Car-nat′ic
Carolina (kăr′o-lī′nä)
Carpathian (kar-pā′-thī-ą)
Car′pen-tā′rī-ą
Carpentras (kar′pŏN′-träs′)
Carrara (kär-rä′rä)
Cartagena (kar′tą-je′-nä ; *Sp. pron.* kar-tä-hā′nä)
Cashmere, *or* Kashmire (kash-meer′)
Cas′pi-an [ä′ree)
Cassiquiari (kä-se-ke-Castile (kas-teel′)

Castine (kas teen′)
Cat′a-lo′ni-a
Cat′e-gat, *or* Kattegat
Caubul (kaw-bool′). *Syn.* Cabool.
Cau′ca-sus
Cayenne (kī-en′)
Cayuga (kā-yoo′ga)
Cebu (se-boo′). *Syn.* Zebu.
Cefalu (chĕf-ä-loo′)
Celebes (sel′e-biz)
Cen′is (or se′ne)
Ceph′a-lo′ni-a
Cerigo (chĕr′e-go)
Ceuta (sū′tä; *Sp. pron.* thä′oo-tä)
Cévennes (sā′ven′)
Ceylon (see′lon *or* si-lŏn′)
Chagres (chä′grĕs)
Chaleur (shä-loor′)
Chalons (shä′lŏn′)
Chambéry (shŏn′bā′-ree′)
Chāmouny (shä′moo′-ne′) [pān′)
Champagne (shŏn′-
Champaigne (sham-pān′)
Cham-plain′
Chandeleur (shan-dē-loor′)
Chan′dēr-na-gōre′
Chang-haï′. *Syn.* Shang-haï.
Chantilly (shän-til′-lee; *Fr. pron.* shŏn′tē′ye′ *or* shŏn′te′ye′)
Chapultepec (chä-pool-tä-pek′)
Charente (shä′rŏnt′)
Chartres (shart′r)
Chat′ta-hoo′che
Chat′ta-noo′ga
Chaudière(shō′de-ĕr′)
Chaumont (N. Y.) (shō′mont)
Chautauqua (sha-taw′kwa)
Chebucto (she-buk′to)
Chelmsford (chemz′-furd) [num]
Cheltenham (chelt′-
Chemung (she-mŭng′)
Chenango (she-nang′-go)
Che-raw′
Cherburg (sher′burg *or* shĕr′boor′)
Cher′o-kee′
Chertsey (ches′se)
Ches′a-peake
Che-sun′cook
Cheviot (chiv′e-ut)
Cheyenne (she-en′)
Chicago (she-kaw′go)
Chick′a-hom′i-ny
Chick′a-mau′ga
Chick′a-pee′
Chick′a-saws
Chihuahua (che-wä′-wä)
Chili (chil′le)
Chil′li-coth′e
Chillon (she′lŏn′ *or* shil′lon)
Chiloe (che-lo-ä′, *almost* chil-way′)
Chimborazo (chim′bo-rä′zo)
Chi′na
Chinchilla (chin′-cheel′yä)
Chin In′dī-a [num)
Chippenham (chip′-
Chippewa (chip′pe-wä)
Chip′pe-way
Chiswick (chiz′ik)
Chiriqui (che-re-kee′)
Chowan (chō-wän′)
Christiania (kris-te-ä′-ne-ä)
Chudleigh (chŭd′lee)
Chuquisaca (choo-ke-sä′kä) [nah′tī)
Cincinnati (sin′-siu-
Circassia (ser-kash′i-a)
Ci′ren-cës′ter (*commonly pron.* sis′e-tĕr *or* sis′is-tĕr)
Civita Vecchia (chee′-ve-tä vĕk′ke-ä)
Clogher (klŏh′ŭgr)
Clon-mell′
Coango (kō-ang′go)
Coblentz (kob′lents) (Ger. Coblenz, ko′-blĕnts)
Co′burg (*Ger. pron.* ko′bōorg)
Cochin (ko-cheen′)
Co′chin Chi′na
Cognac (kōn-yäk′)
Cohahuila, *or* Coahuila (ko-ä-wee′lä)
Coim′bra (*or* ko-een′-brä)
Coleraine (kōl-rān′)
Cologne (ko-lōn′)
Colombia(ko-lom′be-ä)
Col′on-sa, *or* Col′on-say′
Colorado (kol′o rä′do)
Co-lum′bi-a
Com′o-rin
Com′o-ro
Compiègne (kŏm′pe-ăñ′) [maw)
Conemaugh (kon′e-
Con′es-to′ga
Congo (kong′go)
Connaught (kon′nawt)
Connecticut (kŏn-net′i-kut)
Con-stan′ti-no′ple
Cooch Bahar (bä-har′)
Coos (ko-os′)
Co′pen-hā′gen (Danish Kjöbenhavn, kyö-ben-hown′)
Cor-dil′ler-as (*Sp. pron.* kor-dēl-yā′-räs)
Cor′do-va, *or* Cordoba
Co-re′a [fu)
Corfu (kor-foo′ *or* kor′-
Cŏr′inth
Corpus Chris′ti (kor′-pus kris′te)
Corrientes (kor-re-ĕn′tēs)
Cor′si-ca
Co-run′na (Sp. Coruña, ko-roon′yä)
Costa Rica (kos′ta ree′kä)
Cotopaxi (ko-to-paks′e; *Sp. pron.* ko-to-päh′he)
Coventry (kuv′en-trī)
Cŏv′ing-ton
Cowes (kowz)
Cracow (kra′ko)
Crécy (kres′se; *Fr. pron.* krā′se′)
Cre-mo′na (*It. pron.* krā-mo′nä)
Cri-me′a (Russ. Krim.)
Croatia (kro-ā′shi-a)
Croix, St. (kroi). *Syn.* Santa Cruz.
Cronstadt (krŏn′stät)
Csongrád (chon-grād′)
Cu′ba (*Sp. pron.* koo′-
Cul′pep-per [bä)
Cul-rŏss′ (or koo′rŏs)
Cumana (koo-mä-nä′)
Curaçoa (ku′ra-sō′)
Cŭr′ri-tuck′
Cuzco (koos′ko)

D.

Dahomey (dah′ho-mā′)
Da-kō′ta [le-ä)
Dalecarlia (dä-le-kar′-
Dalles (dălz) [shī-a)
Dalmatia (dal-ma′-
Dalton (dawl′ton)
Dant′zic (dant′sik) (Ger. Danzig, dänt′-sig)
Dan′ube [nelz′)
Dardanelles (dar′da-
Darien (Ga.) (da′re-en)
Darien, Isthmus of (dā-re-ĕn′)
Darmstadt (darm′stät)
Dartmouth (dart′-muth)
Dec′can, *or* Dek′kan
Del′a-go′a
Delaware (del′a-war)
Delft (*every letter should be pronounced.*)
Delhi, *or* Dehli (Hindostan) (del′lee) [a)
Dem′be-a (*or* dem-bee′-
Demerara (dem′er-ā′-ra) [shir)
Denbighshire (den′-be-
Deptford (det′furd)
Dĕr′by (*or* dar′bi)
Derne (dĕr′ne *or* dĕr′-neh)
Des Moines (de moin)
Des′sau (*Ger. pron.* des′sow)
De-troit′
Devises (de-vi′ziz)
Dhawalaghiri (dä-wol′a-gĕr′re)
Dieppe (dyep *or* de-ep′,
Dijon (de′zhŏn′)
Dinan (de′nŏn′)
Dinant (de′nŏn′ *or* de-nant′)
Dnieper (nee′pĕr; *Russ. pron.* dny′ep′-ĕr)
Dniester (nees′tĕr; *Russ. pron.* dny′es′-tĕr)
Do′rĕa-fi-eld′. *Syn.* Dovrefield.
Domingo (do-ming′go)
Dominica (dom′e-nee′-ka)
Don′ca-ster
Donegal (don-e-gawl′)
Dongola (dong′go-la)
Dor′ches-ter
Dor-dogne (dor′dōn′; *Fr. pron.* dor′dōn′)
Douai, *or* Douay (doo′-ā′); *sometimes written* Doway.
Doubs (doobz *or* doo)
Douro (doo′ro)
Do′vre-fi-eld′ (Norw. Daavrefjeld, dō′vre fyeld′)
Dowlatabad (dow′la-ta-bād′)
Drin (dreen), *or* Drino (dre′no)
Drogheda (drŏh′he-da)
Drontheim (dront′im)
Dub′lin
Dubuque (du-bŭk′)
Duero (doo-ä′ro *or* dwä′ro)
Dulwich (dul′ij)
Dum-blane′ [freess′]
Dumfries (dum-
Dun-bar′
Dundalk (dun-dawk′)
Dun-dass′

Dun-dēe
Dunfermline (dum-fer'lin)
Dungeness (dun-jē-ness')
Dunwich (dun'itch)
Duquesne (du-kān')
Durham (dŭr'um)
Dus'sel-dorf (Ger. Düsseldorf, düs'sĕl-dorf')
Dwī'nā

E.

Ecuador (ek-wä-dōr')
Edinburgh (ed'in-bŭr-ruh); *written also, but less properly,* Edinboro'.
Ed'is-to
Egypt (ē'jipt)
Ekaterinburg (ā-kä'tä-reen-boorg')
Elbe (elb; *Ger. pron.* el'bĕ)
El-boorz', *or* El-brooz'; *written also* Elburz *and* Elbrouz
El'gin-shire
El Paso del Norte (el pä'so del nor'tā)
El'si-nore', *or* Elsineur (el'se-nūr')
England (ing'gland)
Entre Douro e Minho (en'trā doo'ro ā meen'yo)
Entre Rios (en'trā ree'-ōs)
Erfurt (ĕr'fōort)
Erie (ē'ree)
Essequibo (ĕs-sā-kē'-bo)
Estremadura (es-trĭ-mą-doo'rä) [tūz)
Euphrates (yū-frā'-
Europe (u'rup)

F.

Faeröe (fā'ro *or* fā'rō-ę)
Falkirk (fawl'kirk)
Falkland (fawk'land)
Falmouth (fal'muth)
Falster (fal'stĕr *or* fal'stęr)
Färoe (fā'ro *or* fā'rō-ę)
Fayal (fī-awl'; *Port. pron.* fī-āl')
Fee'jee. *Syn.* Fiji.
Fermanagh (fęr-man'ą)
Fĕr'ney (*or* fĕr'nā')
Ferrara (fĕr-kä'rä)
Ferrol (fĕr-rōl')
Fezzan (fĕz'zän')
Fiji (*pronounced, and often written,* Fee'jee)
Finisterre, Cape (finis-tĕr')
Fin'land
Fiume (fyoo'mā)
Flan'ders
Flor'ence
Flo'rēs
Flor'i-da
Fontainebleau (fŏn'-tān'blō')
Fon-te-noy' (*Fr. pron.* fŏnt'nwä')
For-mo'są
Fotheringay (foth'er-ing-gā')
France (frānss)
Frank'fort
Freiburg (frī'burg *or* frī'boorg)
Friesland (frēs'land)
Frio (free'o)
Frische Haff (frish'ę̆h häf)
Friuli (free-oo'lee; *It. pron.* free'oo-lee)
Frob'ish-ęr's Strait
Frod'sham
Fulda (fōōl'dä)
Funchal (foon-shäl')
Fün'ęn

G.

Gaeta (gä-ā'tä)
Galapagos (gal'ą-pā'-gus)
Gal'ą-shĭēls'
Galatz (gä'läts)
Gą-le'nę
Galicia (gą-lish'ĭ-ą)
Gal-lip'o-lī
Gal'lī-po-lĭs' (Ohio)
Gal'lo-wāy
Gal'ves-tǫn
Galway (gawl'wā)
Gau'ę̆s
Garda (gar'dä)
Gardiner (gard'ner)
Garonne (gä-ron')
Gas'co-nў
Gaspe (gäs'pā')
Gelders, *or* Guelders (ğel'dęrz)
Gen'ę-see'
Ge-ne'vą
Gen'o-a
Geŏr'ğĭ-a
Gĕr'mą-nў
Geysers (ğī'sęrz)
Ghauts (gawts)
Ghent (ğent)
Gī'i-brąl'tar
Gila (he'lä)
Gilolo (he-lo'lo)
Gizeh (jee'zę̆h *or* ğee'-zę̆h)
Glas'gō [zę̆h)
Glen-elg'
Gloucester (glos'tęr)
Glückstadt (glük'stät)
Gmünd (gmünt), *or* Gmünden (gmün'-dęn)
Gmund (gmōōnt)
Gol-con'dą
Gonaïves, Les (lā go'-nä'ēv' *or* gō-nīv')
Gon'dar
Görlitz (gör'lits, *almost* gŭr'lits)
Gotha (go'tä)
Goth'land
Göttingen, *or* Goettingen (get'ting-ęn *or* got'ting-ęn)
Gram'pi-ąn
Granada (grą-nä'dä)
Gratiot (grash'ĭ-ot)
Grätz, *or* Graetz (grets)
Gravelines (grāv'lēn')
Gravesend (grāvz'end')
Great Britain (brit'un *or* brit'n)
Greenwich (grīn'ĭj)
Grenada (grę-nā'dą)
Grenoble (grę-nō'bl)
Grisons (grę'zŏn')
Gross-Wardein (grōs-wär'dīn)
Gro'tǫn (Eng.)
Grō'tǫn (U. S.)
Guadalajara, *or* Guadalaxara (gwä-dä-lä-hä'rä)
Guadaloupe (gaw'dą-loop' *or* gä'dä-loop')
Guadalupe (gwä-dä-loo'pā *or* gaw'dą-loop')
Guadalquivir (gaw'-dąl-kwiv'ęr; *Sp. pron.* gwä-päl-ke-veer')
Guadiana (gaw'de-ä'-ną *or* gwä-de-ä'nä)
Guarda (gwar'dä)
Guardafui (gwar'dą-fwe' *or* gar'dą-fwe')
Guatemala (gaw'te-mä'lą *or* gwä-tē-mä'lä)
Guayaquil (gwī-ä-keel')
Guaymas (gwī'mäs)
Guernsey (gĕrn'ze)
Guiana (ge-ä'ną), *or* Guyana
Guienne (ğe'ĕn')
Guildford (gil'fŏrd)
Guinea (gin'e)
Guingamp (găN'gŏN')
Guyandott (gī-an-dot')
Gwalior (gwä'lĭ-or)

H.

Haarlem, Haerlem, *or* Harlem (har'lęm)
Had-rą-maut'
Hague (haig), The
Haïnan (hī-nan')
Hakodadi (hä-ko-dä'-
Hāles-ō'rę̆n
Hal'fī-fax
Halle (häl'lę̆h)
Hallowell (hol'o-wel)
Ham'burg (*Ger. pron* hämboorg)
Hamp'shire [no'ver)
Han'o-ver (Ger. han-
Harfleur (har-flur')
Hartz, *or* Harz (harts)
Harwich (hăr'rij)
Hat'tęr-as
Hą-van'ą, *or* Havanna
Haverhill (Eng.) (hav'-er-il) [vęr-il)
Haverhill (Mass.) (hā'-
Havre de Grace (hav'-ęr de grāss)
Hawaii (hä-wī'ee)
Hayti, *or* Haïti (hā'tĭ)
Hebrides (heb'rĭ-dēz)
Hec'la [bĕrg')
Heidelberg (hī'dęl-
Heilbronn (hīl-bron')
Hę-le'ną (St.)
Helvoetsluys (hel'voot-slois')
Hen-lo'pęn
Hen-rī'ko
Herat (hęr-ät')
Hĕr'cu-la'ne-um
Hĕr'e-fŏrd
Hĕr'kĭ-męr
Herrnhut (bĕrn'hoot)
Hertford (Eng.) (har'-furd)
Hertford (U. S.) (hĕrt'-furd)
Hesse Cas'sęl
Hesse Darmstadt (hess darm'stät)
Highlands (hī'landz); *commonly pronounced* hee'landz *by the Scotch.*
Himmaleh (him-mä'-lą), *or* Him-ą-lā'ya
Hin-do-stan', *or* Ĥindo-stan'
His-pan-ĭ-o'lą
Ho-ang'ho (*pronounced almost* whang'ho)
Ho'bar-tǫn *or* Hob'-ar-tǫn
Ho'bō-kęn
Hochheim (hō'hīm *or* hōk'hīm)
Hofwyl (hof'wĭl), *or* Hof-weil (hof'wīl)

Hol′land
Holstein (hol′stīn)
Hol′y-hĕad [rąs)
Honduras (hon-doo′-
Honfleur (hŏn′flŭr′ *or* ŏn′flŭr′)
Hŏn′i-tŏn [loo)
Honolulu (ho-no-loo′-)
Hoog′ly [ton′ik)
Housatonic (hoo′są-
Huć (hoo-ā′)
Huelva (wĕl′vä)
Huerta (wĕr′tä)
Huesca (wes′kä)
Hungary (hung′gą-rĭ)
Hu′rŏn [bād′)
Hyderabad (hī′dęr-ą-

I.

Ice′land
Icolmkill (ik′om-kil′). *Syn.* Iona.
I′da-ho
Ilfracombe (il′fra-koom) [-noĭ′)
Illinois (il-lĭ-noiz′ *or*
Il-lĭ′nĭ′-ą
Imola (e′mo-le)
In′dĭ-ą [ną)
In′dĭ-an′ą (*or* in-dĭ-ā′-
In′dĭ-an-ap′o-lis
Indies (in′diz)
Ingolstadt (ing′ol-stät *or* ing′gol-stät′)
Innspruck (inss′-prōōk), *or* Innsbrück (inns′brük)
Interlachen (in′tęr-läk′ĕn)
In′vęr-ā′ry [lŏ̄k′ĭ)
Inverlochy (in′vęr-
In-vęr-ness′
Ioua (e-o′ŭą)
Ionia (ī-o′nĭ-ą)
I′o-wą
Ir-kootsk′
Iroquois (ĭr-o-kwoy′)
Isère (e′zĉr′)
Is′ling-tŏn
Ismail (is-mä-eel′)
Ispahan (is-pą-hän′) *or* Isfahan
It′ą-ly
I-ut′ką [*or* Ibiza
Iviça, Iviza (e-vee′sä),
Ivrea (e-vrā′ä)
Ivry (ĭv′rĭ *or* ēv′rē′)

J.

Jacquemel, *or* Jacmel (zhäk′mel′)
Jaf′fą (*or* yäf′fä)
Jalapa (hä-lä′pä)
Jalisco (hä-lees′ko *or* hä-lis′ko)
Jamaica (ją-mā′ką)
Ja-pan′
Japura (hä-poo′ra)
Java (jä′vą *or* jä′vą)
Jeddo (jed′do) [nä)
Jen′ą (*Ger. pron.* yĕ′-
Jersey (jĉr′zĭ)
Je-rų′są-lem
Jesso, *or* Iesso (yes′so)
Jol′ĭ-bą, *or* Djoliba
Jonkjöpin, *or* Jonkö-ping (yon′chö-ping, *almost* yon′chep-ing)
Jorullo (ho-rool′yo ; *often pron.* ho-roo′-yo)
Ju′ąn Fęr-nan′dĕz
Ju′ąn, Saint (Sp. San Juan. sän hoo-än′ *or* sän hwän)
Jungfrau (yo͝ong′-
Ju′nĭ-at′ą [frow)
Jut′land

K.

Kal′ą-mą-zoo′
Kalusz (kä′loosh)
Kamieniec (käm′yen′-yets′)
Kamt-chat′ką, *or* Kamt-schat′ką
Kanawha (ką-naw′wą)
Kan′dą-har′
Kankakee (kan-kaw′-kee)
Kan′sąs
Kara (kä′rä)
Kash-gar′, *or* Cashgar
Ką-tah′dĭn
Kā′trine, *or* Kat′rine
Keighly (keeth′le)
Kelat (kęl-ät′), *or* Ke-Ken′ne-beck′ [lath
Ken′ne-bunk′
Ken-tuck′y
Ke′o-kuk′ [Land
Kerguelen (kĕr′gę-le-ĕn)
Kerman (kęr-män′)
Khartoom′ *or* Khar-toum (kar-toom′)
Khiva, *or* Kheeva (kee′vä) [sän′)
Khorassan (ko′räs-
Kiakhta (ke-äk′tä)
Kick′ą-poo′
Kief, *or* Kiew (ke-ef′ *or* kĭ-ev′)
Kiel (keel)
Kil-ken′ny
Kil-lar′ney
Kil-mar′nock
Kincardine (king-kar′-dĭn) [tä′o)
Kingkitao (king-ke-
Kin-ross′
Kin-sale′
Kircaldy (kĭr-kawl′dў *or* kĭr-kaw′dў)
Kirkudbright (kĭr-koo′bree)
Kit′tą-tin′ny
Kiz′ĭl Ir′mak [fo͝ort′)
Klagenfurth (klä′gĕn-
Klau′zĕn-burg (*Ger. pron.* klow′zĕn-bo͝org′)
Königingrätz (kö′nig-in-grĕts′), *or* Königgrätz (kö′nig-grĕts)
Königsberg (ko′nigz-bęrg), *or* Koenigsberg (ken′igz-bęrg ; *Ger. pron.* kö′nigs-bĕrg′) [(koo-bän′)
Kooban, *or* Kuban
Koordistan, *or* Kurdistan (koor-dis-tän′)

L.

Laaland (law′land), *or* Lol′land
Lab′rą-dōr′
Lac′eą-dīves′
Lack′ą-wan′na
Lad′o-gą [lăb-ro′nĕs)
La-drone′ (*Sp. pron.*
Lago Maggiore (lä′go mäd-jo′rā)
Laguna del Madre (lä-goo′nä del mä͞ dra)
Lahore (lä-hōr′)
Laibach (lī′bäk). *Syn.* Laybach.
La Mancha (lä män′-chä) [shĭr)
Lancashire (lank′ą-
Lanc′ąs-tęr
Lan-daff′ ; *more properly* Llandaff.
Langres (lŏ̄ng′r)
Languedoc (lŏ̄ng′gĕh-dok′) [*See* Plata.
La Plata (lä plä′tä).
La Puebla de los Angeles (ä pwĕb′lä dā lōs äng′hĕl-ĕs)
Las′są, *or* H'lassa (h'läs′sä)
Latakia (lä′tą-kee′ą), *or* Ladikia (lä′de-kee′ą)
Lausanne (lō-zän′)
Lavoro (lä-vo′ro)
Laybach, *or* Laibach (lī′bäk)
Lëam′ing-tŏn [horn)
Leg-horn′ (*or* leg′-
Lehigh (lee′hĭ)
Leicester (les′tęr)
Leinster (lin′stęr *or* .leen′stęr)
Leipsic (līp′sik) (Ger Leipzig, lip′tsig)
Leith (leeth)
Leitrim (lee′trim)
Leixlip (lăs′lip)
Le′na (*Russ. pron.* lĕ-nä′)
Lenni-Lennappé (len′-ne len′nä′pā)
Lĕom′in-ster (U. S.)
Leominster (Eng.) (lem′stęr) [ōn′)
Le′on (*Sp. pron.* lā-Le-pān′to (*or* lä-pän-to)
Lerida (lĕr′e-dä)
Leucadia (lu-kā′de-ą) *Syn.* Sante Maura.
Le-vant′
Lev′en, Loch
Lew′ĭsh-ąm
Leyden, *or* Leiden (lī′-dęn *or* lā-dęn)
Li-be′rĭ-ą
Lich′fĭ̄ld [fels′)
Lichtenfels (lĭk′tęn-
Liege (lcej ; *Fr. pron.* le-ăzh′)
Lille, *or* Lisle (leel)
Lima (Peru) (lee′mä)
Lima (U. S.) (lī′mą)
Lĭm′ęr-ick
Limoges (le′mozh′)
Limousin (le′moo′săn′) *or* Limosin
Lincoln (lĭŋk′un)
Linköping, *or* Linkjöping (lin′chö′ping)
Lin-lith′gŏw
Lipari (lip′ą-re *or* lee′-pä-ree) [molt)
Lippe-Detmold (-det′-
Liz′bŏn
Lisle (leel)
Lith′u-ā′nĭ-ą
Liv′ęr-pool
Li-vo′nĭ-ą
Llandaff (flan-daf′), *or* Landaff [lĕn)
Llangollen (lan-goth′-
Llanos (lyä′nŏs)
Loango (lo-ang′go)
Lof-fo′dęn, *or* Lo-fo′-dęn
Loir (lwär)
Loire (lwär)
Lom′bar-dy
Lomond, Loch (lok lō′mund) [lun′d'n)
London (lun′dun *or*
Londonderry (lun′-dun-der′rĭ) [*child*)
Loo Choo (*ch* as in Lorraine (lor′rān′)
Lostwithiel (lost-with′-ęl), *or* Lestwithiel
Lothian (lo′thĭ-an)
Lou′don (*ou* as in *shout*)

Loughborough (luf'-bŭr-ŭh)
Loughrea (lŏh'rā')
Louis, St (sent loo'is *or* loo'e; *Fr. pron.* sănt loo'e') [äd')
Louisiade (loo-ee-ze-
Louisiana (loo'e-ze-ä'na)
Louisville (loo'is-vil; *formerly pron.* loo'-
Low'ell [i-vil)
Lu'beck
Luc'ca (*It. pron.* look'kä)
Lucerne (loo-sĕrn')
Lucia, St. (loo-see'a, *often called* loo-see')
Lück'now'
Lu'nen-burg
Lutzen (lōōt'sen)
Lux'em-burg (Fr. Luxembourg, lüks'-ŋx'boor')
Luzerne (U. S.) (lu-zĕrn')
Luzon (loo-zōn'), *or* Luçon (*Sp. pron.* loo'thōn')
Ly-com'ing [jis)
Lyme-Regis (līm-ree'-
Lynn-Regis (lin-ree'jis)
Ly'ons (Fr. Lyon, le'ŏn')

M.

Maastricht (mäs'trikt *or* mäs'trikt)
Macao (mä-kä'o *or* ma-kow')
Ma-cas'sar
Machias (ma-chī'as)
Mack'i-naw
Mâcon (France) (mä'-kŏn') [kun)
Macon (U. S.) (mā'-
Mad'a-gas'car
Madeira (ma-dee'ra, *Port. pron.* mä-dā'-
Mad-ras' [e-ra)
Mad-rid' (*Sp. pron.* mä-dreed', *almost* mäth-reeth')
Mad'rid (U. S.)
Maelstrom (māl'strum *or* māl'strum)
Maestricht, *or* Maastricht (mäs'trikt)
Mag'a-dox'o, *or* Magadoxa
Mag'da-le'na
Mag'de-burg (*Ger. pron.* mäg'dĕh-bŏorg')
Main, *or* Mayn (mīn)
Maine (France) (mān; *Fr. pron. almost* mĕn)
Maine (U. S.) (mān)
Ma-jor'ca
Mal'a-bar'
Ma-lac'ca
Mal'a-ga (*or* mä'lä-gä)
Mal'den
Maldives (mal'dīvz)
Malmesbury (mämz'-bēr-i)
Mal'mö (*or* mäl'mö)
Malta (mawl'ta; *It. pron.* mäl'tä)
Malvern (maw'vern)
Malwah (mawl'wä)
Man'ches-ter
Man ding'go
Ma-nil'la (Sp. Manila, nä-nee'lä)
Mantchooria (man-choo're-a)
Man'tu-a (It. Mantova, män'to-vä)
Maracaibo (mä-rä-kī'bo)
Maranham (mär'a-nam'), *or* Maranhão (*Port. pron.* mä-rän-yäŏn')
Mar'ble-hĕad' [brŭh)
Marlborough (mawl'-
Mar'mo-ra, *or* Mar'-ma-ra [säs)
Marquesas (mar-kā'-
Marseilles (mar-sālz') (Fr. Marseille, mar'-sāl')
Mar'ta-ban' [neek')
Martinique (mar'tĭ-
Mā'ry-land
Mā'ry-lē-bone (*commonly pronounced* mär'e-bun)
Mas'sa-chu'setts
Mat'a-gor'da
Mat'a-mo'ros, *or* Matamoras
Ma-tan'zas (*or* mätän'thäs)
Mauch-Chunk (mawk-chŭnk')
Mau-mee'
Maurepas (mo're-pä')
Mauritius (maw-rish'-ĭ-us)
Mayence. *See* Mentz.
Mayenne (mā'yen' *or* mī'en') [nooth)
Māy-nooth' (*or* mā'-
Mayo (Ireland) (mā'o)
Mayo (Mexico) (mī'o)
Maz'at-lan' (*or* mäsät'-län')
Mechlin (mek'lin)
Meck'len-burg (*Ger pron.* mek'len-bŏorg')
Medina (Arabia) (me-dee'na) [dī'na)
Medina (U. S.) (me-
Melbourne (mel'burn)
Mel-rose' [bri)
Mel'ton Mowbray (mō'-
Mem'el (*or* mā'mel)
Mem'phre-mā'gog
Menai (mĕn'i *or* men'-ā) (Strait) [see'no)
Mendocino (mĕn-do-
Mer'i-da (*or* mĕr'e-dä)
Mer'i-on'eth
Mer'rī-mack
Mersey (mēr'zĭ)
Messina (mes-see'nä)
Mesurado (mā-soo-rä'-do) [*pron.* mās)
Metz (mĕts; *Fr. pron.* muz)
Mex'i-co
Miaco (me-ä'ko)
Miami (mī-ä'mī)
Michigan (mish'i-g'n, *or* mish'i-gan)
Milan (mĭl'an *or* mĭ-lăn')
Mil-wau'kee, *or* Mil-wau'kie
Minas-Geraes (mee'-näs-zhā-rā'ĕs)
Mindanao (min-dä-nä'o)
Min'ne-so'ta [ca)
Mī-nor'ca, *or* Men-or'-
Miramachi (mĭr'a-ma-shee')
Mis-sis'que
Mis'sis-sip'pi
Missolonghi (mis'so-long'ge)
Missouri (mis-soo'rĭ)
Mobile (mo-beel')
Mocha (mo'ka) [nä)
Mod'e-na (*or* mod'ä-
Mo'hawk
Moldau (mol'dow)
Mol-dā'vi-a
Mo-luc'cas
Mondego (mon-dā'go)
Mon-gō'li-a
Mo-non'ga-he'la
Mon-ro'vi-a
Mon-tā'na [bŏn')
Montauban (mŏn'tō'-
Mont Blanc (mŏn blŏn) *or* Mount Blanc.
Mont Cenis (mŏn seh-nē' *or* seh-nēss')
Montenegro (mon-tā-nā'gro)
Monterey (mon-tā-rā')
Mon'te-vid'e-o (*or* mon-tā-vee'dā-o)
Montgomery (mont-gum'er-e)
Mont-pe'lī-er
Mont-pel'lī-er (*Fr. pron.* mŏn'pēl'le-ā')
Montreal (mont're-awl')
Mont'ser-rat'
Moorzook, Mourzouk, *or* Murzuk (moor-zook')
Mo-rā'vi-a
Moray; *pron., and often written,* Mūr'-
Mo-re'a [ray.
Morena, Sierra (se-en'e-rä mo-rä'nä)
Mo-roc'co
Mos'cow
Moselle (mo-zel')
Mo'sul, *or* Moo'sul
Moy'a-men'sing
Mozambique (mo-zam-beek')
Munich (mū'nik) (German München, mün'ŋch)
Mŭn'ster (Ireland)
Münster (Ger.) (mün'-stēr *or* mün'stēr)
Mur, *or* Muhr (moor)
Mursuk. *See* Moorzook.
Mus-cat' [teen')
Muscatine (mus'ka-
Mus-co'gee
Mus'co-vy [king'gum)
Muskingum (mus-
Mysore (mī-sōr')

N.

Nacogdoches (nak'o-dō'chiz)
Namur (nā'mur; *Fr. pron.* nä'müR')
Nan'cy (*Fr. pron.* nŏn'se')
Nangasaki (näng-ga-sä'ke)
Nan-kin', *or* Nan-king'
Nantes (nants; *Fr. pron.* nŏnt)
Nan-tuck'et
Naples (nā'plz)
Narbonne (naR'bon')
Nash'u-a
Nas'sau (*Ger. pron.* näs'sou)
Natal (nā-tăl')
Natch'i-toch'es (*sometimes pronounced* nak'e-tush')
Nav'a-hoe (Indians); *written also* Nabajo.
Navarre (na-var')
Ne-bras'ka
Neck'ar, *or* Neck'er

Neel/gher'ry, *or* Neil-gherry (neel/gĕr'-ree) [rĭ-po
Neg-ro-pont', *or* Eg'-Ne-o'sho
Neots, St. (sent neets')
Ne-paul', *or* Nepâl
Ngr-bud'dah
Neufchatel', *or* Neuchâtel (nush'ă'tel')
Neuilly – sur – Seine (nuh'yē'sür'sān')
Neuse (nūs)
Ne'va (*Russ. pron.* nā'vä)
Nevada (nā-vä'dä)
Nevers (nĕh-vĕr')
Newfoundland (nu'-fund-land')
New Granada (nu grä-nä'dä)
New Or'le-ans; *often, but less correctly, called* New Orleans'
Ngami ('n-gä'mee)
Niagara (nī-ag'a-ra)
Nicaragua (nik'a-rä'-gwä)
Nice (nees)
Niemen (nee'mĕn)
Niger (nī'jŭr)
Nile [(neem)
Nimes, *or* Nismes
Ni-phon', *or* Ni-pon'
Nip'is-sing'
Nizh'nee (*or* Nijni) Nov'go'rod
Norfolk (nor'fŭk)
Nor'man-dy
Nor'ridge-wock
Norrköping (noR'chö'-ping)
Nor'way [rĭj)
Norwich (Eng.) (nor-
Norwich (U. S) (nor'-rich *or* nor'wich)
Nova Scotia (no'va sko'shĭ-a)
No'va Zem'bla
Nov'go-rod', *or* No'vo-go-rod'
Nu'bi-a
Nueces (nwā'sĕs)
Nu'rem-berg (Ger. Nürnberg, nŭRn'-bĕRG)
Nyanza (ne-ăn'za)
Nyköping, *or* Nykjöping (nü'chö'ping, *almost* nee'chŭp-ing)

O.

Oahu (wăh'hoo)
Oaxaca, *or* Oajaca (wä-hä'kä)
O'bər-lin
Obi, *or* Oby (ō'bē), *or* Ob
Oceana (o'she-ā'na)
Oceania (o'she-a'nĭ-a)
Oceanica (o'she-ăn'ĭ-ka)
Oc-mul'gee
O-co'nee
Odense (ō'dĕn-sĕh)
O-des'sa
Oeland (ö'land)
Ogeechee (o-gee'chee)
O-hi'o
Okhotsk (o-kotsk')
Ol'den-burg (*Ger. pron.* ol'dĕn-bŏoRG')
Olmütz (ol'mütz)
Omaha (ō'ma-haw')
Oman (ō-mān')
O-ne'ga (*Russ. pron.* o-nā'gä)
Oneida (o-nī'da)
Onondaga (on'un-daw'ga)
Ontario (on-tā'rĭ-o)
Op'e-loŋ'sas
O-pōr'to
Or'e-gon
O'rĭ-no'ko
Orizaba (o-re-sä'bä)
Orkneys (ork'nēz)
Or'le-ans (*Fr. pron.* oR'lā'ŏN')
O'sage'
Os'na-brück'; *often called by the English* Oz'na-burg.
Ost-end'
Os-we'go
Ot'ta-wa (*or* ot'ta-wä)
Oude (owd)
Ouse (ooz)
Owego (o-wee'go)
O-zark'

P.

Pa-dang'
Pad'u-a
Paisley (pāz'lĭ)
Pal'em-bang'
Pa-lenque (pä-leŋk'ä)
Pa-lĕr'mo
Pal'es-tine
Palmas, *or* Las Palmas (läs päl'mäs)
Palo Alto (pä'lo äl'to)
Pam'li-co
Pa-mun'key, *or* Pamun'ky
Panama (păn'a-mä')
Papua (pap'oo-a *or* pä'poo-ä)
Para (pä-rä')
Paraguay (pä-rä-gwī' *or* pä-rä-gwī')
Par'a-mär'ĭ-bo
Parana (pä-rä-nä')
Parana-iba, *or* Paranahiba (pä-rä-nä-ee'bä)
Parima (pä-rē'mä)
Parina (pä-re-nä')
Paris (păr'is; *Fr. pron.* pä'rē')
Pascagoula (pas'ga-goo'la)
Paso del Norte (pä'so del noR'tā)
Pas-sā'ic
Pas'sa-ma-quod'dy
Pat'a-go'nĭ-a
Pavia (pä-vee'ä)
Paw'tuck-et
Pays Bas (pā'e bä)
Pays de Vaud (pā'e dĕh vō)
Paz, La (lä päz; *Sp. pron.* lä päth)
Pe-chee-lee (pā-chee-Pe'dee' [lee')
Pe-ki-ho (pā'hō')
Pe'kin', *or* Pe'king'
Pe-lew'
Pembina (pĕm'be-na)
Pembroke (pem'-brōōk)
Penn'syl-vā'nĭ-a
Pe-nob'scot
Pen'sa-co'la
Penzance (pĕn-zanss')
Pe-o'rĭ-a
Perigord (pĕr'ĕ'gor')
Pernambuco (pĕr-năm-boo'ko)
Persia (per'shĭ-a, *not* per'zhĭ-a)
Peru (pe-roo')
Peschiera (pĕs-ke-ā'rä)
Pesth (pest)
Pet-cho'ra, *or* Petschora
Pe'ters-burg, Saint
Phil'a-del'phĭ-a
Phil'ĭp-pine
Pic'ar-dy
Pictou (pik-too')
Piedmont (peed'mont)
Pilcomayo (pil-ko-mī'o)
Pisa (pee'sä)
Pis-cat'a-qua
Pis-cat'a-quis [mĕn')
Plaquemine (plak'-
Plata, La (lä plä'tä)
Plata, Rio de la (re'o dä lä plä'tä) [ĕR')
Plombières (plōN'be-
Plymouth (plĭm'uth)
Poitiers, *or* Poictiers (poi-teerz'; *Fr. pron.* pwä'te-ā')
Poitou, *or* Poictou (poi'too; *Fr. pron.* pwä'too')
Po'land [shĭ-a]
Polynesia (pol'ĭ-nee'-
Pom'e-rā'nĭ-a
Pompeii (pom-pā'yee)
Pondicherry (pon'de-shĕr'ree)
Pont'char-trāin'
Popayan (po-pī-ăn' *or* po-pā-yän')
Po-po-cat'a-pĕtl'
Port-au-Prince (pōrt-ō-prinss; *Fr. pron.* poRt-ō-prĭNss)
Pōr'to Prin'cĭ-pe
Porto Rico (pōr-to ree'ko)
Portsmouth (pōrts'-muth)
Pōrt'u-gal
Posen (po'zĕn)
Po-to'mac
Potosi (po-to-see' *or* po-to'see)
Poughkeepsie (po-kip'sĭ)
Prague (prag)
Prairie du Chien (prā'-rĭ dŭ sheen)
Pres'burg, *or* Press'-burg (*Ger. pron.* press'bŏoRG)
Presque Isle (presk eel)
Prip'ets (Pol. Prypec, prĭp'ĕts)
Provence (pro'vŏNss')
Prussia (prŭsh'ĭ-a *or* proo'shĭ-ă)
Prŭth (*Ger. pron.* proot)
Puebla (pwĕb'lä)
Punjab (pun-jāb'), *or* Pun-jaub'
Pyrenees (pĭr'e-nēz)

Q.

Que-bec'
Quito (kee'to)
Quŏr'ra. *Syn.* Niger

R.

Raab (rāb)
Racine (ras-seen')
Rahway (raw'wā)
Raleigh (raw'lĭ)
Rangoon (rang-goon')
Rap'id-an'
Rap'pa-han'nock
Raritan, *or* Rariton (răr'it-un)
Rat'is-bon (Ger. Regensburg, RĀ'gĕns-bŏoRG')
Reading (rĕd'ing)
Re-ho'both
Reichstadt (rīk'stät)
Reigate (rī'get)

Reĭ/kĭ-ą-vĭk
Reims, *or* Rheims (reemz ; *Fr. pron.* rănz)
Resaca de la Palma (rā-sä'kä dā lä päl'mä)
Rhine (rīn)
Rhodes (rōdz)
Rhône (rōn)
Rideau (rē-dō')
Rĭ'ga (*or* ree'gą)
Rio del Norte (rī'o del nort ; *Sp. pron.* ree'o dĕl nor'tā) ; *called also* the Rĭ'o Grănde (*Sp. pron.* ree'o grän'dā)
Rio Janeiro (rī'o ją-nee'ro *or* ree'o ją-nā'ro)
Ro'ą-nokc'
Rochelle, *or* La Rochelle (lä ro/shel')
Romagna (ro-män'yä)
Romania (ro-ma'ne-ą *or* ro-mā-nee'ä)
Rome (rōm)
Roo-me'lĭ-ą, *or* Rume-Roth'ęr-hĭthe (*vulgarly*, red'rif)
Rot'ter-dam'
Rouen (roo'ŏn ; *Fr. pron.* rwŏn)
Roxburgh (Scotland) (roks'bŭr-rę̆h)
Rügen (rü'gĕn)
Russia (rŭsh'ĭ-ą *or* roo/shĭ-ą)

S.

Saale (sä'lę̆h)
Sabine (są-been')
Saco (saw'ko) [halien
Sag-ha'l-en, *or* Sak-Sag'I-naw
Saguenay (sag'ęh-nā')
Sahara (są-hā'rą *or* sah'hä-rä)
Sa'gon (sī'gon') *or* Saĭgong (sī'gong')
St. Bernard (sent bĕr'-nard)
Saint Germain. *See* Germain, Saint, *and so for all the other names having the prefix of* Saint.
Salado (sä-lä'do)
Sal-a-manc'ą (*or* sä-lä-mäng'kä)
Saline (są-leen')
Salisbury (sawlz'bęr-ĭ)
Salvador (säl-vä-dōr')
Saltz'burg (sawlts'-burg), *or* Salzburg (*Ger. pron.* sälts'-bo͝org)
Samana (sä-mä-nä')
Sam'ąr-cand'
Samoa (sä-mo'ä)
San An-to'nĭ-o
San Diego (sän de-ä'go)
Sand'wich (*or* sand'wij)
San Fran-cis'co (*or* sän frän-sees'ko)
San Joaquin (sän ho-ä-keen')
San José (sän ho-sā')
San Ju'ąn (*Sp. pron.* sän hoo-än' *or* hwän)
Sanquhar (sank'ąr)
San Salvador (sän säl-vä-dōr')
Santa Cruz (san'tą kroos ; *Sp. pron.* sän'tä-kroth), *or* St. Croix (sent kroi)
Santa Fe de Bogota (dā bo-go-tä')
Santa Maria (sän'tä mä-ree'ä)
San'tee'
Santiago (sän-te-ä'go)
Saône (sōn)
Sär'ą-gos'są (Sp. Zaragoza, thä-rä-go'thä)
Sär'ą-to'gą
Sar-din'ĭ-ą [to)
Sarmiento (sąr-me-ĕn-Sas-katch'ą-wąn'
Sault de Sainte Marie (*Fr. pron.* sō dęh sănt mä'ree'), *but now usually called* Sault (soo) St. Mā'ry.
Sava (sä'vä)
Są-van'nąh
Säv'oy (*or* są-voi')
Saxe Altenburg (saks al'ten-burg)
Saxe Co'burg
Saxe Weimar (saks wī'mąr)
Sax/o-ny
Scan'dĭ-nā'vĭ-ą
Scarborough (skar'-b'rŭh *or* skar'bur-Scheldt (skelt) [rŭh)
Schemnitz (shem'nits)
Schenectady (skę-nek'tą-dy)
Schiedam (sxee'dämʹ)
Schiraz (she'räz')
Schleswig. *See* Sleswick. [ree)
Schoharie (sko-hăr'-
Schönbrunn, *or* Schoenbrunn (shöu'broon)
Schoodic (skoo'dik)
Schuyler (skī'lęr)
Schuylkill (skool'kil)
Scherin (shwä'-reen')
Scigliano (shĕl-yä'no)
Scilly (sil'lĭ)
Scinde (sĭnd)
Scio (sī'o *or* shee'o)
Scioto (sī-o'to)
Scituate (sit'u-āt)
Scla-vo'nĭ-ą
Scot'land
Scutari (skoo'tä-ree)
Sebastopol. *See* Sevastopol.
Secunderabad (se-kŭn'dęr-ą-bäd')
Seinc (sān)
Sen'e-ca
Senegal (scn'e-gawl')
Sen'e-gam'bi-ą
Seringapatam (ser-ing'gą-pą-tam')
Sĕr'vi-ą
Setubal (sā-too'bäl), *or* Setuval (sā-too'väl), *or* St. Ubes (ūbz)
Sev'as-to'pol (*or* sevas'to-pol) ; *less correctly*, Sebastopol.
Sev'ern
Seville (sev'il *or* se-vil')
Sèvre (sĕv'r *or* sāv'r)
Seychelles (sā'shel')
Shamo (shä'mo')
Shang-Hai', *or* Changhai (shang'hī')
Sheeraz, *or* Shiraz (she'räz' *or* shee'raz)
Sheer-uess'
Shen'an-do'ąh
Shrewsbury (Mass.) (shrŭz'bĕr-ĭ)
Shrewsbury (England) (shrŭz'bęr-ĭ *or* shrōz'bęr-ĭ)
Shrop'shĭre
Siam (sī-ăm' *or* se'am')
Sī-be'rĭ-ą
Sic'ĭ-ly [ā'nä)
Sĭ-en'ną (It. Siena, se-
Sĭ-er'rą Le-o'ne (*Sp. pron.* se-ĕr'rä lā-o'-nä)
Sierra Madre (se-ĕr'rä mädʹrā)
Sierra Morena (se-ĕr'-rä mo-rā'nä)
Sierra Nevada (se-ĕr'-rä nā-vä'dä)
Silesia (sĭ-lee'shĭ-ą)
Sim'plon (*Fr. pron.* săn'plŏn')
Sinde, *or* Scinde (sĭnd)
Singapore (sing'gą-pōr'), *or* Singapoor
Sin-o'pe
Sioux (*usually pron.* soo ; *Fr. pron.* se-oo')
Skaneateles (skan'e-at'lęs) ; *written also* Skeneateles.
Skye (skī)
Sla-vo'nĭ-ą, *or* Sclavo'nĭ-ą
Sles'wick (Ger. Schleswig, shles'wig)
Sluys (sloĭs)
Smo-lensk', *or* Smolen'sko
Smyrna (smĭr'ną)
So-co'trä, *or* Soc'o-trä
Sofala (so-fä'lä *or* so'-fä-lä)
Soissons (swäs'sōn', *almost* swĭ'sōn')
Soleure (so'lur') Ger Solothurn, so'lo-toorn')
Solferino (sol-fā-ree'no)
Somauli (so-maw'lee)
Sŏm'ęr-set
So-no'rä
Soodan, Soudan, *or* Sudan (soo'dän')
Southampton (suth-hamp'ton)
Spa (spaw ; *Fr. and Flem. pron.* spä)
Spitz-bęrg'ęn
Staten Island (stat'tn Ī'land) [tun)
Staunton (Va.) (stăn'-
Staunton (Eng.) (stăn'-tun *or* stän'tun)
Stettin (stet-teen')
Steuben (stu'ben *or* stu-ben')
Stock'holm
Stōn'ing-ton
Stralsund (sträl'-soond) [burg)
Strasbourg (straz'-
Strasburg (Germany) (sträs'bo͝org)
Stutt'gart, *or* Stuttgard (*Ger. pron.* sto͝ot'gart)
Styria (stĭr'rĭ-ą)
Suez (soo'ez ; *Arab. pron.* soo-ez' *or* soo-āz')
Suffolk (suf'fǫk)
Suir (shŭr)
Sumatra (soo-mä'trä)
Sün'dä
Surat (soo-rat')
Surinam (soo-rĭ-nam')
Sus/que-han'nąh
Swe'dęn
Switz'ęr-land (swits'-)
Sỹr'ą-cuse
Sỹr'ĭ-ą
Szegedin (sĕg'ed'ĕn' *or* sĕg'ed'in')

T.

Ta-co'ny
Tafʹĭ-let', *or* Tafʹĭ-lelt'
Tăʹgus
Tahiti (tä-hee'te)

Tah'le-quah
Tal'la-has'see
Tal'la-poo'sa
Tampico (tăm-pee'ko)
Tangier (tan-jeer')
Taos (tä'ŏs, *almost* Taz-mä'ni-a (towss)
Taunton (Eng.) (tawn'tun) (tŏn)
Taunton (Mass.) (tăn'-
Tav'is-tock
Tehran, *or* Teheran (tĕh-h'rän')
Tehuantepec (tā-wän-tā-pek')
Teignmouth (tin'-niuth *or* tăn'muth)
Temesvár (tem-esh-vär')
Teneriffe (ten'er-if') (Sp. Tenerife, tā-nā-ree'fā)
Ten'nes-see'
Ter'ra del Fu-e'go, *or* Tierra del Fuego (te-ē'ā'rā dĕl fwā'go)
Terre-Bonne (tĕr'-bon'; *often pron.* tar-bŏn')
Terre-Haute (tĕr'rĕh-hōt'; *Fr. pron.* tĕr'-hōt' *or* tĕr-rĕh-hōt')
Teviot (tiv'e-ot)
Thames (tēmz)
Than'et
Thebes (theebz)
Thelis (tīs)
Thes'sa-ly, *or* Thessā'li-a
Thibet, *or* Tibet (tib'-et *or* ti-bet')
Ti'bĕr
Ti-con'dĕr-o'ga
Tiflis (tif-lees')
Ti'gris
Tim-buc'too (rĭ)
Tipperary (tip-pĕr-ā'-
Titicaca (tit-e-kä'kä)
Tivoli (tiv'o-le *or* tee'-vo-lee)
Tobago (to-bā'go)
To-bolsk'
To-kāy'
To-le'do (*Sp. pron.* to-lā'ᵭo)
Tom-big'bee
Tonkin, *or* Tonquin (ton-keen')
Toorkistan, *or* Turkistan (toor'kis-tăn')
To-pe'ka
Töplitz, Toeplitz (töp'-lits), *or* Teplitz (tep'lits)
To-ron'to
Tortuga (tor-too'ga)
Toulon (too'lŏn')
Toulouse, *or* Thoulouse (too'looz')
Touraine (too'rān')
Tournay (toor'nā')
Tours (toor)
Traf'al-gar', *or* Trafăl'gar
Tran'syl-vā'nĭ-a
Treb'i-zond'
Trichinopoli, *or* Trichinopoly (tritch'in-op'o-le)
Triest, *or* Trieste (tre-ĕst' *or* tre-ēs'tā)
Trincomalee (trĭŋk'o-ma-lee')
Trin'i-dad'
Trip'o-lĭ
Trois Rivières (trwä re've-ĕr')
Trujillo (troo-neel'yo)
Tübingen (tü'bing-ĕn)
Tu'nis
Tur'co-mā'nĭ-a
Tu'pe-lo
Tu'rin (*or* tu-rĭn')
Tus'ca-loo'sa
Tus'ca-ro'ra
Tus'ca-ro'ra (rō)
Tÿr'ol (*Ger. pron.* te-

U.

Ubes, Saint. *See* Setubal.
Ucayale (oo-kī-ä'lā), *or* Ucayali (oo-kī-ä'-lee)
Ukraine (yoo'krān *or* oo-krān')
Ulm (*Ger. pron.* oo'lm)
Um-bā'gog
Upernavik (oo-pĕr'-na-vik)
Up'sal, *or* Upsala (up-sä'lä)
U'ral, *or* Oural (oo-rī' (yoo'rī; *Ger. pron.* oo're)
Uruguay (u'roo-gwā' *or* oo-roo-gwī')
Ushant (ŭsh'ant)
U'tī-ca
Utah (yoo'tä, *less properly* yoo'taw)
Utrecht (u'trĕkt)
Uttoxeter (ŭks'e-tĕr)

V.

Valencia (va-len'shĭ-a; *Sp. pron.* vä-len'-the-ä)
Val'la-do-lid' (*Sp. pron.* väl-yä-do-leeᵭ')
Valparaiso (väl-pä-rī'-so) [vĕr)
Vancouver (van-koo'-
Van Diemen's (van dee'menz)
Vaud (vō), *or* Pays-de-Vaud (pā'e-dĕh-vō') (dā')
Vendée La (lä vŏn'-
Vendôme (vŏn'dōm')
Venezuela (ven'e-zwee'la)
Venetia (ve-ne'shĭ-a)
Venice (ven'is)
Vera Cruz (vā'rä kroos)
Vergennes (vĕr-jenz')
Vĕr-mont'
Verona (vā-ro'nä)
Versailles (vĕr-sālz'; *Fr. pron.* vĕr'sāl' *or* vĕr-sāy')
Ve-sŭ'vi-us
Vienna (ve-en'na)
Villa (*in Sp.* veel'yä; *in Port.* veel'lä *or* vil'lä)
Villa Rica (Sp. America) (veel'yä ree'kä)
Villa Rica (Brazil) (vil'lä, *or* veel'lä, ree'kä)
Vincennes (vin'sĕnz'; *Fr. pron.* văn'sĕn')
Virginia (vĕr-jin'ĭ-a)
Vistula (vist'yu-la)
Vitebsk (ve-tebsk'), *or* Vitepsk
Vol'ga, *or* Wolga
Vosges (vōzh)

W.

Wabash (waw'bash)
Waday (wä'dī)
Wagram (wä'gram *or* wä'gräm)
Wälęs
Wallachia (wol-lā'kĭ-a)
Waltham (Eng.) (wŏl'-tam)
Waltham (Mass.) (wŏl'thăm)
Wăr'saw [rik)
Warwick (Eng.) (wor'-
Warwick (U. S.) (wor'-wik *or* wor'rik)
Washita (wŏsh'ĭ-taw')
Wa'ter-ee'
Wa'ter-loo'
Weimar (wī'mar)
Wener (wā'nĕr), *or* Wenner (wen'nĕr)
We'ser (*Ger. pron.* wā'zĕr)
West Indies (in'dēz)
West-phā'lĭ-a
Weymouth (wā'muth)
Wil'na, *or* Vilna
Windsor (win'zĕr)
Win'ne-bā'go
Win'nĭ-peg
Winnipiseogee (win'-ne'pis-sok'kĭ)
Wis-cās'set
Wis-con'sin
Wit'ten-berg [*Ger. pron.* wit'tĕn-bĕrg')
Woburn (woo'burn)
Wolverhampton (wŏol'vĕr-hamp'-tun) [*or* wŏol'ij)
Woolwich (wŏol'itch
Worcester (wŏos'tĕr)
Worms (wûrmz; *Ger. pron.* wŏrms)
Würtemberg (wûr'-tĕm-berg; *Ger. pron.* wŭrt'tem-bĕrg')
Wy'an-dot'
Wy-o'ming
Wythe (with, *th* being sounded as in *thin*)

X.

Xenia (zee'nĭ-a)
Xenil (nā-neel')
Xingu, *or* Chingu (shĕn-goo')

Y.

Yakootsk, *or* Yakoutsk (yä-kootsk')
Yang'tse-kiang (yang'tse-ke-ang')
Ya-zoo' [do)
Yeddo, *or* Jeddo (yed'-
Yekataringslav (yä-kä-tä-ree-no-slävˊ)
Yem'en
Yeniseĭ (yen'e-sā'e *or* yen-e-sā') [so)
Yesso, *or* Jesso (yes'-
Yo-sem'i-te
Ypres (eep'r) [kä-tän')
Yu'ca-tăn' (*or* yoo'-

Z.

Zacatecas (zäk-a-tā'-kas *or* sä-kä-tā'käs)
Zaïre (zä-eer') [zę)
Zam-beze' (*or* zam'bā'-
Zanguebar (zang'gā-bar')
Zan'te
Zan'zi-bar'
Zollverein (tsol'fer-īn')
Zürich (zu'rik; *Ger pron.* tsü'rik)
Zuyder Zee (zī'dĕr zee *or* zoo'dĕr-zee)

MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

A.

Abdalla (ăb-dăl′lȧh), *or* Abdullah (ȧb-dŭl′-lȧh)
Abd-el-Kader (ăbd-ĕl-kā′dẹr)
Ăb′ẹ-lard
A-ben′ẹe-rā′gẹe (*Sp. pron.* ä-bĕn′thä-rä′-hä)
Abercromby (ăb′ẹr-krŭm′bĭ) [thĭ]
Abernethy (ăb′ẹr-nē-
Abinger (ăb′ĭn-jẹr)
Abu-Bekr, *or* Abou-Bekr (ä′boo-bĕkr′)
Adair (ȧ-dâr′)
Adanson (ă′dȯn′sŏn′)
Adelung (ä′dẹh-lo͝ong)
Agassiz (ăg′ȧ-see *or* ȧ-gas′sĭz; *Fr. pron.* ă′gäs′se′)
Ahmed (ät′mẹd), *or* Achmet (ăk′mẹt)
Ainsworth (ānz′wẹrth)
Akenside (ā′kẹn-sīd)
Aladdin (ȧ-lăd′din)
Alaric (ăl′ȧ-rĭk) [Lat. A-lar′i-cus]
Alboin (ăl′boin)
Aboni (äl-bo′nee)
Albuquerque (ăl′bu-kẹrk; *Port. pron.* äl-boo-kĕrk′ *or* äl-boo-kĕr′kā)
Alciati (äl-chä′tee)
Alcuin (ăl′kwin)
Aldrich (awl′drĭtch *or* awl-drĭj)
Alembert (ä′lȯn′bĕr′), *or* d'Alembert (dä′-lȯn′bĕr′)
Alfieri (äl-fe-ā′ree)
Alford (awl′fụrd) [tee)
Algarotti (ăl-gȧ-rō′t′-
Ali (ä′lee) [ree)
Alighieri (ä-le-gẹ-ā′-
Alison (ăl′ĭ-sọn)
Allston (awl′stọn)
Almack (ăl′mak)
Almeida (äl-mā′e-dä *or* al-mā′dȧ)
Alsop (awl′sọp)
Alston (awl′stọn)
Alton (Eng.) (awl′tọn)
Alvarez (Sp.) (äl′vä-rĕth)
Am′ȧ-de′ŭs. *Syn.* Amadeo.
Amerigo (ä-mä-ree′go *or* ä-mĕr′e-go). *See* Vespucci.
Amiot, *or* Amyot (ä′me-ō′)
Ampère (ȯn′pĕr′)
Am′u-rath
Ancillon (Fr.) (ȯn′sē′-yȯn′)
André (Eng.) (ăn′drŭ *or* ăn′drĭ)
Angelo (ăn′jȧ-lo)
Angoulême (ȯn′goo′-lĕm′ *or* ȯn′goo′lăm′)
Anquetil-Duperron (ȯn′kẹh-tēl′dü′pĕr′-rȯn′)
An′stry-ther (*popularly* an′ster)
Ăr′a-go (*Fr. pron.* ä′rä′go′)
Aram (ā′rȧm)
Ar′bŭth-not
Ariosto (ăr′ĭ-os′to *or* ä-re-os′to)
Arminius (ar-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs)
Arnaud (ar-nō′)
Arnauld (ar-nō′)
Arteveld (ar-tẹ-vĕlt′), *or* Artevelde (ar-tẹ-vĕl′dẹh)
Ăr′un-del
Ascham (ăs′kȧm)
Ashburnham (ăsh′-burn-ȧm)
Ash′bur-ton, *or* Ash′-bur-tọn
Atahualpa (ä-tä-hwäl′pä)
Ăth′ẹl-stan
Aubigné (ō′bēn′yā′)
Aubrey (Eng.) (aw′-brĭ)
Auchmuty (ä′mu-tў)
Au′du-bon (*Fr. pron.* ō′dü′bŏn′)
Augustine (Saint) (sent aw′gus-tin)
Aurungzebe (ō′rŭng-zēb′ *or* aw′rŭng-zeeb′)
Averroes (ȧ-vĕr′ro-ēs *or* ăv-er-rō′ēs)
Avicenna (ăv′e-sĕn′-nȧ)
Ayeshah (ā′ẹ-shȧ)
Ayscough (āsk′kū)
Ayton, Aytoun (ā′-tun)

B.

Baba, Ali (ä′lee bä′bä)
Bach (bäk)
Bache (bātch)
Bagehot (bāj′ut)
Baillie (bā′lee)
Bailly (Fr.) (bā′le *or* bä′ye′)
Bajazet (bȧj′a-zĕt)
Balboa (bäl-bo′ä)
Balfour (bäl′fur; *in Scot.* bal-fo͝or′)
Ballou (bäl-lo͞o′)
Balzac (bäl′zäk′)
Barbarossa (bar′bȧ-ros′sȧ)
Barbauld (Eng.) (bar′-bawld *or* bar-bō′)
Barbour (bar′bur)
Barère (bä′rĕr′)
Baretti (bä-ret′tee)
Barham (bär′ȧm)
Baring (Eng.) (bâr′-ing)
Barras (bä′rä′)
Barrère (bä′rĕr′). *See* Barère.
Barth (barт)
Barthélemy (barт′tāl′-me′ *or* barт′tā′lẹh-me′) [nee)
Bartolini (barт-to-lee′-
Bath′ŭrst
Bauer (bow′ẹr)
Baumgarten (bowm′-gär-tẹn)
Bayard (bā′ard *or* bī′-ard; *Fr. pron.* bä′-yär′)
Beatrice (bē′ȧ-treess; *It. pron.* bā-ä-tree′-chä)
Beattie (bee′tĭ; *Scotch pron.* bā′tĭ)
Beauchamp (Eng.) (bee′chȧm)
Beauchamp (Fr.) (bō′-shōn′)
Beauclerc (bō′klĕrk)
Beaufort (Eng.) (bō′-fọrt)
Beaufort (Fr.) (bō′-fọr′) [när′)
Beauharnais (bō′är′-
Beaumarchais (bō′-mär′shā′)
Beaumont (Eng.) (bō′-mọnt)
Beauregard (Amer.) (bō′rẹh-gard′)
Bed′dōes
Bede (beed)
Bedell (Amer.) (be-dĕl′)
Bedell (Eng.) (bee′dẹl *or* be-dĕl′)
Beethoven (bā′tō-vẹn)
Behn (bĕn)
Behring (beer′ing; *Danish pron.* bā′-ring)
Belknap (bĕl′năp)
Bellamy (Eng.) (bĕl′-lȧ-mĭ)
Bel′len-dẹn
Bellini (bĕl-lee′nee)
Bel′shȧm
Belzoni (bĕl-zo′nee)
Ben′bō͞w
Bentham (bĕn′tȧm *or* bĕn′thȧm)
Bentivoglio (bĕn-te-vōl′yo)
Benvenuti (bĕn-vâ-noo′tee)
Béranger (bā′rȯn′zhā′)
Bĕr′ẹs-fọrd
Bĕrke′ley (*formerly* bark′lў)
Bernadotte (bĕr-nȧ-dot′ *or* bĕr′nä′dot′)
Bĕr′nard (*Fr. pron.* bĕr′när′)
Berzelius (bĕr-zee′lĭ-us; *Sw. pron.* bĕr-zĭĭ′le-us)
Beschercelle (bĕsh′rĕl′)
Beth′ȧm
Bethune (bẹh-thoon′)
Bewick (bū′ĭk)
Bē′zȧ
Bilderdijk, *or* Bilderdyk (bĭl′dẹr-dĭk′)
Billaud-Varennes (bē-yä′-vä′rĕnn′)
Biot (be′o′ *or* be′ot′)
Bligh (blī)
Blücher (bloo′kẹr; *Ger. pron.* blü′kẹr)

Blumenbach (bloo'-mẹn-bäk) [ä]
Bobadilla (bo-ba-deel'-
Boccaccio (bok-kät'-cho) (*in French and old English* Boccace, bok'käss')
Böckh (bök)
Bode (bo'dẹh)
Boerhaave (bör'hä'v ; *Dutch pron.* boor'-hä'vẹh)
Böhme (bö'mẹh), *or* Böhm (böm)
Boileau (bol'lo ; *Fr. pron.* bwä'lō')
Bojardo, *or* Boiardo (bo-yär'do)
Boleyn (bo͝ol'ín)
Bolingbroke (bŏl'ing-brŏo͝k, *formerly* bo͝ol'ing-brŏo͝k).
Bolivar (bo-lee'vär ; *erroneously pron.* bol'i-var')
Bonaparte (bo'na-pärt ; *It. pron.* bo-nä-pär'tä)
Bonheur (bo'nuR')
Borghese (boR-gā'zā)
Borgia (bor'jạ *or* boR'-jä)
Borromeo (boR-ro-mā'o)
Bos-caw'ẹn, *or* Bos'-cạ-wẹn
Bossuet (bos'sü-ā', *almost* bos'swā')
Bossu (bo'sü')
Bossut (bo'sü')
Bos'well
Both'well
Botzaris. *See* Bozzaris.
Boucher (Eng.) (bow'-chẹr)
Boucher (Fr.) (boo'-shā')
Boudinot (boo'de-not)
Bougainville (boo'-gäN'vĕl')
Boulainvilliers (boo'-lăN'vĕ'yā')
Bourbon (boor'bọn) ; *Fr. pron.* boor'bŏN')
Bourdaloue (booR'dä'-loo')
Bourdon (booR'dŏN')
Bourne (bōrn) [ĕn']
Bourrienne (boo're-
Bouterwek (boo'tẹr-vĕk)
Bouvier (Am.) (boo-veer')
Bowditch (bou'ditch)
Bowdoin (bō'dn)
Bowles (bōlz)
Bowring (bour'ing)
Boy'dĕll
Boyer (bwä'yā')
Bozzaris, *or* Botzaris (bot'sä-ris ; *popularly called* bọz-zăr'is)
Brad'war-dine
Brahe (brä *or* brā ; *Danish pron.* brä'-ĕh)
Brā'mạh
Bramante d'Urbino (brä-män'tä doOR-bee'no)
Brandt (bränt)
Bremer (bree'mẹr ; *Sw. pron.* brä'mẹr)
Brissot (bre'so')
Brockhaus (brŏk'-howss)
Brodrip (brŏd'rip)
Brodie (bro'dī)
Broeck (brŏo͝k)
Brome (brōo͝m)
Brom'ley (brŭm'lī)
Bronté (broṇ'te)
Brough (brŭf)
Brougham (broo'ạm *or* broo'm)
Broughton (brow'tọn)
Brown Séquard (-sā'-kar')
Bru-nĕl'
Brunelleschi (broo-nĕl-lĕs'kee)
Brunet (brü'nā')
Buchanan (bŭk'-ạn'-ạn ; *often mispronounced* bū-kan'ạn)
Buffon (bŭf'fọn *or* bŭf'fŏN')
Bulwer (bo͝ol'wẹr)
Bunsen (bo͝on'sẹn)
Buonarotti (boo-o'nä-rot'tee)
Burckhardt (bŭrk'-hart ; *Ger. pron.* boo͝rk'härt)
Bur-dett'
Bürger (büR'gẹr)
Burgoyne (bur-goin')
Burleigh (bûr'lī).
Burlamaqui (büR'lä'-mä'ke')
Bussy d'Amboise (bü'se'dŏN'bwäz')

C.

Cäb'ot
Ca-do'gan
Cad-wạl'la-dẹr
Cagliari (käl'yä-ree)
Cagliostro (käl-yos'-
Cairns (kârnz) [tro)
Caius (keez)
Cal'a-my
Calderon (käl-dä-rōn')
Calhoun (kăl-hoon')
Calidasa (kä-le-dä'sä)
Call'cott
Căl'met (*Fr. pron.* käl'mā')
Calvert (Eng.) (kăl'-vẹrt) [vẹrt)
Calvert (Amer.) (kōl'-
Cambacérès (kŏN'bä'-sä'rĕs')
Cam'ẹr-on [o-ẹns)
Cạ-mo'ẽns (*or* kăm'-
Campbell (kăm'ẹl)

☞ Some families of this name call themselves käm'bel.

Canova (kä-no'vä)
Canrobert (kŏN'ro'-bĕR')
Cantemir, *or* Kantemir (kän'tẹh-meer *or* kän'tẽ-meer')
Canute (kạ-nūt')
Căp'el
Cā'pet (*Fr. pron.* kä'-pā') roo')
Carew (*generally* ka-
Carlisle (kar'līl *or* kar-līl')
Carmichael (kar-mī'-chạ-el *or* kar'mī-kẹl)
Carteret (kar'tẹr-ĕt)
Casaubon (kạ-saw'bọn)
Casimir (kăs'e-meer)
Cassini (käs-see'nee)
Castlereagh (kăs'si-rā')
Cavaignac (kä'vĕn'-yäk')
Căv'ẹn-dish
Cecil (sĕs'il *or* sis'il)
Cellini (chĕl-lee'nee)
Cenci (chĕn'chee)
Centlivre (sẹnt-lee'vẹr *or* sent-liv'ẹr)
Cervantes Saavedra (sẽr-vän'tĕz sä-vĕd'-ra)
Chalmers (chăl'mẹrz ; *Scot. pron.* chaw'-mẹrz)
Chamisso (shä'me'so')
Champollion (sham-pol'le-ọn, *or* shŏN'-pol'le-ŏN')
Charlemagne (shar'le-mān' ; *Fr. pron.* shar'l-mäñ')
Châteaubriand (shä'-tō'bre'ŏN')
Chatham (chăt'ạm)
Chauncey (chän'sī *or* chawn'sī)
Cherubini (kā-roo-bee'nee)
Chĕs'el-dẹn
Cheyne (chān *or* chīn)
Childebert (chil'de-
Chĭl'dẹr-ic [bẹrt)
Chil'dẹr-ic
Chisholm (chiz'ọm)
Chlopicki (klo-pit'skee)
Cholmondely (chŭm'li)
Cimabue (che-mä-boo'-ā) [šä)
Cimarosa (che-mä-ro'-
Cinq Mars (săNk' maRs')
Claverhouse (klav'ẹr-ŭs *or* klav'ẹrs)
Clotaire (klo'tĕR')
Clough (klŭf)
Clō'vis
Cochrane (kok'rạn)
Cockburn (ko'burn)
Cœur de Lion (kur de lī'ọn)
Coke (ko͝ok *or* kōk)
Colbert (kol'bĕR')
Cōl'by
Co-len'so
Coleridge (kōl'rĭj)
Coligny, *or* Coligni (ko'-lēn'ye', *or* kol'ēn'-ye')
Cōl'man
Colquhoun (ko-hoon')
Cōl'ṭọn
Combe (koom)
Comstock (kŭm'stok)
Condé (kŏn'dā ; *Fr. pron.* kŏN'dā')
Confucius (kon-fū'shī-ŭs)
Congreve (kŏng'grēv)
Conybeare (kŭn'i-bẽr)
Copernicus (ko-pẽr'-nī-kŭs)
Coquerel (kok'rel')
Corday (kor'dā')
Corneille (kor'nāl' ; *Fr. pron.* koR'nāl' *or* koR'nāy'') [lis)
Cornwallis (korn-wŏl'-
Correggio (kor-rĕd'jo)
Cor'tẹz (Sp. Cortes, koR-tĕs')
Cousin (koo'zăn')
Coutts (koots)
Cowper (kow'pẹr *or* koo'per)
Crăd'ọck
Crāsh'aw
Crichton (krī'ṭọn)
Cromwell (krŭm'wel *or* krŏm'wel)
Cunard (ku-närd')
Cuvier (kü've-ā' *or* kü've-ẹr)

D.

Dagobert (dăg'o-bẽrt *or* dä'go'bĕR')
Daguerre (dä'gĕR')
Dalhousie (dăl-hoo'zī)

Dalton (dawl′tǫn)
Dalzell (dă-ĕl′)
Damiens (dă′me-ăx′); *Anglicized* Dā′mi-ĕnz.
Dampier (dăm′peer)
Dandolo (dăn′do-lo)
Dante (dăn′te; *It. pron.* dän′tā)
Danton (dăn′tǫn *or* dŏx′tŏx′)
D'Arblay (dar′blā)
Daubigné (dō′bĕn′yā′)
Dăv′en-ant
Dăv′en-pōrt
Davila (dā′ve-lä) [dol′]
De Candolle (dĕ̤h kŏx′-de-cā′tur
Delaroche (d'lä′rosh′)
Denina (dī-nee′nä) [bi]
Derby (dĕr′bi *or* dar′-
Derzhavin (dĕr-zhä′-viu)
Descartes (dā′kärt′)
Devereux (dĕv′er-oo)
Dewees (dĕ-weez′)
D'Ewes (dū̆z)
Diderot (dēd′ro′ *or* dē′dĕh-ro′)
Didot (dē′do′)
Diez (deets)
Disraeli (diz-rā′e̤l-ee)
Domenichino (do-mān-ne-kee′no)
Donizetti (don′e-zet′tee *or* do-nid-zet′tee)
Don′o-vǎn
Douce (ĕng.) (dowss)
Drouyn de Lhuys (droo′ăx′ dĕh lwee)
Ducange (dū-kănj′; *French pron.* dū′-kŏnzh′)
Duchesne (dū′shān′)
Duclos (dū′klo′)
Dudevant (dū′dĕh-vŏx′ *or* dūd′vŏx′)
Dumas (dų′mä′)
Dumont (dū′mŏx′)
Dun-bar′
Duncan (dunk′an)
Dundas (dŭn-dăss′)
Dupont (Amer.) (du-pŏnt′)
Durand (Amer.) (du-rănd′)
Dürer (dūr′er *or* dü′-rer)
Duyckinck (dī′kink)
Dyche (dĭch *or* dĭtch)

E.

Echard (Eng.) (ĕtch′-ard)
Egerton (ĕj′er-tǫn)
Elgin (ĕl′gin)
Ellesmere (ĕlz′meer)
Elmes (ĕlmz) [stǫn)
Elphinstone (ĕl′fin-
Elzevir (ĕl′zĕh-vir)
Encke (ĕnk′ĕh)
Enghien (ŏx′ge-ăx′)
Epes (eps)
Erasmus (e-răz′mŭs)
Ercilla (ĕr-thee′lyä)
Eric (ĕr′ik)
Ericsson (ĕr′ik-sǫn)
Erskine (ĕrs′kin)
Estaing (ĕs′tăx′), *or* d'Estaing (dĕs′tăx′)
Este (ĕs′te *or* ĕs′tā)
Esterhazy, *or* Eszter-házy (ĕs′ter-hăz′ze)
Étienne (ā′te-ĕnn′)
Euler (yoo′ler; *Ger. pron.* oi′ler)
Ewart (yoo′art)
Ewing (yoo′ing)
Eyre (âr)

F.

Fabyan, *or* Fabian (fā′bi-an) [hit)
Fahrenheit (fär′en-
Falconer (fawk′ner *or* faw′ken-er)
Falkland (fawk′land)
Faneuil (fŭn′il)
Faraday (fär′a-dā)
Farnese (far-neez′; *It. pron.* far-nā′sā)
Farquhar (far′kwar *or* far′kär)
Fatima (fä′te-mä *or* fät′e-mą)
Faust (fowst *or* fawst)
Fénelon (fĕn′eh-lǫn; *Fr. pron.* fān′lŏx′ *or* fā′neh-lŏx′)
Fichte (fĭk′teh)
Fingal (fĭng′gal *or* fĭn′g-gawl′)
Firdousi, *or* Firdausi (fir-dow′see)
Flotow (flo′to)
Foix (fwä)
Fontaine (fŏn-tān′; *Fr. pron.* fŏx′tĕn′)
Fontenelle (fŏn-teh-nel′; *Fr. pron.* fŏx′tĕ-nel′)
Forbes (Eng.) (fôrbz)
Forbes (Scot.) (fôr′bǫz)
Fordyce (for-dis′)
Forsyth (for-sith′)
Fortescue (fôr′tes-ku)
Fosbroke (fos′brŏ̤k)
Foscolo (fos′ko-lo)
Fothergill (fŏth′er-gĭl)
Fouché (foo′shā′)
Foulis (fow′lis; *Scot. pron.* fowlz)
Foulques (fo̤o̤k)
Fouqué (foo′kā′). *See* La Motte-Fouqué.
Fourcroy (foor′krwä′)
Fourier (foo′re-er; *Fr. pron.* foo′re-ā′)
Francia (South Am.) (frän′se-ä)
Freiligrath (frī′le-grät′)
Frelinghuysen (free′-ling-hī′zĕn)
Frémont, *or* Fremont (Am.) (fre-mŏnt′)
Fröb'ish-er
Froila (fro′l-lä)
Froissart (frois′särt′; *Fr. pron.* frwä′sär′)
Froude (frood)
Fulton (fo̤o̤l′tǫn)
Fuseli (fu′se-lī)

G.

Gainsborough (gānz′-b'rǫ) [nee)
Galignani (gä-lĕn-yä′-
Galileo (gă̤l′ĭ-lee′o; *It. pron.* gä-le-lā′o)
Găl′la-tin
Găl′lau-det′
Galt (gawlt)
Galvani (gäl-vä′nee)
Garcilasso (*or* Garcilaso) de la Vega (gar-the-läs′so, *or* gar-se-läs′so, dā lä vā′gä)
Gardiner (gard′ner)
Garibaldi (găr-ĭ-băl′-dĭ *or* gä-re-bäl′dee)
Gascoyne, *or* Gascoigne (gās-koin′)
Gasparin (gās′pą-rin *or* gäs′pä′răn′
Găv′ęs-tǫn
Gay–Lussac (gā′lüs′-
Gell (jel) [säk′)
Genet (jęh-net′ *or* zh'nā)
Gengis Khan, *or* Jengis Khan (jĕng′gĭs kän *or* kän)
Genlis (zhŏx′le′)
Genseric (jen′sęr-ik)
Geoffroy (Eng.) (jĕf′-frī)
Gerard (Eng.) (jĕr′ard)
Gerry (jĕr′rī)
Gessler (gĕss′ler)
Gĭb′bǫn
Gĭbbs
Gĭb′sǫn
Gifford (gĭf′fǫrd *and* jif′fǫrd) [bert)
Gilbert (Eng.) (gĭl′-
Gilchrist (gĭl′krist)
Gil-fil′lan
Gillespie (gĭl-lĕs′pī)
Gil′man
Gil′more
Gil′pin
Giotto (jŏt′to)
Girard (Am.) (jg-rard′)
Giz′borne
Glauber (glaw′bęr *or* glou′ber)
Gleig (gleg)
Glendower (glen′dou-
Glover (glŭv′ęr) [gr)
Go-dol′phin
Goethe. *See* Göthe.
Goldoni (gol-do′nee)
Gonzalo (gon-thä′lo).
Görgei, *or* Gorgey (gör′-gā; *Ger. pron.* gör′-gī)
Gortchakov, *or* Gortschakow (gor′chäkof) [tĕh]
Göthe, *or* Goethe (gö′-
Gough (gof)
Gould (goold) [gōr)
Gower (gow′er *and*
Græme (grām)
Granger (Eng.) (grān′-
Greaves (greevz) [jęr)
Greenough (green′o)
Gresh′am
Griesbach (grees′bäk)
Grisi (gree′see) [ǫr)
Grosvenor (gro′vęn-
Grotius (gro′shĭ-ŭs)
Grouchy (groo′she′)
Guelph (gwelf) [no)
Guercino (gwĕr-chee′-
Guicciardini (gĭ-wĕt-chär-dee′nee)
Guido Reni (gwee′do rā′nee)
Guise (gwēz)
Guizot (gwe′zo′ *or* ge′zo′)
Günther (gün′tęr)
Gutenberg (goo′tęn-bęrg′ *or* goo′tęn-bĕrg)
Guthrie (gŭth′rĭ)
Guyon (gī′ǫn *or* ge′-
Guyot (ge′o′) [ŏx′)

H.

Hafiz (hä′fiz)
Hahnemann (hä′nĕh-män)
Hăk′lŭyt; *written also* Hackluyt.
Ha-lō′ran
Hăn′dęl (Ger. Händel, hĕn′dęl) [kurt]
Harcourt (Eng.) (har′-
Hardicanute (har′de-ka-nūt′)
Hardinge (här′ding)

Haroun – al – Raschid (hă-roon′ăl-răsh′id)
Haüy (hä′we′)
Havelock (hăv′ẹl-lŏk)
Haydn (hā′dn); *Ger. pron.* hī′dn)
Haynau (hī′now)
Hearne (hûrn)
Heeren (hā′rẹn)
Hegel (hā′gẹl)
Heine (hī′nẹh)
Heintzelman (hīnt′sẹl-mạn) [ŭs)
Helvetius (hĕl-vee′shi-ĕm′ạns
Hengist (hĕng′gĭst)
Herbelot (ĕr-bẹ-lo′) *or* ĕr′bẹ-lo′)
Herder (hĕr′dẹr *or* hĕr′dẹr)
Herrera (ĕr-rā′rä)
Herschel (hĕr′shẹl)
Heylin (hā′lin)
Heyne (hī′nẹh)
Heyse (hī′zẹh)
Hoefer (*Ger. pron.* hö′fẹr; Fr. o′fĕr′)
Hogarth (ho′garth)
Holbein (hol′bīn)
Holinshed, *or* Hollynshed (hŏl′inz-hĕd)
Holmes (hōmz)
Houdon (oo-dôn′)
Houghton (ho′tọn)
Houston (*popularly pronounced* hū′stọn)
Hovey (hŭv′ĭ)
Huger (Am.) (ū-jee′)
Hughes (hūz)
Humboldt (hŭm′bōlt; *Ger. pron.* hōom′-
Hus′kĭs-sọn [bolt)
Huss, *or* Hus (hŭss; *Ger. pron.* hōoss)
Huyghens (hī′gẹnz *or* hoi′gẹnz) [lee)
Hyder Ali (hī′dẹr ä′-

I.

Inchbald (ĭnch′bạld)
Inez (ee′nĕz)
In′gẹ-lōw
Ireton (īr′tọn)
Iriarte (e-re-aR′tā) *Syn.* Yriarte. [dā)
Iturbide (e-toor′be-
Ivan (Russ.) (e-vän′)

J.

Jacobi (yä-ko′bee)
Jamieson (jām′e-sọn *or* jĭ′mĭ-sọn)
Jean Paul (zhŏn powl *or* jeen pawl)
Jellachich (yĕl′lä-kĭk)
Jōan of Arc (Fr. Jeanne d'Arc, zhän dark′) [zhwän′vĕl′)
Joinville (join′vil *or*
Jomini (zho′me′ne′)
Joubert (zhoo′bĕr′)
Jouffroy (zhoof′frwä′)
Jourdain (zhoor′dăn′)
Jowett (jō′et)
Juarez (hoo-ä′rĕs *or* hwä′rĕth)
Junot (zhü′no′)
Jussieu (jŭs′sū′; *Fr. pron.* zhü′se-ū′)

K.

Kantemir (kän′tẹ-meer)
Kavanagh (kav′ạ-nä′ *or* kav′ạ-năt′)
Kearney (kar′nĭ)
Keble (kēb′l)
Keightly (kīt′lee)
Kneller (nel′lẹr; *Ger. pron.* knụ′lẹr)
Knolles (nōlz); *written also* Knollys (nōlz)
Knowles (nōlz)
Körner, *or* Koerner (kör′nẹr) [ko)
Kosciusko (kos-sĭ-ŭs′-
Kossuth (kosh′shoot′)
Kotzebue (kot′sẹh-bā; *Ger. pron.* kot′-sẹh-boo)
Krummacher (krŏom′-măk-ẹr)

L.

Lacépède (lä′sā′pĕd′)
Lacroix (lä′krwä′)
Laennec (län′nek′)
Ladislas (lăd′ĭs-lạs); *written also* Ladis-la′us.
La Fayette, *or* Lafayette (lä′fā-ĕt′) [fĕt′)
Laffitte (läf′fĭt′ *or* lä′-
La Fontaine (lä fŏn′-tān′; *Fr. pron.* lä′-fŏn′tān′)
Laing (lăng)
Lally–Tollendal (läl′-lee′ tol′lŏn′däl′)
Lamartine (lä′maR′-tēn′)
Lamballe (lŏn′bäl′)
La Motte–Fouqué (lä mot-foo′kā′)
La Pérouse (lä pā′-rooz′)
Laplace (lä′plăss′)
Las Casas (läs kä′säs)
Las Cases (läs käz)
Lā′thạm
Lavater (lä-vä′ter *or* lä′vä′tẹr′)
Lavoisier (lä′vwä′ze-ā′)
Layard (lā′gạrd)
Legaré (Amer.) (lẹh-gree′)
Legendre (lẹh-zhŏnd′r′ *or* lẽh-jẽn′dẹr)
Leibnitz, *or* Leibniz (līp′nĭts)
Leigh (lee)
Leighton (lā′tọn)
Lempriere (lem′prĭ-er *or* lem-prēer′)
Le Sage, *or* Lesage (lẹh-säzh′)
L'Estrange (lĕs-trānj′)
Lē′vẹr
Leverrier (lẹh-vĕr′rĭ-ẹr *or* lẹh-vä′re-ā′)
Lewes (lu′ĭs)
Liddell (lĭd′dẹl)
Lieber (lee′bẹr)
Liebig (lee′bĭg)
Lingard (ling′gạrd)
Linnæus (lĭn-nee′ŭs)
Linnell (lin′nẹl)
Liszt (lĭst)
Lloyd (loid) [vä′gä)
Lope de Vega (lo′pā dā
Lopez (lo′pĕs *or* lo′-pĕth) [lo-tĕr′)
Lothaire (lo-thĕr′ *or*
Loudon (lou′dọn)
Louis (loo′ĭs; *Fr. pron.* loo′e′)
Lowth (louth)
Loyola (loi-o′lạ *or* lo-lŷ′ọrd [yo′lä)

M.

Mạc-bĕth′
Macchiavelli (mäk-ke-ä-vel′lee). *Syn.* Machiavel.
Mac Culloch (mạ-kŭl′-lŭh) [vän′)
MacIlvaine (măk′il-
Mackay (mạ-kā′ *and* mạ-kī′)
Mack′in-tŏsh
Mack′lin
Mac-lạu′rin
Maclean (mạk-lān′)
Macleod (mạ-klōwd′)
Maclin (mạ-klĭn′)
Maclise (mạ-kleez′)
Macomb (mạ-kŏmb′)
Macready (mạ-kree′dĭ)
Mad′oc
Magellan (mạ-jel′lạn; *Sp. pron.* mä-ĕl-yän′)
Maginn (mạ-gĭn′)
Mahmud, *or* Mahmoud (mäh′mood′)
Mahomet (mạ-hom′et, mā′ho-met, *or* mä′ho-met)
Mahon (mạ-hoon′ *or* mạ-hŏn′)
Maimonides (mī-mon′-ẹ-dēz)
Maintenon (măntˊ-nŏn′ *or* mān′tẹ-nŏn)
Mainwaring (man′nẹr-ing) [dā)
Malagrida (mä-lä-gree′-
Malcolm (măl′kọm)
Malesherbes (mäl′-zĕrb′)
Malone (mạ-lōn′)
Malte Brun (mawlt brŭn′ *or* mält′ẹ-brŭn′)
Marat (mä′rä′)
Marie–Antoinette (mä′re′ ôn′twä′net′)
Marie Louise (mä′re′ loo-ēz′) [ọn)
Marion (Am.) (măr′e-
Mariborough (mawl′-b′ro)
Marlowe (mar′lō)
Martel (mar′tel′)
Martineau (Eng.) (mar′tĭ-nō)
Masaniello (mä-sä-ne-
Más′sạ-soit′ [el′lo)
Masséna (mäs-sā′nä; *Fr. pron.* mä′sā′nä′)
Massillon (mäs′sĭl-lŏn *or* mäs′se′yŏn′)
Massinger (măs′sĭn-jẹr)
Mather (măth′ẹr)
Maturin (mă′tyoo-rin)
Maunder (mawn′dẹr)
Maupertuis (mō′pẽr′-twe′)
Maurepas (mōr′pä′)
Maury (Am.) (maw′rĭ *and* mūr′rĭ)
Maury (Fr.) (n.ō′re′)
Mazarin (măz′a-reen′; *Fr. pron.* mä′zä′-răn′)
Mazzini (mät-see′nee *or* mä-zee′nee)
Meagher (mā′gẹr)
Medici (med′e-chee)
Médicis (mā′de′sēs′ *or* med′e-sis)
Meigs (mĕgz)
Melanchthon (mẹ-lăŋk′thọn) [sōn)
Mendelssohn (men′dẹl-
Mendoza (men-do′zä; *Sp. pron.* mĕn-do′-thä)
Metastasio (met′a-stä′-še-o *or* mā-tä′-stä-še-o)

Metternich (met'tĕr-nĭk *or* met'tĕr-nĭK)
Meyer (mī'ĕr)
Meyerbeer (mī'ĕr-bâR')
Meyrick (mĕr'ĭk
Mezzofanti (mĕd'zo-fän'tee)
Mignet (mēn'yā')
Mil'lĭn-gĕn
Milne (Scot.) (mil)
Milne (Eng.) (mĭln)
Milnes (mĭlz)
Minié (me'ne-ā')
Mirabeau (mĭr'ă-bo' *or* me'rā-bō')
Miranda (me-rän'do-
Mo-hăm'mĕd
Molière (mo'le-ĕR')
Molyneux (mol'ĭ-nooks')
Moucrriff (mon-kreef')
Monroe (mŏn-ro')
Monstrelet (mŏNs'-trĕ-lā')
Montague (mŏn'tă-
Montaigne (mŏn'tān'; *Fr. pron.* mŏN'tāñ')
Montalembert (mŏN'-tā'lŏN'bĕR')
Montealm (mŏnt-käm')
Montecuccoli (mon'tă-kŏ'ko/ko-lee)
Montespan (mŏu'tĕs-păn'; *Fr. pron.* mŏN'tĕs'pŏN')
Montesquieu (mŏn'-tĕs-kū'; *Fr. pron.* mŏN'tăs'kę-ŭh')
Montgolfier (mŏN'gol'-fe-ā' *or* mŏnt-gol'fĭ-ĕr)
Montgomery (Eng.) (mŏnt-gŭm'ĕr-ĭ)
Montrose (mŏnt-rōz')
Moore (Eng.) (mōr)
Moræau (mo'rō')
Morel (mo'rel')
Morell (mo-rĕl')
Morrell (Am.) (mŏr'-
Môr'tŏn [rĕl)
Mŏs'by
Mosheim (mŏs'hīm)
Motteux (mot-too')
Moultrie (moo'trĭ)
Mŏw'ătt
Mozart (mo-zart'; *Ger. pron.* mot'sart)
Müller (mül'lĕr, *· almost* mĭl'lĕr)
Münchhausen (mŭn-ehaw'sĕn; *Ger. pron.* mŭnK-how'-zĕn) [rät')
Murat (mŭ'rä' *or* mu-
Murillo (moo-reel'yo *or* mŭ-rĭl'lo)
Mylne (mĭln)

N.

Napier (nā'pe-ĕr)
Narvaez (nan-vä'ĕth)
Necker (*Fr. pron.* nĕk'kĕR')
Ney (nā)
Niebuhr (nee'boor)
Noailles (no-äĭ' *or* no'-äy'')
Nos'trą-dā'mus
Novalis (no-vä'lĭs)

O.

Oberlin (o'bĕr-lĭn)
Ogilby (o'g'l-bĭ)
Ogilvie (ō'g'l-vĭ)
Ohlenschläger, *or* Oehlenschläger (ō'lĕn-shlā'gĕr) [ŏm'stęd)
Olmstead (um'sted *or*
Orsini (or-see'nee)
Ossian (ŏsh'ăn)
Ossoli (os'so-lee)
Oudinot (oo'de/no')
Ously (ooz'lĭ)
Oxenstiern (oks'ĕn-stĕrn')

P.

Paesiello (pä-ā-še-el'lo), *or* Paisiello (pä-e-še-el'lo, *almost* pī-ze-el'-lo)
Palafox (păl'ą-foks' ; *Sp. pron.* pä-lä-fōH')
Palestrina (pä-lĕs-tree'-nä)
Pąl'grave
Palmerston (päm'ĕr-stŏn) [lee)
Paoli (pä'o-lee *or* pow'-
Pär'ą-çĕl'sŭs
Pardoe (par'do)
Par'nęll
Pascal (păs'kal ; *Fr. pron.* păs'kăl')
Pčarce *and* Pčarce
Pčar'sŏn *and* Pčar'son
Pellico (pel'le-ko)
Pepin (pĕp'in *or* pip'-ĭn ; *Fr. pron.* pęh-păN')
Pepys (pēps) [see)
Pestalozzi (pĕs-tä-lō'-
Petrarch (pee'trärk)
Piccolomini (pik-ko-lom'e-nee)
Pichegru (pĕsh'gru')
Pierce (peerss *or* pĕrss)
Piozzi (pe-ot'see *or* pe-ŏt'zĭ)
Pizarro (pe-zär'ro ; *Sp. pron.* pe-thär'-ro)
Plantagenet (plăn-tăj'e-net)
Pleyel (plī'ęl) ; *or* Pleyl (plīl)
Po'ęa-hŏn'tas
Po'cŏcke
Poin-sĕt'
Polk (polk *or* pōk)
Pombal (pŏm-bäl')
Pompadour (pŏm'pą-dōoR' *or* pŏm'pä'-dōoR')
Ponce de Leon (pŏn'-thā dā lā-ōn')
Poniatowski (po-ne-ä-tov'ske)
Porteus (pōr'te-ŭs)
Poussin (poo'săN')
Powell (pou'ęl)
Pow'hat-tăn'
Praed (prād)
Prichard (prĭ'tch'ąrd)
Prideaux (prĭd'o *and* prĭd'ŭx)
Priessnitz (preess'nĭts)
Pughe (pū)
Pugin (pū'jĭn)
Pulaski (pū-läs'kee ; *Pol. pron.* poo-läs'-kee)
Pulci (pool'chee)
Pulteney (pŭlt'nĭ)
Pusey (pū'zĭ)

Q.

Quarles (kwärlz)
Quevedo (kă-vä'tho)
Quincy (kwĭn'sĭ *or* kwĭn'zĭ)

R.

Rabelais (răb'ĕh-lā' *or* răb'lā')
Rachel (Fr.) (rā'shel')
Raeine (rā'sĕn' *or* răs-seen')
Raffaelle (răf-fā-el'lā) *Syn.* Raphael.
Raleigh (raw'lĭ)
Ranke (răNk'ĕh)
Raphael (rā'fā-ęl *or* răf'fā-ęl) [păN)
Rapin (răp'ĭn *or* rā'/-
Réaumur (rā'ō'mūr' *or* rō'mur) [brănt)
Rembrandt (rĕm'/-
Renan (rę'h-nōN')
Ren'nęll
Reuchlin (roiK'lĭn)
Reynolds (rĕn'ęldz)
Riccio (rĭt'cho)
Richelieu (rĕsh'ęh-loo ; *Fr. pron.* rĕsh'le-ŭh')
Richter (rĭK'tĕr)
Rienzi (re-en'zee), *or* Rienzo (re-en'zo)
Rives (Amer.) (reevz)
Rizzio (rĕt'se-o *or* rĭt'-se-o)
Robespierre (ro'bęs-peer' *or* rob'ęs-pe-ĕR') [shŏN'bō')
Rochambeau (ro'-
Rochefoueauld (rōsh'-foo-kō' *or* rosh'foo'-kō') [zhā')
Roget (ro'/zhā *or* ro'-
Romilly (Eng.) (rom'-ĭl-lĭ)
Ronge (rong'ch)
Roscerans (rŏz'krănts)
Rothschild (rŏs'ehĭld ; *Ger. pron.* rōt'shĭlt)
Rousseau (roo'sō')
Routledge (rŭt'lĭj)
Rowe (ro)
Rowley (rou'lĭ)
Rutgers (rut'gĕrs)
Rutherford (ruth'ĕr-fŏrd)

S.

Saadi. *See* Sadi.
Sabine (săb'ĭn) [gr-ęl)
Saeheverell (są-chev'-
Saintine (săN'tĕn')
Saint-John (sĕnt'-jŏn *or* sĭn'jęn) [jęr)
Saint Leger (sĭl'lĭn-
Saint-Pierre (sĕnt-peer *or* săN'pe-ĕR')
Saint-Simon (sent-sĭ'-mọu *or* săN'se'mŏN')
Saladin (săl'ą-dĭn)
Sand (Fr.) (sŏN)
Săn'dys (*or* săndz)
Saunderson (săn'dęr-sọn)
Saussure (sō'sūr' *or* so'sür') [il)
Savile, *or* Saville (sav'-
Savonarola (sä-vo-nä-ro'lä)
Scaliger (skal'ĭ-jęr)
Schelling (shel'lĭng)
Schenck (skenk)
Schiller (shĭl'lęr)
Schlegel (shlā'gĕl *or* shlā'gęl)
Schleiermacher (shlī'-ęr-mäK'ęr)
Schmidt (shmit)
Schuyler (skī'lęr)
Scoresby (skōrz'bi)
Scougal (skoo'gal)
Scribe (skrēb) [dä)
Sepulveda (sā-pool'vā-
Seyr-ve'tŭs
Sévigné (sā-veen'yā *or* sā'vēn'yā')
Seward (sū'ąrd)
Seymour (see'męr)
Shăkes'pēare ; *writ-*

ten also Shakspeare and Shakspere.
Sheil (sheel)
Sidmouth (sĭd′mŭth)
Sieyes (se-ĕs′, se-ā′, *or* se-ā′yā′)
Sigel (see′gĕl) [mŭnd)
Sigismund (sĭj′is-
Sigourney (sĭg′ŭr-nĭ)
Sismondi (sĭs-mŏn′dĭ; *It. pron.* sēs-mŏn′-
Slidell (slī-del′) [dee)
Snorri Sturluson (snor′ree stoor′lōō-
Soane (sōn) [sŏn)
Sobieski (so-be-ĕs′kee)
Socinus (so-sī′nŭs)
Somers (sŭm′ẽrz)
Sontag (sŏn′tăg *or* sŏn′tăg)
Sotheby (sŭth′ẽ-bĭ)
Soule (sōl) [lĭs′)
Soulé (soo-lā′ *or* soo′-
Soulouque (soo′lōōk′)
Soult (soolt)
Southard (sŭth′ẽrd)
Southern (sŭth′ẽrn)
Southey (sowth′ĭ)
Sowerby (sou′ẽr-bĭ)
Soyer (soi′ẽr *or* swä′-yā′)
Spalding (spawl′dĭng)
Spinola (spee′no-lä)
Spinoza (spe-no′zä)
Spurtzheim (spoorts′-hĭm *or* spŭrz′ĭm)
Staël (stäl *or* stawl)
Stanhope (stăn′ŏp)
Stanislaus (stăn-is-lā′-ŭs *or* stăn-is-lä′us)
Staunton (stăn′-tŏn)
Steuben (Am.) (stū′-
Storrs (stŏrz) [bẽn)
Stowell (stō′ẽl)
Strahan *and* Strachan (strawn)
Straparola (strä-pä-ro′-lä), *or* Straparola (strä-pä-rō′le
Strauss (strouss) [sänt)
Stuyvesant (stī′vẽ-
Sue (sū; *Fr. pron.* sü)
Suleyman (soo-lā-män′). *Syn.* Soliman. [sü′yẽ′)
Sully (sŭl′lĭ; *Fr. pron.*
Suwarrow (soo-ŭr′ro); *written* Souvoroff *or* Suworow (*Russ. pron.* soo-vo′rof)
Swẽdẽn-borg′ (*Sw. pron.* swä′den-borg)

T.

Talbot (tawl′bŏt)
Talfourd(tawl′fŏrd)
Taliaferro (tŏl′ĭ-vẽr, *sometimes* tĕl′fẽr)
Talleyrand (tăl′lĭ-rănd; *Fr. pron.* tăl′-lā′rŏn′)
Talimadge (tăl′mĭj)
Tamerlane (tăm′ẽr-lān *or* tăm′ẽr-lān′)
Taney (taw′nĭ) [so)
Täs′so (*It. pron.* täs′-
Tassoni (tăs-so′nee)
Tẽc-cŭm′sẽh
Tegnér (tĕng-nẽr′)
Teignmouth (tĭn′-mŭth)
Teniers (tĕn′yẽrz ; *Fr. pron.* tẽh-ne-ā′ *or* tẽn-yā′)
Thackeray (thak′ẽr-rĭ)
Thalberg (tăl′bẽrg)
Theobald (thee′o-bawld *or* tĭb′bald)
Thierry (te-ĕr′rĭ *or* te-ā′ree′)
Thiers (te-ĕr′)
Tholuck (to′lŏŏk)
Thom (tom)
Thoresby (thōrz′bĭ)
Thorwaldsen (tor′-wäld-sẽn *or* tor′-väld-sẽn)
Tighe (tī) [te′ye′)
Tilly (tĭl′le ; *Fr. pron.*
Timur, *or* Timour (tee′moor′) [to)
Tintoretto (tĕn-to-ret′-
Tippoo Sahib (tĭp′poo sä′hĭb ; *almost* sä′ĭb)
Tiraboschi (te-rä-bos′-kee) [dorf)
Tischendorf (tish′-ẽn-
Titian (tish′ăn)
Tocqueville (tŏk′vĭl ; *French pron.* tok′-vēl′)
Torquato (tor-kwä′to)
Torquemada (tor-kä-mä′dä)
Toucey (tou′sĭ)
Toussaint L'Ouverture (too′săn′ loo′-vẽr′tūr′) [ẽnd)
Townshend (townz′-
Trowbridge (tro′-brĭj)
Tyndale (tĭn′dal)
Tyrwhitt (tẽr′ĭt *or* tẽr′wit)

U.

Uhland (oo′länt *or* yoo′land)
Ulfilas, *or* Ulphilas (ŭl′fĭ-las)
Upham (ŭp′ăm)
Urquhart (ẽrk′ẽrt)
Uwins (yoo′ĭnz)

V.

Van Buren (văn bū′-rẽn)
Vanbrugh (văn′broo)
Vancouver (văn-koo′-vẽr)
Vandyke (văn-dīk′) (Dutch Vandyck, *or* Vandjik, văn-dĭk′)
Van Rensselaer (văn ren′sẽl-ẽr) [tel′)
Vattel (văt′-tel′ *or* vät′-
Vauban (vō′bŏn′)
Vaughan (vaw′n *or* vaw′ăn)
Vaux (Eng. & Amer.) (vawks)
Vega (vā′gä)
Velasquez (vä-läs′kĕz *or* vä-läs′kĕth)
Vernet (vĕr′nā′)
Verplanck (vẽr-plănk′)
Vẽr-ste′găn
Vẽr′ŋ-lam
Vespucci (vĕs-poot′-chee)
Vicente (ve-sen′tä)
Vida (vee′dä)
Vidocq (ve′dok′)
Villiers (vĭl′yẽrz)
Vinci (vĭn′chee *or* vẽn′chee)
Vladimir (vlăd′ẽ-mẽr)
Volney (vŏl′nĭ ; *Fr. pron.* vol′nā′)
Voltaire (vōl-tẽr′ *or* vol′tẽr′) [gẽrn)
Vortigern (vor′tẽ-
Voss (Ger.) (foss)

W.

Waldemar (wol′de-mar *or* wäl′dẽh-mär) [stĭn)
Wallenstein (wŏl′lẽn-
Warbur-tŏn
Wargentin (wär′gẽn-teen) [ing-tŏn)
Washington (wŏsh′-
Watteau (vät′tō′)
Weber (wā′bẽr *or* wā′-bẽr)
Wellesley (wĕlz′lĭ)
Wemys (weemz *or* wĭmz)
Werner (wẽr′nẽr *or* wĕr′nẽr)
Whalley (hwŏl′lĭ)
Whewell (hū′ẽl)
Whitefield (hwīt′feeld)
Wieland (wee′länd; *German pron.* wee′-länt)
Willoughby (wĭl′lo-bĭ)
Willughby (wĭl′lo-bĭ)
Winckelmann (wĭnk′-ẽl-măn)
Windham (wĭnd′ăm)
Wolcott (wŏl′kŏt *or* wōōl′kŏt) [tŏn)
Wollaston (wōōl′as-
Wollstonecraft (wōōl′-stŏn-krăft)
Wolsey (wōōl′zĭ)
Worcester (wōōs′tẽr)
Wordsworth (wûrdz′-wûrth)
Wouverman (wow′vẽr-măn)
Wraxall (răks′ăl *or* răks′al)
Wycherley (wĭtch′-ẽr-lĭ)
Wycliffe (wĭk′lĭf) ; *also* Wyclif, Wiclif, *and* Wickliffe. [*lhin*)
Wythe (wĭth ; *th as in*

X.

Xavier (zăv′ĭ-ẽr ; *Sp. pron.* hä-ve-är′)
Ximenes (zĭ-mee′nēz ; *Sp. pron.* he-mā′-nĕs)

Y.

Yonge (yŭng)
Youatt (yoo′ăt)
Youmans (yoo′manz)
Yriarte (e-re-ar′tā)
Ysabeau (e′zä′bō′)

Z.

Zĭm′mẽr-männ (*Ger. pron.* tsĭm′mer-man)
Zinzendorf (tsĭnt′sẽn-dorf)
Zollikofer (Ger.) (tsol′-le-ko′fẽr)
Zŏl′lĭ-kof′fẽr (Amer.)
Zouch (zooch)
Zschokke (tshŏk′kẽh)
Zumala – Carregui (thoo-mä′lä-kär-rā′-gee)
Zumpt (tsŏompt)
Zuñiga (thoon-yee′gä)
Zwin′gli (*Ger. pron.* tswĭng′lee) (Lat. Zwīn′glĭ-ŭs *or* Zuin′-gli-us) ; *written also* Zwingle (zwĭng′gl)

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

*** The "Exercises" given below are designed to furnish material for instruction and practice in the etymological analysis of English words. It is suggested that a certain number of prefixes or suffixes be assigned as a lesson for study, and that the pupil be required to ascertain and explain the literal meaning of the examples appended to them, including the root as well as the formative syllables. To aid in this, the use of Webster's Quarto or Octavo ("National") Dictionary will be necessary.

PREFIXES.

A, a prefix to many English words, is in some cases a contraction of *on*, *in*, *at*, *of*, *to*, *for*; as, ablaze for *in a blaze*, aboard for *on board*, afoot for *on foot*, aground for *on the ground*, ado for *to do*, await for *wait for*. In other cases, it is contracted from the A.-S. inseparable particle *ge-*, which forms verbs from verbs, substantives, adjectives, and is a sort of augment to the past participle. In some cases, it only increases the force of the word, without any essential addition of meaning. — In some words of Greek origin, *a* gives them a negative sense; before a vowel it becomes *an*. In a few words of Latin origin, it is another form of the prefix *ab*.

EXERCISE. — *A*wake, asleep, ahead, aside, afar, aweary; *a*pathetic, amorphous, atheist, *a*byss, aorist, anonymous, anomaly, anecdote, anarchy; abate, avert.

Ab, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, is the same as the Greek ἀπό, Goth. *af*, A.-S. and Eng. *of*. It denotes *from*, *separation*, or *departure*. Before *c* and *t*, it is generally changed into *abs*. See A.

EXERCISE. — *Ab*duct, *ab*ject, *ab*jure, *ab*rupt, *ab*rogate, absurd, *ab*use, *ab*rade, *ab*solve; *abs*cess, *abs*cond, *abs*temious, *abs*tain.

Ad. [Cf. W. *at*, to, toward, Goth. and Eng. *at*.] A Latin preposition, signifying *to*. In composition, the last letter is usually changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed.

EXERCISE. — *Ad*here, *ad*join, *ad*dict, *ad*jure, *ad*mit, *ad*monish, *ad*orn, *ad*vent, acclaim, aggravate, affirm, allege, applaud, arrogate, ascribe, attain.

Al. [1. In Arabic, an article or inseparable prefix, answering to the Italian *il*, and the Sp. *el*. Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English *the*.

EXERCISE. — *Al*cove, alchemy, alembic, almanac, alcohol, alkali.

2. A form of the prefix *ad*. See AD.

Am'bi. [Lat. *ambi*, *amb*, *am*, *an* (as *ambi*dens, *amb*ages, *am*icire, *an*helare), Gr. ἀμφί, A.-S. *emb*, *ymb*.] *About*; *around*; — a prefix used in composition in words derived from the Latin.

EXERCISE. — *Ambi*dexter, *ambi*ent, *ambi*tion, *ambi*guous; *an*helation.

Am'phi, *n*. [See *supra*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *about*, *around*, *on both sides*, *on all sides*, &c.

EXERCISE. — *Amphi*bious, *amphi*theater, *amphi*bology, *amphi*brach.

A'nà. [Gr. ἀνά.] A prefix in words from the Greek, denoting *on*, *upward*, *up to*, *throughout*, *backward*, *back to*, *again*, *previously*, or *against*.

EXERCISE. — *Ana*logy, *ana*lytic, *ana*tomy, *ana*baptist, *an*achronism, *ana*gram, *ana*pest, *ana*thema.

Ant-, **An'ti-**. [Gr. ἀντί, against.] A prefix in words from the Greek, meaning *against*, *over against*, or *opposed to*.

EXERCISE. — *Ant*arctic, *ant*helmintic, *anti*dote, *anti*pathy, *anti*thesis, *anti*febrile, *anti*podes, *anti*christian, *anti*type.

An'te. A Latin preposition, the Gr. ἀντί, A.-S. & Goth. *and* (cf. ANSWER); used in the composition of English words, esp. in words from the Latin and Greek. It signifies *before in place*, *in front*; and figuratively, *before in time*.

EXERCISE. — *Ante*chamber, *ante*cedent, *ante*diluvian, *ante*mundane, *ante*date, *ante*penult.

A'po. [Gr. ἀπό. See AB.] A Greek preposition used in composition, and signifying *from*, *away from*, *off*, or *asunder*. It sometimes has the contracted form *ap*.

EXERCISE. — *Apo*plexy, *apo*thecary, *apo*logue, *apo*stacy, *apo*strophe, *apo*stle; *ap*helion, *ap*horism.

Bē, is originally the same word as *by*, A.-S. *be* and *bi* or *big*, Goth. *bi*. It denotes *nearness*, *closeness*, *about*, *on*, *at*, and generally has an intensive force.

EXERCISE. — *Be*set, *be*deck, *be*grow, *be*stow, *be*dim, *be*calm, *be*cloud, *be*friend, *be*cause, *be*fore, *be*times.

Bi. [From Lat. *bis*, twice, which in composition drops the *s*.] In most branches of science, *bi* in composition denotes *two*, *twice*, *doubly*. In chemistry, it denotes that the compound contains two parts of the first-mentioned ingredient to one of the other; thus, a *bi*chromate of potash contains two parts of chromic acid to one of potash.

EXERCISE. — *Bi*dentate, *bi*ternate, *bi*axial, *bi*capsular, *bi*cephalous, *bi*cipitous, *bi*foliate, *bi*sect, *bi*weekly, *bi*nominal.

Bis, *adv*. [Lat. *bis*, twice, for *duis*, from *duo*, two, like *bellum* from *duellum*.] Twice. See BI.

EXERCISE. — *Bis*extile.

Cătà. [Gr. κατά.] The Latin and English form of a Greek

preposition used in composition to signify *down*, *downward*, *down upon*, *downright*, *completely*, &c. It sometimes drops the final vowel, and is sometimes changed to *cath*.

EXERCISE.—*Cata*clysm, *cata*comb, *cata*logue, *cata*ract, *cata*rrh, *cata*caustic, *cata*lepsy, *cata*strophe; *cato*ptric, *cate*gory; *cath*artic, *cath*olic, *cathe*dral.

Çir'cum. [Accusative of *circus*, a circle, Gr. κίρκος.] A Latin preposition, used as a prefix in many English words. In a few words the *m* is dropped.

EXERCISE. — *Circum*scribe, *circum*spect, *circum*vent, *circum*jacent, *circum*navigate, *circum*location; *circuit*, *circuitous*, *circulate*.

Cŏm- *or* Cŏn-. [The same as *cum*, which is akin to Gr. σύν.] A Latin preposition signifying *with* or *against*, used in composition as an inseparable prefix. The form *com* is used before *b*, *p*, and *m*, and *con* before the other consonants. Before *l*, however, *con* or *com* is changed into *col*; before *r* into *cor*; while before a vowel or *h*, the *n* or *m* is dropped.

EXERCISE. — *Compose*, *com*motion, *com*merce, *com*mand, *compact*; *connect*, *concur*, *con*struct, *convoke*, *contract*; *collect*; *corrupt*; *coalesce*, *cohabit*, *co*-operate, *coheir*, *cohere*.

Cŏn'trà. A Latin preposition, signifying *against*, *in opposition*, entering into the composition of some English words. In old English, it took the form *counter*.

EXERCISE.—*Contradict*, *contravene*, *contradistinguish*, *contravallation*; *counteract*, *countermarch*, *counterpart*, *counter*charm, *counter*balance.

Co. See CON.

Coun'ter. See CONTRA.

De. A Latin prefix denoting a *moving from*, *separation*. Hence, it often expresses a negative. Sometimes it augments the sense. It coincides nearly in sense with the French *des* and Latin *dis*.

EXERCISE.—*De*bark, *de*cline, *de*cease, *de*duct, *de*camp, *de*ject, *de*ter, *de*scend, *de*tain, *de*part, *de*tract, *de*nude, *de*nominate, *de*nounce, *de*range, *de*prave, *de*spoil.

Dī. 1. [Gr. δίς, twice.] In chemistry, a prefix denoting two equivalents of the substance indicated by the noun following that of which the prefix forms a part; as, *di*chloride of mercury; *i. e.*, a compound formed of two equivalents of mercury and one of chlorine. 2. See DIS.

Dī'à. [Gr. διά, akin to Lat. *dis*.] A prefix denoting *through*, *right through*.

EXERCISE.—*Dia*meter, *dia*gram, *dia*logue, *dia*gonal, *dia*critical, *dia*tribe, *dia*lect.

Dĭs. An inseparable prefix, from the Latin (whence Fr. *des*), denoting *separation*, *a parting from*; hence it generally has the force of a negative. It sometimes passes into the forms *di* and *dif*.

EXERCISE.—*Dis*tribute, *dis*connect, *dis*arm, *dis*oblige, *dis*agree, *dis*order, *dis*pel, *dis*cover; *divert*; *differ*, *diffuse*.

Dys-. An inseparable prefix, from the Greek δυσ-, hard, ill, and signifying *ill*, *bad*, *hard*, *unlucky*, *dangerous*, &c.

EXERCISE.—*Dys*entery, *dys*pepsy.

E. A Latin prefix; the same as EX.

Ĕm. See EN.

Ĕn. A prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French; it coincides with the Latin *in*, Gr. ἐν. For ease of pronunciation, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial.

EXERCISE. — *En*chant, *en*amor, *en*core, *en*camp, *en*grave, *en*joy, *en*large, *en*noble, *en*rich, *en*ploy, *en*power, *en*bosom, *en*bracc.

Ĕp, } [Gr. ἐπί. See OB.] A
Ĕp'ĭ. } prefix, signifying *on*, *above*, *toward*, *by*, *to*, *among*, *near*, &c.

EXERCISE. — *Epi*logue, *epi*thet, *epi*demic, *epi*taph, *epi*dermis, *epi*tomize, *epi*hemeral.

Eū. A prefix from the Gr. εὖ, well, signifying *well*, *easy*, *advantageous*, *good*, and the like.

EXERCISE. — *Eu*logy, *eu*phony, *eu*charist, *eu*phemism.

Ĕx. A Latin preposition or prefix (Gr. ἐξ or ἐκ), signifying *out of*, *out*, *proceeding from*. Hence, in composition, it signifies sometimes *out of*; sometimes *off*, *from*, or *out*; sometimes *beyond*. In some words, it intensifies the meaning. The *x* regularly remains only before the vowels and before *c*, *h*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t*; it is assimilated to a following *f*, and drops away altogether before the other consonants. In a few words it changes into *ec*. Prefixed to names of office, it denotes that a person has held that office, but has resigned it, or been left out, or dismissed.

EXERCISE. — *Ex*hale, *ex*clude, *ex*scind, *ex*cess, *ex*ceed, *ex*cel, *ex*act, *ex*ert, *ex*ist, *ex*onerate, *ex*ult, *ex*haust, *ex*pend, *ex*quisite, *ex*siccant, *ex*tort; *ef*flux, *ef*fect, *ef*fusion; *eject*, *event*, *edition*, *emigrate*, *eject*; *eccentric*; *ex*-chancellor, *ex*-governor, *ex*-president.

Ĕx'trà. [Contr. from *exterâ* (*parte*), from *exter*, being on the outside, from *ex*, out of, from.] A Latin preposition, denoting *beyond* or *excess*, often used in composition as a prefix signifying *outside of*, or *beyond the limits or jurisdiction of* that denoted by the word to which it is joined.

EXERCISE. — *Extra*dition, *extra*vagant, *extra*neous, *extra*ordinary, *extra*judicial.

For. [A.-S. *for*, allied to Goth. *fair*, Ger. *ver*.] As a prefix to verbs, *for* has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting *forth*, *away*, *out*, *without*.

EXERCISE. — *Forbid*, *for*sake, *for*swear, *forego*.

Fōre. [A.-S. *fore*, kindred with *for*, prep.] An adjective used in composition, to denote *advancement in place or time*.

EXERCISE. — *Fore*bode, *fore*father, *fore*shorten, *fore*ordain, *fore*see, *fore*tell, *fore*runner, *fore*ground, *fore*show, *fore*stall, *fore*arm, *fore*knowledge, *fore*warn.

Hȳ'per. [Gr. ὑπέρ, allied to Lat. *super*, Skr. *upare*, Eng. *over*.] A prefix used in composition to denote *excess*, or something *over* or *beyond*.

EXERCISE. — *Hyper*bolical, *hyper*trophy, *hyper*borean, *hyper*critical, *hyper*bole.

Hȳ'po. A prefix from the Greek preposition ὑπό [*allied* to Lat. *sub*, Skr. *upar*], *under*, *beneath*, frequently used in composition to signify *a less quantity*, or *a low state or degree* of that denoted by the word with which it is joined, *position beneath* it, &c. In chemistry, prefixed to the name of a compound con-

taining oxygen, it designates another compound containing less oxygen; as *hypo*nitrous acid, which contains less oxygen than *nitrous* acid.

EXERCISE. — *Hypo*chondriac, *hypo*static, *hypo*thesis, *hypo*tenuse; *hyp*hen.

Il. The form of *in* when used before words beginning with *l*. See IN.

Im. A prefix from the Latin *in*, *n* being changed to *m*, before a labial, for the sake of easy utterance. The same prefix is sometimes used in compounds not of Latin origin. For *im*, the French write *em*, which is used in words introduced into English from the French language. See EM.

EXERCISE. — *Im*bibe, *im*mense, *im*partial, *im*moral, *im*port, *im*print, *im*bank, *im*bitter, *im*prison.

In. 1. [Allied to Gr. *ἐν*, Skr. *ina*.] A prefix from the Latin *in*, often used in composition, and signifying *within*, *into*, or *among*, or serving to render emphatic the sense of the word to which it is prefixed. — *In* before *l* is changed into *il*; before *r*, into *ir*; before a labial, into *im*. 2. [Allied to Eng. *un*. See UN.] A Latin particle of negation. Before *b* and *p*, it becomes *im*; before *l*, *m*, *r*, the *n* assimilates itself to these consonants. In a few words *in* is changed into *ig*.

EXERCISE. — 1. *In*bred, *in*case, *in*ject, *in*spect, *in*duce, *in*fuse, *in*close, *in*crease; *il*lation, *il*lumine, *il*lusion; *ir*radiate, *ir*ruption, *ir*rigation; *im*bitter, *im*mersion, *im*plement. — 2. *in*active, *in*capable, *in*vincible, *in*tolerable, *in*firm, *im*passable; *il*licit, *il*limitable, *im*mortal; *ir*repressible, *ir*resolute; *ig*noble, *ig*norant.

In'ter. [From *in*, with an adverbial ending.] A Latin preposition, signifying *among* or *between*; — used as a prefix.

EXERCISE. — *Inter*cept, *inter*fere, *inter*rupt, *inter*cede, *inter*pose, *inter*change, *inter*mingle, *inter*view, *inter*pose, *inter*vene, *inter*sperse.

In'tro. [Lat., contr. from *intero* (*loco*).] A prefix signifying *within*, *into*, *in*, and the like.

EXERCISE. — *Intro*duce, *intro*mission, *intro*vert, *intro*it, *intro*spection.

Mĕt'a. [Gr. *μετά*, allied to *μέσος*, Lat. *medius*, Eng. *mid*, *middle*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *in the midst of*; also, *beyond*, *over*, *after*, *behind*, *with*, *between*, *reversely*.

EXERCISE. — *Meta*phor, *meta*physics, *meta*morphosc, *meta*phrase.

Mis. [A.-S., having the same origin with the verb *to miss*.] A prefix denoting *error*, *wrong*, *defect*, *unlikeness*, &c.

EXERCISE. — *Mis*take, *mis*manage, *mis*pronounce, *mis*trust, *mis*behave, *mis*believe, *mis*creant, *mis*demeanor.

Nōn, *adv*. [Lat. *non*, O. Lat. *nœnum*, *nenum*, from *ne-œnum*, or *ne-unum*, not one.] *Not*; — used in English as a prefix, generally and properly to substantives and verbs only, giving them a negative sense, ordering and varying their meaning, as do the prefixes *un* and *in* those of adjectives; also, in some cases, prefixed to adjectives.

EXERCISE. — *Non*-residence, *non*-performance, *non*-arrival, *non*-intercourse, *non*-intervention, *non*-conductor, *non*-acid, *non*-electric, *non*-existent, *non*-commissioned.

Ŏb. [Kindred with Gr. *ἐπί*.] A Latin preposition, signifying, primarily, *in front*, *before*, and hence *against*, *toward*. In composition the *b* is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. In a few cases the *b* becomes *s*. It means *reversed* or *back* in *ob*vate, *occiput*, &c.

EXERCISE. — *Ob*ject, *ob*jurgatory; *oc*casion; *of*fer; *op*pose; *os*tentation.

Pā'rà. [Gr., prob. akin to Lat. *præ* and *præter*.] A preposition, used in composition, and signifying *beside*, *to the side of*, *to*, *amiss*, *wrong*, *beyond*, *contrary to*, &c. It is sometimes contracted into *par*.

EXERCISE. — *Paradox*, *para*gon, *paralysis*, *parasite*, *parallel*, *paragraph*, *paraclete*, *para*phrase; *parody*, *paroxysm*, *par*helion.

Pĕr. A Latin preposition often used in composition as a prefix denoting *through*, *passing*, or *over the whole extent*. The *r* is sometimes assimilated. In chemistry, it signifies *very*, *fully*, or *to the utmost extent*; as in *per*oxide, a substance oxidated to the utmost degree.

EXERCISE. — *Per*ambulate, *per*functory, *per*secute, *per*forate, *per*manent, *per*mit, *per*cussion, *per*vade, *per*use, *per*fection, *per*dition, *per*oxide; *pel*lucid.

Pĕr'i. [Gr. *περί*, Skr. *pari*.] A prefix used in many words derived from the Greek, and signifying *with*, *around*, *about*, *near*, and the like.

EXERCISE. — *Peri*carp, *peri*od, *peri*phrase, *peri*patetic, *peri*phery, *peri*helion, *peri*meter.

Pōst. A Latin preposition, used in composition as a prefix, signifying *after*.

EXERCISE. — *Post*pone, *post*script, *poster*ior, *post*humous, *post*obit.

Prē. An English form of the Latin prefix, *præ*, before. It expresses *priority of time*, *place*, or *rank*.

EXERCISE. — *Pre*clude, *pre*dict, *prefer*, *pre*ponderate, *pre*cursor, *pre*cede, *pre*fix, *pre*lude, *pre*-eminent.

Prē'ter. A prefix, from the Lat. *præter* (from *præ*, with the adverbial termination *ter*), used in the composition of some English words, and having the signification of *past*, *beyond*; hence, *beside*, *more*.

EXERCISE. — *Preter*it, *preter*mit, *preter*natural.

Prō. [Originally neuter dative for *proi*, Gr. *πρό*.] A Latin preposition, used in composition as a prefix, and denoting *fore*, *forth*, *forward*, *in front of*, *in favor of*, *for*, *in the place of*.

EXERCISE. — *Pro*duce, *pro*ject, *pro*fess, *pro*mise, *pro*tract, *pro*noun, *pro*ceed, *pro*voke, *pro*mote, *pro*trude.

Prŏs. [Gr. *πρός*. Cf. Skr. *prati*.] A Greek preposition, used in composition, and signifying *motion towards*, *a being on*, *at*, *by*, *or beside*, *a remaining beside*, and hence *connection and engagement with* any thing.

EXERCISE. — *Pro*selyte, *pros*ody.

Pseū'dō (sū'do). [From Gr. *ψευδής*, lying, false, from *ψεύδειν*, to belie.] A prefix used in words from the Greek, and signifying *false*, *counterfeit*, *pretended*, or *spurious*.

EXERCISE. — *Pseudo*-martyr, *pseudo*-philosophy, *pseudo*nym.

Ra. An inseparable prefix or preposition in words from the French and Italian, coming from the Lat. *re* and *ad* combined. See RE and AD.

EXERCISE.—*Rally*, *ramble*.

Rē- [Lat.] A prefix or inseparable particle in the composition of words, denoting *return*, *repetition*, or *iteration*. It is abbreviated from *red*, which the Latins retained in words beginning with a vowel.

EXERCISE.—*Recur*, *reduce*, *refrain*, *retract*, *revert*, *rebuild*, *reform*, *restore*, *resound*, *resist*, *renew*, *recall*, *remove*, *resume*, *revolve*; *redeem*, *redintegrate*.

Rē'tro. [Lat., from *re*, and the adverbial termination *ter*.] A prefix in words from the Latin, signifying *back* or *backward*.

EXERCISE.—*Retrocede*, *retrospect*, *retrograde*, *retroact*.

Se- [Original form of *sine*.] An inseparable preposition used in some words from the Latin, and signifying *without*, *aside*, *by itself*.

EXERCISE.—*Secure*, *seduce*, *seclude*, *secede*, *sequester*, *separate*, *sedition*.

Sī'ne. A Latin preposition signifying *without*, and used in composition. It drops the final *e* in *sine*cure, and also changes the *n* into *m* in *simple*.

EXERCISE.—*Sine*cure.

Stĕp. [A.-S. *stéop*, fr. *steópan*, *stéoan*, to bereave.] A prefix used in composition before *father*, *mother*, *brother*, &c., to indicate that the person thus spoken of is not a blood-relative, but is a relative by the marriage of a parent.

EXERCISE.—*Stepson*, *step*-sister, *step*child.

Sŭb- [Allied to Gr. ὑπό.] A Latin preposition, denoting *under* or *below*, used in English as a prefix, to express *an inferior position*, or *intention*, and also *a subordinate degree*, or *imperfect state* of a quality. Before *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *r*, and *m*, the *b* is changed into those letters.

EXERCISE.—*Subscribe*, *sub*sequent, *sub*marine, *sub*merge, *sub*mit, *sub*tract, *sub*acid, *sub*stitute, *sub*side, *sub*ordinate, *sub*terranean; *sub*ceed, *suf*fer, *sug*gest, *sup*pose, *sur*rogate, *sum*mon.

Sŭb'ter. [From *sub*, and the adverbial termination *ter*.] A Latin preposition, signifying *under*, used as a prefix in English with the same meaning as *sub*; but it is less general in its application.

EXERCISE.—*Subter*fuge.

Sū'per. A Latin preposition (same as Gr. ὑπέρ), used as a prefix, and signifying *above*, *over*, or *in excess*.

EXERCISE.—*Super*fine, *su*perintend, *sup*ervise, *super*numerary, *super*add, *super*human, *super*fluous, *super*lative, *super*structure.

Sū'prā. [Orig. *supera*, from *super*.] A Latin preposition, signifying *above*, *over*, or *beyond*, and used in composition.

EXERCISE.—*Supra*lapsarian.

Sûr. A prefix, from the French, contracted from the Latin *super*, *supra*, and signifying *over*, *above*, *beyond*, *upon*.

EXERCISE.—*Sur*charge, *sur*mount, *sur*prise, *sur*feit, *sur*mise, *sur*coat, *sur*face, *sur*plus.

Sȳn. A prefix from the Greek preposition σύν [Lat. *cum*, akin to Lat. *simul*, Skr. *sa-sam*], *with*, *along with*, *together with*, *at the same time*. Before *b*, *m*, *p*, *ph*, it changes into *sym*; before *l*, into *syl*; and sometimes the *n* is dropped.

EXERCISE.—*Syn*onym, *syn*tax, *syn*thesis, *syn*od, *syn*opsis, *syn*chronous, *syn*ovial, *syn*bol, *sym*metry, *sym*pathy, *sym*phony, *syl*logism, *syn*stem.

Trāns. A Latin preposition, used in English as a prefix, signifying *over*, *beyond*, *through*, *on the other side*. Hence, in a moral sense, it denotes *a complete change*. It sometimes drops the last consonant, and sometimes the two last consonants.

EXERCISE. — *Trans*alpine, *trans*-Atlantic, *trans*port, *trans*fer, *trans*mit, *trans*it, *trans*gress, *trans*form, *trans*cend, *tra*dition, *tra*duce.

Trī- A prefix, signifying *three*, *thrice*, from Gr. τρίς, thrice, τρεῖς, τρία, Lat. *tres*, *tria*, three.

EXERCISE.—*Tri*angle, *tri*dent, *tri*ennial, *tri*cennial, *tri*cuspid, *tri*une.

Ūl'trā. [Lat., originally fem. of *ulter*, being beyond.] A prefix from the Latin, having in composition the signification *beyond*, *on the other side*, chiefly when joined with words expressing relations of place. In other relations, it has the sense of *excessively*, *exceedingly*, *beyond what is common*, *natural*, *right*, or *proper*.

EXERCISE.—*Ultra*marine, *ul*tramontane, *ultra*mundane, *ul*tratropical; *ultra*-conservative, *ultra*-despotic.

Ŭn. [A.-S *un*, and sometimes *on*, allied to Gr. ἀν, ἀ, Skr. *an*, *a*, Lat. *in*.] A negative prefix attached at will to almost any English adjective, or participle used adjectively, and to less numerous classes of nouns and verbs. See UN in the Dictionary.

EXERCISE. — *Un*able, *un*friendly, *un*certain, *undo*, *unbar*; *untruth*, *unworthy*.

With. [A.-S. *widh*, *wid*, with, at, against, Icel. *vidh*, against. Compare A.-S. *mid*, *midh*, Goth. *mith*, Ger. *mit*, with.] An English preposition, used in composition, and signifying *opposition*, *privation*, *separation*, or *departure*.

EXERCISE.—*With*draw, *with*stand, *with*hold.

SUFFIXES.

Ăc. [Gr. -ακός.] A suffix signifying *of* or *pertaining to*.

EXERCISE.—Demoni*ac*, hypochondri*ac*, cardi*ac*, elegi*ac*, prosodi*ac*.

Ăge. [Fr.] A termination of nouns having a collective or abstract meaning.

EXERCISE. — Advant*age*, aver*age*, herb*age*, foli*age*, pill*age*, vassal*age*, appan*age*, homa*ge*, parent*age*, fruit*age*, anchor*age*.

Al. [Lat. *-alis*.] A termination of words from the Latin, denoting *of*, or *pertaining to*. See CAL.

EXERCISE. — Annu*al*, cor*dial*, fin*al*, leg*al*, martial, regal, frug*al*, fili*al*, carn*al*, casu*al*, flor*al*, manu*al*, judici*al*, loc*al*, decenni*al*.

An. [Lat. *-anus*.] A termination of some nouns and adjectives from the Latin, denoting *office*, *profession*, or *character*.

EXERCISE. — Christi*an*, comedi*an*, tragedi*an*, elysi*an*, tarti*an*, hyperborea*n*, sylv*an*, republic*an*, pag*an*, Roman.

Ănce, Ăn-cy. } [Lat. *-antia*.] Terminations of some nouns having an abstract signification.

EXERCISE.—Elegance, abundance, brilliancy, vacancy, dissonance, tolerance, ignorance, circumstance, repentance, infancy, necromancy.

Ant. [Lat. *-ans, -antis.*] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, expressing *quality* or *habit*; and of nouns denoting the *doer of a thing*.

EXERCISE.—Vagrant, abundant, verdant, extravagant, triumphant, vigilant, dominant, exorbitant; assistant, commandant, dependant, intendant.

Ar. [Lat. *-aris.*] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin, and denoting *of*, or *pertaining to*.

EXERCISE.—Angular, jocular, perpendicular, similar, linear, familiar, solar, secular, regular.

Ard, the termination of many English words, is taken from the Goth. *hardus*, A.-S. *heard*, Icel. & Eng. *hard*, and appears in proper names; as, Renard, strong in counsel; Goddard, strong in, or through, God, &c. We find it also in appellatives, usually with a bad signification.

EXERCISE.—Drunkard, dotard, bastard, niggard, sluggard, dullard, coward, wizard, laggard, dastard.

A-ry. [Lat. *-arius.*] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting *of*, or *pertaining to*; and of nouns, denoting the *doer of a thing*.

EXERCISE.—Auxiliary, military, biliary, stipendiary, pecuniary, primary, plenary, ordinary, sublunary, adversary, mercenary, vocabulary, lapidary, boundary, granary.

Ate. [Lat. *-atus.*] A termination; —1. Of verbs. 2. Of adjectives, implying *nature, likeness, quality, agreement, effect*, &c. 3. Of nouns, denoting (*a.*) *office* or *dignity*; (*b.*) the *possessor of an office or dignity*; (*c.*) salts containing one degree or more of oxygen.

EXERCISE. — 1. Deliberate, initiate, extricate, permeate, suffocate, navigate, ventilate, fascinate, anticipate, venerate. 2. Moderate, ultimate, temperate, obdurate, fortunate, insensate, passionate, effeminate, immaculate. 3. Pontificate, electorate, palatinate; magistrate, delegate, legate, candidate, advocate, laureate, surrogate, sulphate, phosphate.

Ble. [Lat. *-bilis.*] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin, or formed on the same model, and signifying *capable of being*, or *worthy to be*.

EXERCISE.—Flexible, mutable, sensible, warrantable, capable, curable, blamable, commendable, incredible, accessible, excusable.

Cal. [Lat. *-cus.*] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin or following the analogy of such, and signifying *of* or *pertaining to*.

EXERCISE. — Anatomical, comical, magical, practical, technical, classical, analytical, botanical, practical, dogmatical, periodical.

Dom. A termination denoting *jurisdiction*, or *property and jurisdiction*. It was originally *doom*, *judgment*. Hence it is used to denote *state*, *condition*, or *quality*.

EXERCISE. — Kingdom, sheriffdom, dukedom, earldom, Christendom, wisdom, freedom, thralldom.

E-an. [Gr. *-αῖος*, or *-εῖος*; Lat. *-æus, -eus.*] A termination of adjectives derived from Greek adjectives, or formed on the pattern of such adjectives, and denoting *of* or *pertaining to*.

EXERCISE. — Cerulean, herculean, hyperborean, subterranean, epicurean, adamantean, tartarean, empyrean.

Ee. A termination of nouns, denoting one *on* or *to whom something is done*.

EXERCISE.—Appellee, donee, referee, trustee, lessee, grantee, legatee, patentee.

Eer. See IER.

En. A plural termination of nouns and of verbs formerly in use, as in housen, escapen, and retained in oxen and children. It is also still used as the termination of some verbs, as in hearken, from the Anglo-Saxon infinitive. It is also used to form from nouns adjectives expressing *the material of which a thing is made*.

EXERCISE.—Glisten, listen; leaden, wooden, golden, birchen, earthen, oaken, hempen, oaten, flaxen, waxen.

Ence, Ency. [Lat. *-entia.*] A termination of abstract nouns from the Latin, or of nouns that follow the analogy of nouns so derived.

EXERCISE.—Abstinence, circumference, reticence, innocence, coalescence, diffidence, providence, intelligence, prudence; agency, contingency, presidency, tendency, despondency, exigency, clemency, transparency, solvency.

Ent. [Lat. *-ens, -entis.*] A termination of nouns from the Latin, denoting the *doer of a thing*; or of participial adjectives expressing *quality* or *habit*.

EXERCISE. — Dependent, recipient, student, president, agent, adherent; fervent, ardent, indolent, esculent, refulgent, incumbent, evanescent, evident, omnipotent.

Er. A termination of many English words, and the Teutonic form of the Latin *or*. It denotes *an agent*, and was originally of the masculine gender, but is now applied to men or things indifferently. At the end of names of places, *er* signifies *a man of the place*; thus, Londoner is the same as *London man*.

EXERCISE. — Hater, farmer, hunter, grater, builder, waiter, lover, doer, maker, strainer, poker, ruler, pointer, painter, voter.

Ess'cent. [Lat. *-escens, -escentis.*] A termination of participial adjectives from the Latin, denoting *progression*, *growing*, or *becoming*.

EXERCISE. — Convalescent, putrescent, quiescent, effervescent, phosphorescent, incandescent.

Ess. [Fr., from Lat. *-ix.*] A termination of nouns feminine, distinguishing them from correspondent nouns masculine.

EXERCISE.— Authoress, lioness, negress, shepherdess, actress, giantess, sorceress, tigress, huntress, countess, priestess, hostess, poetess.

Ful. [The same as *full.*] A termination of adjectives denoting *plenitude* or *abundance*, and generally formed from substantives.

EXERCISE.—Artful, beautiful, peaceful, grateful, careful, useful, bashful, fanciful, painful, powerful, doubtful.

Fy. [Lat. *facere, fieri*, Fr. *fier.*] A termination of verbs, denoting *to make*, *to become*.

EXERCISE. — Amplify, deify, gratify, liquefy, rarefy, stupefy, pacify, qualify, signify, glorify, testify, rectify.

Hood. [A.-S. *hâd*, from *hâd*, state, sex, order, degree, per-

son, form, manner, Goth. *haidus*.] A termination denoting *state* or *fixedness*, *condition*, *quality*, *character*, *totality*. Sometimes it is written *head*.

EXERCISE.—Man*hood*, child*hood*, knight*hood*, brother*hood*, boy*hood*, widow*hood*, neighbor*hood*; god*head*.

Ĭc. [Gr. *-ικος*, Lat. *-icus*.] A termination of adjectives denoting *of*, or *pertaining to*.

EXERCISE.—Authent*ic*, concentr*ic*, magnet*ic*, seraph*ic*, academ*ic*, dogmat*ic*, per·od*ic*, theoret*ic*, botan*ic*, cubi*c*, prosa*ic*, apostol*ic*.

Ĭcs. A termination of nouns, plural in form but singular in signification, applied to certain arts or sciences.

EXERCISE.—Optic*s*, mathematic*s*, hydraulic*s*, mechanic*s*, physic*s*, acoustic*s*, static*s*, hermeneutic*s*.

Id. [Lat. *-idus*.] A termination of adjectives denoting *quality*.

EXERCISE.—Acid, liquid, rigid, sordid, arid, fervid, fluid, horrid, humid, torpid, timid, rancid, torrid, vivid.

Ier, } [Fr. *-ier*, *-iere*.] A ter-
Eer. } mination of nouns denoting men from their occupations or employment.

EXERCISE.—Brigad*ier*, grenad*ier*, financ*ier*, mountaine*er*, volunteer, engineer, auctioneer, buccaneer.

Ile. [Lat. *-ilis*.] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting *of*, or *pertaining to*.

EXERCISE.—Agile, versatile, docile, fragile, facile, puerile, volatile, fertile, hostile, futile, mercantile.

Ine. [Lat. *-inus*.] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting *of*, or *pertaining to*.

EXERCISE. — Adamant*ine*, femin*ine*, pristine, aquiline, can*ine*, clandest*ine*, alp*ine*, serpent*ine*, genuine, equine.

Ion. [Lat. *-io*, genitive *-ionis*.] A terminatiou of abstract nouns derived from the Latin, or formed after the same analogy.

EXERCISE.—Ambition, conception, probation, evasion, version, crucifixion, union, action, addition, compassion, extension, opinion, vermilion.

Ĭsh. [A.-S. *-isc*, Goth. *-isk*, N. H. Ger. *-isch*.] A termination of English words denoting *diminution*, or *a small degree* of the quality. *Ish* annexed to proper names forms a possessive adjective. Annexed to common nouns, it forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun.

EXERCISE.—Whit*ish*, yellow*ish*; Swed*ish*, Dan*ish*, Engl*ish*, Spanish, Scot*ish*, foul*ish*, rogu*ish*, brut*ish*, child*ish*, dol*ish*, boor*ish*, slav*ish*, fever*ish*, knav*ish*, girl*ish*, woman*ish*.

Ĭsm. [Gr. *-ισμος*.] A termination of nouns from the Greek, or of nouns formed on the same model as these, denoting *tenets*, *doctrines*, or *principles*.

EXERCISE.—Athe*ism*, catech*ism*, heroism, mechan*ism*, sophism, skepticism, archaism, barbar*ism*, heathen*ism*, egotism, magnet*ism*.

Ĭst. [Gr. *-ιστης*.] A termination of nouns denoting men from their occupations, pursuits, or principles.

EXERCISE.—Bapt*ist*, chem*ist*, culogist, theist, oculist, moralist, novelist, philologist, sophist, annalist, chemist.

Ite. [Lat. *-itus*.] A termination of nouns and adjectives. It is often used to form collective or gentile names.

EXERCISE.—Appet*ite*, exquisite, favorite, recondite, definite, opposite, requisite, bedlamite, Jacobite.

I-ty. See TY.

Ĭve. [Lat. *-ivus*.] A termination of nouns and adjectives from the Latin, denoting *ability*, *power*, or *activity*.

EXERCISE. — Authorit*ative*, incuti*ve*, persuas*ive*, vindic*tive*, convuls*ive*, delus*ive*, negat*ive*, formative, conducive, furtive, derisive.

Ize, } [Gr. *-ιζειν*.] A termina-
Ise. } tion of verbs from the Greek, or of verbs formed on the same model, and denoting *to make*, *to cause to be*, *to become*.

EXERCISE.—Agon*ize*, characteri*ze*, tantali*ze*, criticize, exercise, equalize, civilize, enfranchise, exorcise, memorize, organize, satirize.

Kĭn. [A.-S. *cyn*, *cynd*, kin, kind, offspring, race; allied to Lat. *genus*, Gr. *γένος*, *γόνος*.] A diminutive termination, denoting *small*, from the sense of *child*.

EXERCISE.—Lamb*kin*, mani*kin*, nap*kin*, pip*kin*, bod*kin*.

Le. A diminutive termination.

EXERCISE.—Crum*ble*, bun*dle*, girdle, joggle, fon*dle*, throt*tle*, thimble, canticle, ruffle, speckle, suckle, sparkle, stopple.

Lĕss. A terminating syllable of many nouns and some adjectives. It is the A.-S. *leás*, allied to Eng. *loose*, from A.-S. *leósan*, to *lose*. Hence, it is a privative word, denoting *destitution*; as, a witless man, a man destitute of wit; child*less*, without children.

EXERCISE.—Father*less*, faith*less*, penni*less*, law*less*, bound*less*, needless, life*less*, name*less*, careless, hopeless, nerveless, worthless, pitiless.

Lĕt. [French dim. termination *et*, as in *islet*, *eaglet*, *circlet*, *goblet*, *floweret*, *baronet*; with *l* inserted, as in *streamlet*, *branchlet*.] A termination of diminutives; as, ham*let*, a little house; rivu*let*, a small stream.

EXERCISE.—Eye*let*, front*let*, tab*let*, ring*let*.

Lĭng. [A.-S.] A termination denoting *condition*, *offspring*, or *progeny*.

EXERCISE.—Hire*ling*, earth*ling*, world*ling*, found*ling*, dar*ling*, first*ling*, under*ling*, star*ling*, ground*ling*, gos*ling*, sap*ling*, change*ling*, fat*ling*, nest*ling*.

Ly. [O. Eng. *lich*, being an abbreviation of A.-S. *lic*, Goth. *leiks*, Eng. *like*.] A termination of adjectives, as in love*ly*, man*ly*, that is, love*like*, man*like*. It is also a termination of adverbs [O. Eng. *liche*, A.-S. *lice*].

EXERCISE.—Court*ly*, cost*ly*, priest*ly*, port*ly*, grist*ly*, hil*ly*, shel*ly*, brave*ly*, coarse*ly*, pure*ly*, chief*ly*, rash*ly*, tardi*ly*, silli*ly*, angri*ly*, meek*ly*.

Mĕnt. A termination of nouns (formed often from verbs), denoting *condition*, *state*, or *act*.

EXERCISE. — Engage*ment*, management, impedi*ment*, embarrass*ment*, judg*ment*, amusement, investment, arbitrament, infringement.

Mo-ny. [Lat. *-monium*, *-monia*.] A termination of nouns from the Latin, signifying *action*, or *an active faculty*, *being*, or *a state of being*, *viewed abstractly*.

EXERCISE.—Alimo*ny*, matri*mony*, testi*mony*, ceremo*ny*, parsimo*ny*, acrimo*ny*, sanctimo*ny*, patrimo*ny*.

Nëss. [A.-S. *-ness*, *-niss*, Goth. *-nassus*.] A termination of abstract names, denoting *state*, or *quality*.

EXERCISE. — Blindness, goodness, greatness, sweetness, godliness, weariness, stiffness, rashness, boyishness, blackness, usefulness, zealousness.

Ŏck. [A.-S. *-ca* or *-uca*.] A diminutive termination of nouns.

EXERCISE.—Bullock, hillock, mattock, paddock, pollock.

Or. A termination of Latin nouns, denoting *an agent*. It is annexed to many words of English origin; as in lessor. In general, *or* is annexed to words of Latin, and *er* to those of English, origin. See ER.

EXERCISE. — Actor, creditor, editor, captor, conductor, pastor, inspector, pretor, orator, dictator, professor.

O-ry. [Lat. *-orius*.] A termination of words from the Latin, denoting *of*, or *pertaining to*.

EXERCISE. — Amatory, consolatory, promissory, satisfactory, compulsory, cursory, prefatory, nugatory, valedictory.

Ōse, } [Lat. *-osus*, *-us*.] A ter-
Ŏŭs. } mination of English adjectives (many of which are derived directly from the Latin), denoting *quality* or *property*.

EXERCISE. — Dubious, conscious, atrocious, conspicuous, onerous, generous, dangerous, populous, morose, comatose, operose, verbose.

Rĭc. [A.-S. *rice*, *ric*; fr. the same root as Lat. *regere*, to rule, and *regio*, region.] A termination signifying *jurisdiction*, or *a district over which government is exercised*.

EXERCISE. — Bishopric.

Shĭp. [A.-S. *scipe*, *scype*, fr. *sceppan*, to mold, form, *shape*.] A termination denoting *state*, *office*, *dignity*, *profession*, or *art*.

EXERCISE.—Lordship, friendship, chancellorship, stewardship, horsemanship, copartnership, hardship, clerkship, worship, scholarship, censorship.

Sion. See ION.

Sŏme. [A.-S. *sum*, Goth. *sama*, like, the same.] A termination of certain adjectives. It indicates *a considerable degree* of the thing or quantity; as, mettlesome, full of mettle or spirit; gladsome, very glad or joyous.

EXERCISE. — Blithesome, wearisome, loathsome, troublesome, wholesome, lonesome.

Stēr. [A.-S. *-estre*, *-istre*.] A termination denoting *skill* or *occupation*. It was originally applied to denote the female agent in an action. Thus, songster signified, at first, a female who sings; but the ending *ster* having at length, in a measure, lost its peculiar force, the feminine termination *ess* was appended to it; thus, *songster* became songsteress, or songstress, with a double ending.

EXERCISE. — Drugster, gamester, sougster, spinster, youngster, punster, maltster, tapster.

T, } [A.-S.] A termination of
Th. } abstract nouns of Anglo-Saxon origin.

EXERCISE. — Depth, growth, strength, wealth, width, warmth, birth, breadth, death, mirth, health, truth; draft, joint, flight, height, drift, gift, theft.

Tion. See ION.

Tūde. [Lat. *-tudo*.] A termination of abstract nouns from the Latin, signifying *action* or *an active faculty*, *being*, or *a state of being*.

EXERCISE. — Amplitude, fortitude, gratitude, solitude, infinitude, turpitude, altitude, rectitude, servitude, aptitude, magnitude.

Ty. [Lat. *-tas*, *-tatis*, Fr. *-té*.] A termination of words denoting *action* or *an active faculty*, *being*, or *a state of being*, *viewed abstractly*.

EXERCISE. — Antiquity, difficulty, humility, necessity, probability, laxity, impiety, society, modesty, majesty, liberty, fatuity.

Ūre. [Lat. *-ura*.] A termination of words derived from the Latin (often through the Italian or French), and denoting *action* or *an active faculty*, *being*, or *a state of being*, *viewed abstractly*.

EXERCISE. — Creature, fracture, legislature, nature, superstructure, lecture, fissure, flexure, exposure, tenure, juncture, verdure.

Ward, or **Wards.** [A.-S. *-weard*, *-weardes*; Goth. *-vairths*, allied to Lat. *vertere*, to turn, *versus*, toward.] A suffix used in the composition of a large class of words, and denoting *direction*, or *tendency to*, *motion toward*, and the like.

EXERCISE. — Upward, onwards, westward, backwards, forward, homeward, downwards, inward.

Wise. [A.-S. *wise*, allied to *guise*.] A termination of adverbs implying *in the direction or manner of*.

EXERCISE. — Endwise, sidewise, lengthwise, likewise.

ABBREVIATIONS.

(See page xxiv.)

A.

a., or @. (*Ad.*) To *or* at.
ā., or *āā.* (*ana.*, Gr. *ἀνὰ.*) *In med.*, Of each the same quantity.
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.
A. A. S. (*Academiæ Americanæ Socius.*) Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Arts.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Abp. Archbishop.
A. C. (*Ante Christum.*) Before Christ.
Acc. or *Acct.* Account.
Act., or *act.* Active.
A. D. (*Anno Domini.*) In the year of our Lord.
Ad lib. (*Ad libitum.*) At pleasure.
Adm. Admiral.
Admr. Administrator.
Admx. Administratrix.
Æ., or *Æt.* (*Ætatis.*) Of age; aged.
Agt. Agent.
Al., or *Ala.* Alabama.
Alex. Alexander.
A. M. (*Artium Magister.*) Master of Arts. — (*Ante Meridiem.*) Before noon.
Am. Amos; American.
Amer. American.
Amt. Amount.
An. (*Anno.*) In the year.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans. Answer.
Apr. April.
Ark. Arkansas.
Asst. Assistant.
A. U. C. (*Ab Urbe Conditâ.*) In the year from the building of the city, *i. e.*, Rome.
Aug. August.
Av. Avenue.

B.

b. born.
B. A. British America; Bachelor of Arts.
Bart., or *Bt.* Baronet.
Bbl. Barrel, barrels.
B. C. Before Christ.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bond; Bound.
Benj. Benjamin.
Bk. Bank; Book.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws.
Bl. Barrel.
Bp. Bishop.
Br., or *Bro.* Brother.
Brig. Brigade; Brigadier.
Brig.-Gen. Brigadier-General.
Brit. Britain; British.

C.

C. (*Centum.*) A hundred; Cent.
Cal. California; — (*Calendæ.*) Calends.
Cant. Canticles.
Capt. Captain.
Cat. Catalogue.
Cath. Catholic.
C. A. S. (*Connecticuttensis Academiæ Sociæ.*) Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.
C. E. Civil Engineer.
Cent. (*Centum.*) A hundred.
Cf. or *cf.* (*Confer.*) Compare.
C. H. Court-House; Custom-House.
Ch. Church; Chapter.
Chap. Chapter.
Chr. Christopher; Christian.
Chron. Chronicles.
C. J. Chief Justice.
Cld. or *cld.* Cleared.
C. M. Common Meter.
Co. Company; County.
C. O. D. Cash (or Collect) on Delivery.
Col. Colonel; Colossians.
Coll. College; Collector.
Comp. Compare; Comparative; Compound.
Con. (*Contra.*) Against; In opposition.
Con., or *Cr.* Contra; Credit.
Conn., *Con.*, or *Ct.* Connecticut.
Const. Constable; Constitution.
Cor. Corinthians.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member. [retary.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Sec-
Cos. Cosine.
C. P. Court of Probate; Common Pleas.
Cr. Credit; Creditor.
Crim. Con. Criminal Conversation, *or* Adultery.
C. S. Court of Sessions. — (*Custos Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Seal.
Ct. Connecticut; Count; Court.
Ct., or *ct.* Cent. — (*Centum.*) A hundred.
Cts., or *cts.* Cents.
Cwt., or *cwt.* (Lat. *Centum*, a hundred, and English *weight.*) A hundred weight.
Cyc. Cyclopædia.

D.

D., or *d.* (*Denarius* or *denarii.*) A penny, *or* pence.
Dan. Danish; Daniel.
D. C. District of Columbia. — (*Da Capo.*) Again, *or* From the beginning.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil (*or* Canon) Law.
D. D. (*Divinitatis Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.
Deft., or *deft.* Defendant.
Del. Delaware; Delegate.
Del. (*Delineavit.*) He (or she) drew it; — prefixed to the draughtsman's name.
Dep. Deputy; Department.
Dept. Department; Deponent.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
Dft., or *dft.* Defendant.
D. G. (*Dei Gratiâ.*) By the grace of God.
Dict. Dictionary.
D. M. Doctor of Music.
Do., or *do.* (*Ditto.*) The same.
Dols., or *dols.* Dollars.
Doz., or *doz.* Dozen.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor; Dram.
Dwt. (Lat. *Denarius* and English *weight.*) Penny-weight.

E.

E. East; Earl.
Eccl., or *Eccles.* Ecclesiastes; Ecclesiastical.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
Ed. Editor; Edition.

E. E. Errors excepted; Ells English.
e. g. (*exempli gratiâ.*) For example.
E. I. East Indies, *or* East India.
E. I. C. East India Company.
E. Lon. East longitude.
E. N. E. East-North-East.
Eng. England; English.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Esd. Esdras.
E. S. E. East-South-East.
Esq., or *Esqr.* Esquire.
Esth. Esther.
et al. (*et alibi.*) And elsewhere. —(*et alii*, or *aliæ.*) And others.
Etc., *etc.*, or *&c.* (*Et cæteri, cæteræ*, or *cætera.*) And others; and so forth; and the like.
et seq. (*et sequentes*, or *et sequentia.*) And the following.
Ex. Example; Exodus.
Exec., or *Exr.* Executor.
Execx. Executrix.
Exod. Exodus.
Ez., or *Ezr.* Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F.

Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
Feb. February.
Fec., or *fec.* (*Fecit.*) He (or she) did it.
Flor. Florida.
Fo., or *Fol.* Folio.
Fr. France; French.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society;
Fri. Friday.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
Ft., or *ft.* Foot, feet; Fort.
Fur., or *fur.* Furlong.

G.

Ga. Georgia.
Gal. Galatians.
Gal., or *gal.* Gallon, gallons.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
Gen. Genesis; General.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George.
Geog. Geography.
Gov. Governor.
Gr. Greek; Gross.
Gr., or *gr.* Grain, grains.

H.

H., or *h.* Hour, hours.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
H. B. M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
Hebr. Hebrew; Hebrews.
H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
Hhd, or *hhd.* Hogshead.
H. I. H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
H. M. S. His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, *or* Service.
Hon. Honorable.
Hos. Hosea.
H. R. House of Representatives.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire.
H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
Hund. Hundred.

I.

Ia. Indiana.
Ib., *Ibid.* (*Ibidem.*) In the same place.
Id. (*Idem.*) The same.
I. e., or *i. e.* (*Id est.*) That is.
I. H. S. (*Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Hominum Salvator.*) Jesus the Savior of Men.
Ill. Illinois.
In. Inch, inches.
Ind. Indiana.
incog. (*incognito.*) Unknown.
In lim. (*In limine.*) At the outset.
I. N. R. I. (*Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum* [or *Judæorum*].) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
inst. Instant.
Io. Iowa.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
i. q. (*idem quod.*) The same as.
Is., or *Isa.* Isaiah.
It., or *Ital.* Italian; Italic.

J.

J. Judge.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
Jan. January.
J. C. JESUS CHRIST.
J. C. D. (*Juris Civilis Doctor.*) Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (*Jurum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.
Jer. Jeremiah.
Jno. John.
Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
Jr., or *jr.* Junior.
J. U. D. (*Juris Utriusque Doctor.*) Doctor of Both Laws (*i. e.*, the Canon and the Civil Law.)
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Jun., *Junr.* Junior.

K.

K. King.
Kan. Kansas.
K. B. Knight of the Bath; King's Bench.
K. C. King's Council.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
Ken., or *Ky.* Kentucky.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
Ki. Kings.
Knt., or *Kt.* Knight.
Ky. Kentucky.

L.

L. Lady; Latin; Lord.
L., *lb.*, or lb. (*Libra.*) A pound, in weight.
L., *l.*, or £. A pound sterling.
La. Louisiana.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lat. Latin.
Lat., or *lat.* Latitude.
Lb., *lb.*, or lb. (*Libra.*) A pound in weight.
L. c. Lower case. —(*loco citato.*) In the place before cited.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
Ld. Lord.
Lea., or *lea.* League.
Lev. Leviticus.
L. I. Long Island.
Lieut., or *Lt.* Licutenant.
LL. B. (*Legum Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Laws.

☞ The initial letter is doubled to signify the plural.

LL. D. (*Legum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.
Lon., *Long.* Longitude.
Lou., or *La.* Louisiana.
Lp., or *Ldp.* Lordship.
L. S. (*Locus Sigilli.*) Place of the Seal.
L. S. D., or *l. s. d.* (*Libra, Solidi, Denarii.*) Pounds, Shillings, Pence.
Lt. Lieutenant.

M.

M. Marquis; Monsieur. — (*Mille.*) Thousand. — (*Meridies.*) Meridian, or noon.
M., or *m.* Mile, miles.
M. A. Master of Arts.
Mac., or *Macc.* Maccabees.
Mag. Magazine.
Maj. Major.
Maj.-Gen. Major-General.
Mal. Malachi.
Mar. March.
Mass., or *Ms.* Massachusetts.
Matt. Matthew.
M. B. (*Medicinæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Medicine.
M. C. Member of Congress.
M. D. (*Medicinæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal.
Me. Maine.
Mem. Memorandum.
Messrs., or *MM.* (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen; Sirs.
Meth. Methodist.
Mi. Mississippi.
Mic. Micah.
Mich. Michigan.
Min., or *min.* Minute, minutes.
Minn. Minnesota.
Miss. Mississippi.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
MM. Their Majesties. — (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen. See *LL.B.*
Mme. Madame.
Mo. Missouri.
Mo., or *mo.* Month.
Mon. Monday.
Mons. Monsieur, *or* Sir.
Mos., or *mos.* Months.
M. P. Member of Parliament.
Mr. Master, *or* Mister.
M. R. I. Member of the Royal Institution.
Mrs. Mistress, *or* Missis.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mt. Mount, *or* Mountain.
Mus. D., *Mus. Doc.*, or *Mus. Doct.* Doctor of Music.

N.

N. North.
N., or *n.* Noun; Neuter.
N. A. North America.
Nah. Nahum.
Naut. Nautical.
N. B. New Brunswick. — (*Nota Bene.*) Note well, *or* take notice.
N. C. North Carolina.
N. E. North-East; New England.
Neb. Nebraska.
Neh Nehemiah.
Nem. Con. (*Nemine Contradicente.*) No one contradicting; unanimously.
Nem. Diss. (*Nemine Dissentiente.*) No one dissenting.
Neut., or *neut.* Neuter.
N. F. Newfoundland.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. Lat. North Latitude.
N. N. E. North-North-East.
N. N. W. North-North-West.
No., or *no.* (*Numero.*) Number.
Non Pros., or *Non pros.* (*Non Prosequitur.*) He does not prosecute; — a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute.
Non seq., or *non seq.* (*Non sequitur.*) It does not follow.
Nos., or *nos.* Numbers.
Nov. November.
N. P. New Providence; Notary Public.
N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style (since 1752).
N. T. New Testament.
Num., or *Numb.* Numbers.
N. W. North-West.
N. Y. New York.

O.

O. Ohio.
Ob., or *ob.* (*Obiit.*) Died.
Obad. Obadiah.
Obt., or *Obdt.* Obedient.
Oct. October.
Olym. Olympiad.
Or. Oregon.
O. S. Old Style (previously to 1752).
O. T. Old Testament.
Oz., or *oz.* Ounce, or ounces.

☞ The *z* is here used to represent the character ȝ, anciently an abbreviation for terminations.

P.

P., or *p.* Page; Part; Pipe.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
Pass., or *pass.* Passive.
Pd. Paid.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Per an., or *per an.* (*Per annum.*) By the year.
Per cent., *per cent.*, *Per ct.*, or *per ct.* (*Per centum.*) By the hundred.
Ph. D. (*Philosophiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philippians; Philemon.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Pinx., or *Pxt.* (*Pinxit.*) He (or she) painted it.
Pk., or *pk.* Peck.
Plff. Plaintiff.
P. M. Post-Master. — (*Post Meridiem.*) Afternoon.
P. O. Post-Office.
Pos., *pos.*, *Poss.*, or *poss* Possessive.
pp. Pages. See *LL.B.*
Pph., or *pph.* Pamphlet.
P. R. Prize Ring; Porto Rico.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.
Pro tem., or *pro tem.* (*Pro tempore.*) For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs.
Prox. (*Proximo.*) Next.
P. S. (*Post scriptum.*) Postscript.
Ps., Psalm, *or* Psalms.
Pt. Pint; Point; Port.
Pwt., or *pwt.* Pennyweight.
Pxt. or *pxt.* (*Pinxit.*) He (*or* she) painted it.

Q.

Q. Question.
Q., or *Qu.* Query; Question; Queen.
Q. C. Queen's Council.
Q. d. (*Quasi dicat.*) As if he should say.
Q. E. D. (*Quod Erat Demonstrandum.*) Which was to be demonstrated.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster-General.
Qr., or *qr.* Quarter (28 pounds); Farthing; Quire.
Qt., or *qt.* Quart; Quantity.
Q. v., or *q. v.* (*Quod vide.*) Which see.
Qy. Query.

R.

R. A. Royal Academy, *or* Academician.
R. E. Royal Engineers.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Rev. Revelation; Revolution; Review; Revenue; Reverend.
R. I. Rhode Island.
R. N. Royal Navy.
Rom. Roman; Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic
R. R. Railroad.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.

S.

S. South; Shilling.
S. A. South America.
Sam. Samuel.
Sat. Saturday.
S. C. South Carolina.
Sc., or *Sculp.* (*Sculpsit.*) He (or she) engraved it.
Sch., or *Schr.* Schooner.
Scil., or *Sc.* (*Scilicet.*) To wit; namely.
Sculp. or *sculp.* (*Sculpsit.*) He (*or* she) engraved it.
S. E. South-East.
Sec. Secretary.
Sec., or *sec.* Second; Section.
Sen. Senate; Senator; Senior.
Sep., or *Sept.* September.
Serv., or *Servt.* Servant.
S. H. S. (*Societatis Historiæ Socius.*) Fellow of the Historical Society.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
S. Lat. South Latitude.
Sld., or *sld.* Sailed.
S. M. Short Meter.
Soc. Society.
Sq. ft., or *sq. ft.* Square feet.
Sq. in., or *sq. in.* Square inches.
Sq. m., or *sq. m.* Square miles.
SS., or *ss.* (*Scilicet.*) Namely.—(*Semis.*) Half.
S. S. E. South-South-East.
S. S. W. South-South-West.
St. Saint; Street; Strait.
S. T. D. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
S. T. P. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Professor.*) Professor of Theology.
Su., or *Sun.* Sunday.
Subj., or *subj.* Subjunctive.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon; Surgery.
S. W. South-West.

T.

Ten., or *Tenn.* Tennessee.
Tex. Texas.
Theo. Theodore.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Thurs. Thursday.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus.
Tr. Transpose.
Tu., or *Tues.* Tuesday.

U.

Ult., or *ult.* (*Ultimo.*) Last, *or* of the last month.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.
U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. V. United States Volunteers.
U. T. Utah Territory.

V.

V. Verb; Verse.
V. a., or *v. a.* Verb active.
Va. Virginia.
Vice Pres. Vice President.
Vid., or *vid.* (*Vide.*) See.
Vis., or *Visc.* Viscount.
Viz., or *viz.* (*Videlicet.*) Namely; to wit. [See *Note* under Oz.]
V. n., or *v. n.* Verb neuter.
Vol., or *vol.* Volume.
V. R. (*Victoria Regina.*) Queen Victoria.
Vs., or *vs.* (*Versus.*) Against, *or* In opposition.
Vt. Vermont.

W.

W. West; Welsh.
Wed. Wednesday.
W. I. West Indies.
Wis., or *Wisc.* Wisconsin.
W. Lon. West Longitude.
Wm. William.
W. N. W. West-North-West.
W. S. W. West-South West.
Wt., or *wt.* Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia.

X.

X., or *Xt.* Christ.
Xmas. Christmas.

Y.

Yd., or *yd.* Yard.
Ye, or *ye.* The.

☞ The *y* in this abbreviation is a corrupt representation of the Anglo-Saxon ƿ, or *th*, introduced at the time when the Anglo-Saxon alphabet was superseded by the Old English or Black Letter, in which ƿ (*y*) bore a considerable resemblance in form to þ.

Z.

Zach. Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Zoöl. Zöology.

THE METRIC SYSTEM

OF

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.	EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Myriameter . . . . . 10,000 meters,	. . 6.2137 miles.
Kilometer . . . . . 1,000 meters,	. . 0.62137 mile, or 3280 feet and 10 inches
Hectometer . . . . . 100 meters,	. 328 feet and 1 inch.
Dekameter . . . . . 10 meters,	. 393.7 inches.
Meter . . . . . 1 meter,	. . 39.37 inches.
Decimeter . . . . . $\frac{1}{10}$ of a meter,	. . 3.937 inches.
Centimeter . . . . . $\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter,	. . 0.3937 inch.
Millimeter . . . . . $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a meter,	. . 0.0394 inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.	EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Hectare . . . . . 10,000 square meters,	. . . . . 2.471 acres.
Are . . . . . 100 square meters,	. . . . . 119.6 square yards.
Centare . . . . . 1 square meter,	. . . . . 1,550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.	
Names.	No. of liters.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kiloliter, or Stere	1,000	1 cubic meter . .	1.308 cubic yards	264.17 gallons.
Hectoliter . . .	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic meter .	2 bushels and 3.35 pecks .	26.417 gallons.
Dekaliter . . .	10	10 cubic decimeters .	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons.
Liter	1	1 cubic decimeter .	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts.
Deciliter . . .	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic decimeter	6.1022 cubic inches . . .	0.845 gill.
Centiliter . . .	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic centimeters .	0.6102 cubic inch	0.338 fluid oz.
Milliliter . . .	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic centimeter .	0.061 cubic inch	0.27 fluid dram.

WEIGHTS.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Names.	Number of grams.	Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier, or Tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic meter	2,204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectoliter	220 46 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	10 liters	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or Kilo	1,000	1 liter	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	100	1 deciliter	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimeters	0.3527 ounce.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimeter	15.432 grains.
Decigram	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimeter	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic millimeters	0.1543 grain.
Milligram	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic millimeter	0.0154 grain.

ARBITRARY SIGNS.

I. ASTRONOMICAL.

1. SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.

☉, *or* ⊙ The Sun.
☽, ☽, *or* ☾ The Moon.
● New Moon.
◍, *or* ☽ First Quarter.
○, *or* ☽ Full Moon.
◍, *or* ☾ Last Quarter.
☿ Mercury.
♀ Venus.
⊕, ⊖, *or* ♁ The Earth.
♂ Mars.
♃ Jupiter.
♄ Saturn.
♅, *or* ♁ Uranus.
♆ Neptune.
☄ Comet.
✳, *or* ✳ Fixed Star.

☞ The asteroids are now designated by numbers indicating the order of their discovery, and their symbol is a small circle inclosing this number; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; and the like.

2. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.
1. ♈ Aries, *the Ram.*
2. ♉ Taurus, *the Bull.*
3. ♊ Gemini, *the Twins.*

Summer Signs.
4. ♋ Cancer, *the Crab.*
5. ♌ Leo, *the Lion.*
6. ♍ Virgo, *the Virgin.*

Autumn Signs.
7. ♎ Libra, *the Balance.*
8. ♏ Scorpio, *the Scorpion.*
9. ♐ Sagittarius, *the Archer.*

Winter Signs.
10. ♑ Capricornus, *the Goat.*
11. ♒ Aquarius, *the Waterman.*
12. ♓ Pisces, *the Fishes.*

3. ASPECTS AND NODES.

☌ Conjunction; — indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension.
✶ Sextile; — indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.
□ Quadrature; — indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.
△ Trine; — indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.

☍ Opposition; — indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension.
☊ Ascending Node; — called also *Dragon's Head.*
☋ Descending Node; — called also *Dragon's Tail.*

II. MATHEMATICAL.

THE RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

\+ Plus; and; more; — indicating addition.
− Minus; less; — indicating subtraction.
±, *or* ∓ Plus or minus.
× Multiplied by.
÷, *or* : Divided by.
= Is equal to; equals.
> Is greater than.
< Is less than.
∶ Is to; the ratio of; } — used to indicate geometrical proportion.
∷ As; equals; }
∴ Hence; therefore; on this account.
∵ Because.
√, *or* $\sqrt{\ }$ Root; — indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root. To denote any other than the square root, a figure expressing the degree of the required root is placed above the sign.
∫ Integral; integral of; — indicating that the expression before which it is placed is to be integrated.
° Degrees.
′ Minutes of arc.
″ Seconds of arc.
′, ″, ‴, &c. Accents used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as, a', a'', a''', &c., which are usually read *a* prime, *a* second, *a* third, etc.
^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, &c. Indices placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure.

III. MEDICAL.

āā (Gr. *ἀνά*), of each.
℞ (Lat. *Recipe*). Take.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

℔ Pound. | ℈ Scruple.
℥ Ounce. | O, *or* 0 (Lat. *Octarius*) Pint.
ʒ Drachm. |
♏ Minim, or drop.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, ⁊, &c. And. — &c. (*Et cætera.*) And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

X, *or* + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind, as deeds, affidavits, &c. The name of the party is added by someone who can write; his mark. as, John X Smith

4to, *or* 4°. Quarto; four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.

8vo, *or* 8°. Octavo; eight leaves, or sixteen pages, to a sheet.

12mo, *or* 12°. Duodecimo; twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet.

16mo, *or* 16°. Sexto-decimo; sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, to a sheet.

18mo, *or* 18°. Octavo-decimo; eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, to a sheet.

☞ **Other sizes are 24mo, *or* 24° (Vigesimo-quarto), 32mo, *or* 32° (Trigesimo-secundo), 36mo, *or* 36° (Trigesimo-sexto), 48mo, *or* 48° (Quadrigesimo-octavo), 64mo, *or* 64° Sexagesimo-quarto), 72mo, *or* 72° (Septuagesimo-secundo), 96mo, *or* 96° (Nonagesimo-sexto), 128mo, *or* 128° (Centesimo-et-vigesimo-octavo). These sizes are of rare occurrence, and are not commonly known by their Latin names, but are colloquially called twenty-four-mo, thirty-two-mo, &c., or twenty-fours, thirty-twos, &c.**

7ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.

V. COMMERCIAL.

$ Dollar, *or* Dollars.

¢ Cent, *or* cents.

£ Pound, *or* pounds (sterling).

℔ Pound, *or* pounds (in weight).

@ At, *or* to.

℔ Per.

% Per cent.

℅ Account.

XX Ale of double strength.

XXX Ale of triple strength.

A 1 The designation of a first-class vessel; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and sea-worthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, stores, &c.

VI. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

, Comma.

; Semicolon.

: Colon.

. Period.

— Dash.

? Interrogation.

! Exclamation.

( ) Parenthesis.

[ ] Brackets, *or* Crotchets.

’ Apostrophe.

- Hyphen.

ˊ Acute Accent.

ˋ Grave Accent.

ˆ Circumflex Accent.

~ Circumflex, *or* Tilde.

¯ The Long, *or* Macron.

˘ The Short, *or* Breve.

¨ Dizeresis.

¸ Cedilla.

ʌ Caret.

“ ” Quotation Marks.

} Brace.

*** Ellipsis.

. . . Ellipsis; *also*, Leaders.

—— Ellipsis.

* Asterisk.

† Dagger, *or* Obelisk.

‡ Double Dagger.

§ Section.

‖ Parallels.

¶ Paragraph.

☞ Index.

⁂, *or* ⁂ Asterism.

WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, ETC.,

FROM

THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

NOTE. — *L.* Latin; *Fr.* French; *Ger.* German; *It.* Italian; *Sp.* Spanish; *Gr.* Greek.

A.

A la Française. [Fr.] After the French mode; — *la mode*, in fashion; — *l'Anglaise*, after the English fashion.

A fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason; — *mensâ et thoro*, from bed and board; — *posteriori*, from the effect to the cause; — *priori*, from the cause to the effect; — *vinculo matrimonii*, from the tie of marriage.

Abandon. [Fr.] Disregard of self, or of appearances.

Ab extra. [L.] From without; — *initio*, from the beginning; — *intra*, from within; — *uno disce omnes*, from one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.

Ad eundem (sc. *gradum*). [L.] To the same degree; — *hominem*, to the man; that is, to his interests and passions; — *infinitum*, to infinity; — *interim*, in the mean while; — *libitum*, at pleasure; — *nauseam*, to disgust.

Adscriptus glebæ. [L.] Belonging or attached to the soil.

Agenda. [L.] Things to be done.

Alere flammam. [L.] To feed the flame.

Alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings; — motto of Oregon.

Allons. [Fr.] Let us go; come.

Alma mater. [L.] A fostering mother.

Alter ego. [L.] Another self.

Amende honorable. [Fr.] Satisfactory apology.

Amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.

Anglicé. [L.] According to the English manner.

Anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his (or her) age; — *Christi*, in the year of Christ; — *Domini*, in the year of our Lord; — *mundi*, in the year of the world; — *urbis conditæ*, in the year the city (Rome) was built.

Ante bellum. [L.] Before the war; — *meridiem*, before noon.

Appui. [Fr.] Point of support.

Aqua vitæ. [L.] Brandy; spirit; alcohol.

Arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] An umpire in matters of taste.

Argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.

Atélier. [Fr.] A workshop, or artist's room.

Au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary; — *fait*, well instructed; expert; — *revoir*, adieu until we meet again.

B.

Bas bleu. [Fr.] A blue-stocking.

Beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world.

Beaux esprits. [Fr.] Gay spirits; men of wit.

Bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant mind.

Ben trovato. [It.] Well found; a happy invention.

Bête noir. [Fr.] A bugbear.

Bijou. [Fr.] A jewel.

Billetdoux. [Fr.] A love-letter.

Bizarre. [Fr.] Odd; fantastic.

Blasé. [Fr.] Pallid; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.

Bona fide. [L.] In good faith.

Bon bon. [Fr.] A sugar-plum; — *jour*, good day; good morning; — *soir*, good evening.

Bonhomie. [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.

Boulevard. [Fr.] A public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications.

Bouleversement. [Fr.] An overturning; subversion.

Bourgeois. [Fr.] A man of middle rank in society.

Bourgeoisie. [Fr.] Middle classes of society; traders.

Brochure. [Fr.] A pamphlet.

Brusque. [Fr.] Rude; blunt.

Brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.

C.

Cacoëthes loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking; — *scribendi*, an itch for scribbling.

Cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.

Café. [Fr.] A coffee-house.

Calèche. [Fr.] A half-coach or calash.

Calembour. [Fr.] A pun.

Canaille. [Fr.] The rabble.

Cantatrice. [It.] A female professional singer.

Caput mortuum. [L.] The worthless remains.

Casus belli. [L.] That which involves or justifies war.

Catalogue raisonné. [Fr.] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.

Caveat emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware. [say.

C'est-à-dire. [Fr.] That is to

Chanson. [Fr.] A song.

Chapeau bas. [Fr.] Hats off; — *bras*, a military cocked hat.

Chargé d'affaires. [Fr.] An inferior diplomatic representative at a foreign court.

Charivari. [Fr.] A mock serenade of discordant music.

Châteaux en Espagne. [Fr.] Castles in Spain, the land of romance; castles in the air. [piece.

Chef-d'œuvre. [Fr.] A master-

Chère amie. [Fr.] A dear friend; a mistress.

Chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.] One who lives by persevering fraud. [former.

Ci-devant. [Fr.] Formerly;

Circa, or *Circiter.* [L.] About.

Citoyen. [Fr.] A citizen; a burgher.

Concierge. [Fr.] A porter; a door-keeper.

Coiffeur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.

Comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.
Compos mentis. [L.] Of a sound mind.
Con amore. [It.] With love; earnestly.
Confrère. [Fr.] A brother; an associate.
Congé d'élire. [Fr.] A leave to elect. [seur.
Conoscente. [It.] A connois-
Contretemps. [Fr.] An awkward mishap or accident.
Conversazione. [It.] A meeting of company for conversation.
Cordon sanitaire. [Fr.] A line of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence.
Corps diplomatique. [Fr.] A diplomatic body.
Corpus delicti. [L.] The substance or foundation of the offense.
Corrigenda. [L.] Typographical errors to be corrected.
Coup d'état. [Fr.] A stroke of policy in public affairs; — *de grace*, a finishing stroke; — *de main*, a sudden enterprise or effort; — *de soleil*, a stroke of the sun.
Crescite, et multiplicamini. [L.] Grow, or increase, and multiply; — the motto of Maryland.
Crevasse. [Fr.] A deep crevice; a breach.
Crimen læsæ majestatis. [L.] High treason.
Crux criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics; — *mathematicorum*, the puzzle of mathematicians.
Cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit? *Colloquially, but erroneously*, of what use?
Cuisine. [Fr.] A kitchen; cookery.
Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance; — *privilegio*, with privilege.
Currente calamo. [L.] With a running or rapid pen.
Custos rotulorum. [L.] Keeper of the rolls.

D.

Débutant. [Fr.] A person who makes his first appearance before the public.
Débutante. [Fr.] A woman making her first appearance before the public.
De gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes; — *jure*, from the law; by right; — *mortuis nil nisi bonum*, say nothing but good of the dead; — *novo*, anew; — *profundis*, out of the depths.
De trop. [Fr.] Too much, or too many; not wanted.
Dei gratiâ. [L.] By the grace of God.
Demi-monde. [Fr.] Disreputable female society; abandoned women.
Denouement. [Fr.] The unraveling or discovery of a plot; catastrophe.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God; — *volente*, God willing.
Dernier ressort. [Fr.] A last resource.
Deus ex machina. [L.] A god descending from a machine (in a theater); an unexpected and fortunate occurrence.
Dies iræ. [L.] Day of wrath; — *non*, a day on which judges do not sit.
Dieu défend le droit. [Fr.] God defends the right; — *et mon droit*, God and my right.
Dirigo. [L.] I direct or guide; — the motto of Maine.
Disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered limbs or remains.
Distingué. [Fr.] Distinguished; eminent.
Distrait. [Fr.] Absent in thought.
Dolce far niente. [It.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
Double entente. [Fr.] Double meaning; a play on words.
Douceur. [Fr.] A bribe.
Dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters represented in a drama.
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
Durante beneplacito. [L.] During good pleasure; — *vitâ*, during life.

E.

Eau de vie. [Fr.] Water of life; brandy.
Ecce homo. [L.] Behold the man; — applied specifically to any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns.
Editio princeps. [L.] The first edition.
Égalité. [Fr.] Equality.
Élève. [Fr.] A pupil; a foster child.
Élite. [Fr.] A choice or select body of persons. [tion.
Éloge. [Fr.] A funeral ora-
Embonpoint. [Fr.] Plumpness; fleshiness.
Émeute. [Fr.] A riot; a mob.
Employé. [Fr.] One who is employed.
En arrière. [Fr.] In the rear; — *famille*, in a domestic state; — *passant*, in passing; by the way; — *rapport*, in a condition or relation of sympathy; in a condition to admit of free communication; — *route*, on the way.
Enceinte. [Fr.] Pregnant.
Enfans perdus. [Fr.] Lost children; a forlorn hope.
Ennui. [Fr.] A feeling of weariness and disgust; tedium.
Ensemble. [Fr.] The whole.
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty; — the motto of Massachusetts.
Entente cordiale. [Fr.] Evidences of good will, exchanged by the chief persons of two states. [ourselves.
Entre nous. [Fr.] Between
Entrée. [Fr.] Entry; first course at table.
Entrepôt. [Fr.] A bonded warehouse; a free port.
E pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many; — the motto of the United States.
Ergo. [L.] Therefore.
Esprit de corps. [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body. [perpetual.
Esto perpetua. [L.] Let it be
Et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit; — *id genus omne*, and every thing of the sort; — *sic de similibus*, and so of the like; — *tu, Brute!* and thou also, Brutus!
Eureka (εὕρηκα, hū-rē′ka.) [Gr.] I have found it; — the motto of California.
Ex animo. [L.] Heartily; — *cathedrâ*, from the bench; with high authority; — *officio*, by virtue of his office; — *parte*, on one side only; — *pede Herculem*, we recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen; — *post facto*, after the deed is done.
Excelsior. [L.] Higher; more elevated; — the motto of New York.

Excerpta. [L.] Extracts.
Exempli gratiâ. [L.] By way of example.
Exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out.
Exposé. [Fr.] An exposition.

F.

Facile princeps. [L.] Evidently pre-eminent; the admitted chief.
Faubourg. [Fr.] A suburb.
Fauteuil. [Fr.] An easy chair.
Faux pas. [Fr.] A false step.
Fecit. [L.] He made it.
Femme couverte. [Fr.] A married woman; — *de chambre*, a chambermaid.
Festina lentè. [L.] Hasten slowly. [festival.
Fête champêtre. [Fr.] A rural
Feu de joie. [Fr.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.
Feuilleton. [Fr.] Bottom part of a French newspaper, separated by a line from the rest, and devoted to light literature, criticism, &c.
Fiacre. [Fr.] A hack.
Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
Fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid; — *de joie*, a prostitute.
Flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities; — *delicto*, in the commission of the crime.
Fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in acting.
Friseur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.
Fuit Ilium. [L.] Troy *has* been.
Fusillade. [Fr.] A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

G.

Gallicè. [L.] In French.
Garçon. [Fr.] A boy, or a waiter.
Garde du corps. [Fr.] A body guard; — *mobile*, a guard liable to general service.
Genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place. [police.
Gens d'armes. [Fr.] Armed
Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest; — *Patri*, glory be to the Father.
Γνῶθι σεαυτόν (*Gnothi seauton*). [Gr.] Know thyself.

H.

Haud passibus æquis. [L.] Not with equal steps.
Haut gout. [Fr.] High flavor; fine or elegant taste.
Haute nouveauté. [Fr.] A great novelty.
Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere; — *jacet*, here lies; — *labor, hoc opus est*, this is labor, this is work.
Hoc age. [L.] Do this; — *anno*, in this year; — *loco*, in this place; — *tempore*, at this time.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr.] Shame on him who evil thinks. [always time.
Hora è sempre. [It.] It is
Hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.
Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

I.

Ich dien. [Ger.] I serve.
Id est. [L.] That is; — *genus omne*, all of that sort.
Imprimatur. [L.] Let it be printed; — a license to print a book, &c.
Improvvisatore. [It.] An impromptu poet.
Improvvisatrice. [It.] An impromptu poetess.
In æternum. [L.] Forever; — *articulo mortis*, at the point of death; — *commendam*, in trust; — *curiâ*, in the court; — *equilibrio*, in equilibrium; — *esse*, in being; — *extremis*, at the point of death; — *flagrante delicto*, taken in the fact; — *formâ pauperis*, as a poor man; — *foro conscientiæ*, before the tribunal of conscience; — *futuro*, in future; henceforth; — *hoc signo vinces*, in this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer; — *limine*, at the threshold; — *loco*, in the proper place; — *loco parentis*, in the place of a parent; — *medias res*, into the midst of things, or affairs; — *medio tutissimus ibis*, you will go most safely in the middle; — *memoriam*, in memory; — *nubibus*, in the clouds; — *perpetuum*, forever; — *posse*, in possible existence; — *propriâ personâ*, in person; — *puris naturalibus*, quite naked; — *re*, in the matter of; — *rem*, against the thing; — *sæculâ sæculorum*, for ages on ages; — *situ*, in its original situation; — *statu quo*, in the former state; — *terrorem*, as a warning; — *toto*, in the whole; entirely; — *totidem verbis*, in so many words; — *transitu*, on the passage; — *usum Delphini*, for the use of the Dauphin; — *utrumque paratus*, prepared for either event; — *vacuo*, in empty space; — *verba magistri jurare*, to swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another; — *vino veritas*, there is truth in wine.
Infanta. [Sp.] A princess of the blood royal in Spain and Portugal.
Infante. [Sp.] Any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent.
Insouciance. [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness.
Inter alia. [L.] Among other things; — *nos*, between ourselves.
Invitâ Minervâ. [L.] Without genius. [said it.
Ipse dixit. [L.] He himself
Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.
Ipso facto. [L.] In the fact itself; — *jure*, by the law itself.

J.

Je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what.
Jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words; a pun; — *d'esprit*, a witticism.
Jupiter tonans. [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.
Jure divino. [L.] By divine law; — *humano*, by human law.
Jus civile. [L.] Civil law; — *divinum*, divine law; — *et norma loquendi*, the law and rule of speech; — *gentium*, law of nations.
Juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.

L.

Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is pleasure; — *omnia vincit*, labor conquers every thing.
Laissez faire. [Fr.] Let alone.
Lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
Laus Deo. [L.] Praise to God.
Le beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world; — *diable boiteux*, the lame devil; — *roi le veut*, the king wills it; — *roi s'avisera*, the king will consider or deliberate.
Lèse majesté. [Fr.] High treason.
L'étoile du nord. [Fr.] The star of the north; — the motto of Minnesota.

Lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant.

Lex non scripta. [L.] The common law; — *scripta*, statute law; — *talionis*, the law of retaliation.

Liaison. [Fr.] An alliance; an illicit connection. [trial.

Lite pendente. [L.] During

Loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.

Locum tenens. [L.] A deputy or substitute; a proxy.

Locus in quo. [L.] The place in which; — *sigilli*, place of the seal.

Longo intervallo. [L.] By or with long interval.

Lucus à non lucendo. [L.] A *jeu d'esprit* in etymology, which, assuming that *lucus*, a dark wood or grove, is derived from the verb *lucere*, to shine, supposes it must be *à non lucendo*, from its not being light.

Lusus naturæ. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

M.

Macte virtute. [L.] Proceed in virtue. [faith.

Ma fois. [Fr.] Upon my

Magnum opus. [L.] A great work.

Magnus Apollo. [L.] Great Apollo; one of high authority.

Maître d'hôtel. [Fr.] A housesteward.

Mal à propos. [Fr.] Ill-timed.

Malgré nous. [Fr.] In spite of us. [itself.

Malum in se. [L.] Bad in

Mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea; a bay.

Matériel. [Fr.] Materials or instruments employed (opposed to *personnel*).

Mauvais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste; — *honte*, false modesty.

Me judice. [L.] I being judge.

Mélange. [Fr.] A medley.

Mêlée. [Fr.] A hand-to-hand fight; a riot.

Memento mori. [L.] Remember death.

Memorabilia. [L.] Things to be remembered.

Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.

Mésalliance. [Fr.] Improper association; marriage with one of lower station.

Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.

Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to be told; — *visu*, wonderful to be seen.

Mittimus. [L.] We send; — a writ to commit an offender to prison.

Modus operandi. [L.] Manner of operation.

Montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen; — the motto of West Virginia.

Monumentum ære perennius. [L.] A monument more durable than brass.

Multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little.

Mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.

Mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.

N.

Naïve. [Fr.] Having native or unaffected simplicity.

Naïveté. [Fr.] Native simplicity.

Ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further; — *quid nimis*, not any thing too much or too far; — *sutor ultra crepidam*, let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.

Née. [Fr.] Born; as, Madame de Staël, *née* (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.

Negligée. [Fr.] An easy, unceremonious attire; undress.

Nemine contradicente. [L.] No one speaking in opposition; — *dissentiente*, no one dissenting.

Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one wounds me with impunity; — the motto of Scotland.

Nil admirari. [L.] To wonder at nothing; — *desperandum*, never despair.

N'importe. [Fr.] It matters not.

Noblesse oblige. [Fr.] Rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.

Nolens volens. [L.] Whether he will or not. [touch me.

Noli me tangere. [L.] Don't

Nolle prosequi. [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.

Nom de plume. [Fr.] A pen name; an assumed title; — *de guerre*, a war name; a traveling title; a pseudonym.

Non compos mentis. [L.] Not in sound mind; — *est inventus*, he has not been found; — *obstante*, notwithstanding; — *omnis moriar*, I shall not wholly die; — *sequitur*, it does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.

Nosce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself.

Nota bene. [L.] Mark well.

N'oubliez pas. [Fr.] Don't forget. [see.

Nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall

Novus homo. [L.] A new man.

Nuance. [Fr.] Shade; gradation; tint.

Nudum pactum. [L.] A contract made without any consideration, and therefore void. [or never.

Nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now

O.

Obiit. [L.] He, or she, died.

Obsta principiis. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.

Odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.

Ohe! jam satis. [L.] O, now there is enough.

Οἱ πολλοί (Hoi polloi). [Gr.] The many; the rabble.

Omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things; — *vincit labor*, labor overcomes all things.

On dit. [Fr.] They say; flying rumor.

Onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proving.

Ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always.

Ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.

Ore rotundo. [L.] With round, full voice.

O! si sic omnia. [L.] O that he had always done or spoken thus.

O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners!

Otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.

Oubliette. [Fr.] Dungeon of a castle.

Oui dire. [Fr.] Hearsay.

Outré. [Fr.] Out of the common course; extravagant.

Ouvrier. [Fr.] A workman; an artisan.

P.

Papier mâchée. [Fr.] Chewed or mashed paper; a hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper.

Par exemple. [Fr.] For example; — *excellence*, by way of eminence.

Pari passu. [L.] With equal pace.

Par nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike. [of honor.

Parole d'honneur. [Fr.] Word

Particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice.

Parvenu. [Fr.] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.

Pas à pas. [Fr.] Step by step.

Passé. [Fr.] Past; out of use; faded; worn out.

Passe-partout. [Fr.] A master-key.

Pâte de foie gras. [Fr.] Goose-liver pie.

Paterfamilias. [L.] The father of a family.

Pater noster. [L.] Our Father; the Lord's prayer; — *patriæ*, father of his country.

Patois. [Fr.] Dialect of the lower classes.

Patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers; the Roman senators.

Peccavi. [L.] I have sinned.

Peine forte et dure. [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment. [liking.

Penchant. [Fr.] Inclination;

Pendente lite. [L.] Pending the suit.

Pensée. [Fr.] Thought.

Per annum. [L.] By the year; — *capita*, by the head; — *centum*, by the hundred; — *contra*, contrariwise; — *se*, by itself considered.

Perdu. [Fr.] Lost.

Personnel. [Fr.] Body of persons employed in some public service.

Petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question,

Petit maître. [Fr.] A dandy; a coxcomb.

Peu de chose. [Fr.] A trifle.

Pirouette. [Fr.] A whirl on the toes, as in dancing.

Pis aller. [Fr.] The last shift.

Plus. [It.] More.

Pleno jure. [L.] With full authority. [web.

Plexus. [L.] A net-work;

Poco à poco. [It.] Little by little.

Poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made.

Point d'appui. [Fr.] Point of support; prop.

Pons asinorum. [L.] Bridge of asses.

Post mortem. [L.] After death; — *obitum*, after death.

Pot-pourri. [Fr.] A hotch-potch; a medley.

Preux chevalier. [Fr.] A brave knight.

Prima facie. [L.] On the first view.

Primus inter pares. [L.] Chief among equals.

Principia, non homines. [L.] Principles, not men.

Pro aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and firesides; — *bono publico*, for the public good; — *et con*, for and against; — *formâ*, for the sake of form; — *hâc vice*, for this turn or occasion; — *ratâ*, in proportion; — *tempore*, for the time.

Procès verbal. [Fr.] A written statement.

Profanum vulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar.

Proh pudor. [L.] O, for shame.

Propria quæ maribus. [L.] Those things which are appropriate or peculiar to men, or to husbands.

Punica fides. [L.] Punic faith; treachery.

Q.

Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please; — *meruit*, as much as he deserved; — *mutatus ab illo!* how changed from what he was!; — *sufficit*, a sufficient quantity; — *vis*, as much as you will.

Quasi. [L.] As if; in a manner.

Quelque chose. [Fr.] A trifle; something; any thing.

Quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent; — *rides?* why do you laugh?

Qui facit per alium, facit per se. [L.] He who does a thing by the agency of another, does it himself.

Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall guard the guards themselves?

Qui tam? [L.] Who as well?

Qui transtulit, sustinet. [L.] He who transplanted, still sustains; — the motto of Connecticut.

Qui vive? [Fr.] Who goes there? — hence, on the *qui vive*, on the alert.

Quo animo? [L.] With what mind or intention? — *jure?* By what right?

Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated; — *vide*, which see.

R.

Rara avis. [L.] A rare bird.

Recueil. [Fr.] Collection.

Reductio ad absurdum. [L.] A reducing a position to an absurdity.

Regnant populi. [L.] The people rule; — the motto of Arkansas. [Properly, *Regnat populus.*]

Religio loci. [L.] The religious spirit of the place.

Renommée. [Fr.] Renown; fame.

Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.

Res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty. [the end.

Respice finem. [L.] Look to

Résumé. [Fr.] A summing up; recapitulation.

Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.

Revenons à nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.

Rifacimento. [It.] Renewal; re-establishment.

Robe de chambre. [Fr.] A dressing-gown or morning-gown.

Rouleau. [Fr.] A little roll.

Rudis indigesta moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.

Ruse de guerre. [Fr.] A stratagem of war.

Rus in urbe. [L.] The country in town.

S.

Salle. [Fr.] A hall.

Salon. [Fr.] An apartment for compauy; a fashionable party; or fashionable society.

Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law; — the motto of Missouri.

Sanctum sanctorum. [L.] Holy of holies.

Sans cérémonie. [Fr.] Without ceremony; — *peur et sans reproche*, without fear and without reproach.

Sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Save himself who can.

Savoir faire. [Fr.] Ability; — *vivre*, good breeding.

Scandalum magnatum. [L.] Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.

Scire facias. [L.] Cause it to be known. [session.

Séance. [Fr.] A sitting or

Secundem artem. [L.] According to rule; — *naturam*, according to the course of nature.

Semper felix. [L.] Always fortunate; — *fidelis*, always faithful; — *idem*, always the same; — *paratus*, always ready.

Senatûs consultum. [L.] A decree of the Senate.

Se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If not true, it is well feigned.

Sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.

Sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to immortality; — *passim*, so everywhere; — *semper tyrannis*, ever so to tyrants, — the motto of Virginia; — *transit gloria mundi*, so passes away earthly glory; — *vos non vobis*, thus you do not labor for yourselves.

Sicut ante. [L.] As before; — *patribus, sit Deus nobis*, as God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.

Similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.

Si monumentum quæris, circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around.

Simplex munditiis. [L.] Of simple elegance.

Sine curâ. [L.] Without charge or care; — *die*, without a day appointed; — *qua non*, an indispensable condition.

Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here; — the motto of Michigan.

Sit tibi terra levis. [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.

Soi-disant. [Fr.] Self-styled.

Soubrette. [Fr.] An intriguing woman.

Stans pede in uno. [L.] Standing on one foot.

Stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name. [which.

Statu quo. [L.] The state in

Stet. [L.] Let it stand.

Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manners, but resolute in deed.

Sub judice. [L.] Under consideration; — *rosâ*, under the rose; privately.

Sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind.

Summum bonum. [L.] The chief good.

Suum cuique. [L.] Let each have his own.

T.

Tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.

Tant pis. [Fr.] So much the worse.

Tapis. [Fr.] A carpet; also, the cover of a council-table; hence, *to be on the tapis* is to be under consideration.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.

Tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.

Terræ filius. [L.] A son of the earth; that is, a human being.

Terra firma. [L.] Solid earth; a safe footing; — *incognita*, an unknown country.

Tertium quid. [L.] A third something; a nondescript.

Tiers-état. [Fr.] The third estate; commons or commonalty.

Τὸ καλόν (*To kalon*). [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.

Totidem verbis. [L.] In just so many words.

Toties quoties. [L.] As often as.

Toto cœlo. [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.

Tout-à-fait. [Fr.] Entirely; — *au contraire*, on the contrary; — *ensemble*, the whole taken together.

U.

Uberrima fides. [L.] Superabounding faith.

Ubi supra. [L.] Where above mentioned.

Ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; war; — *Thule*, utmost limit.

Unâ voce. [L.] With one voice.

Uno animo. [L.] With one mind; unanimously.

Usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars; — *ad nauseam*, to disgust.

Usus loquendi. [Lat.] Usage in speaking.

Utile dulci. [L.] The useful with the pleasant.

Ut infra. [L.] As below; — *supra*, as above stated.

Uti possidetis. [L.] As you possess; state of present possession.

V.

Vade mecum. [L.] Go with me; a constant companion.

Væ victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.

Vale. [L.] Farewell.

Valet de chambre. [Fr.] An attendant; a footman.

Veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.

Verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.

Verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.

Vetturo. [It.] A hack.

Vetturino. [It.] A hackman.

Vexata quæstio. [L.] A disputed question.

Viâ. [L.] By the way of.

Via media. [L.] A middle course.

Vicé. [L.] In the place of; — *versâ*, the terms being exchanged.

Vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above.

Vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.

Vincit amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country prevails; — *omnia veritas*, truth conquers all things.

Vis à vis. [Fr.] Opposite; facing.

Vis a tergo. [L.] A propelling force from behind; — *inertiæ*, the power of inertia; resistance; — *vitæ*, the vigor of life.

Vitam impendere vero. [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.

Vivat regina. [L.] Long live the queen; — *rex*, long live the king.

Vivâ voce. [L.] By the living voice; by oral testimony.

Vive la république. [Fr.] Long live the republic; — *la bagatelle!* success to trifling; — *le roi*, long live the king. — *la reine*, long live the queen.

Vivida vis animi. [L.] The lively vigor of genius.

Voilà. [Fr.] Behold; there is, *or* there are.

Vox, et præterea nihil. [L.] A voice, and nothing more; — *populi, vox Dei*, the voice of the people is the voice of God.

Vraisemblance. [Fr.] Appearance of truth.

Vulgò. [L.] Commonly.

Z.

Zonam solvere. [L.] To loose the virgin zone.

Zollverein. [Ger.] A union among the German states for the collection of custom-house dutics.

A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FOR

WEBSTER'S HIGH-SCHOOL DICTIONARY

☞ Any words in the following grouping of Illustrations not found in the body of the work, may be found explained in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

BIRDS.



Accipiter.
Gyrfalcon.



Adjutant.



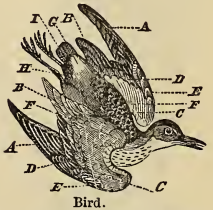
Albatross.



Alcedo (Kingfisher).



Stock Dove.



Bird.

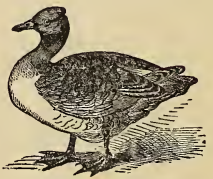
A, *A*, primaries; *B*, *B*, tertials; *C*, *C*, lesser coverts; *D*, *D*, greater coverts; *E*, *E*, bastard wing; *F*, *F*, scapulars; *G*, upper tail coverts; *H*, under tail coverts; *I*, tail feathers.



Auk (Great).



Avocet.



Goose.

BIRDS. — Continued.



Fieldfare.



Flamingo.



Purple Gallinule.



Pigeon.



Razor-bill.



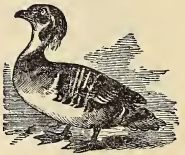
Race-horse Duck.



Bee-eater.



Ruffed Grouse.



Summer Duck.



Common American Partridge.

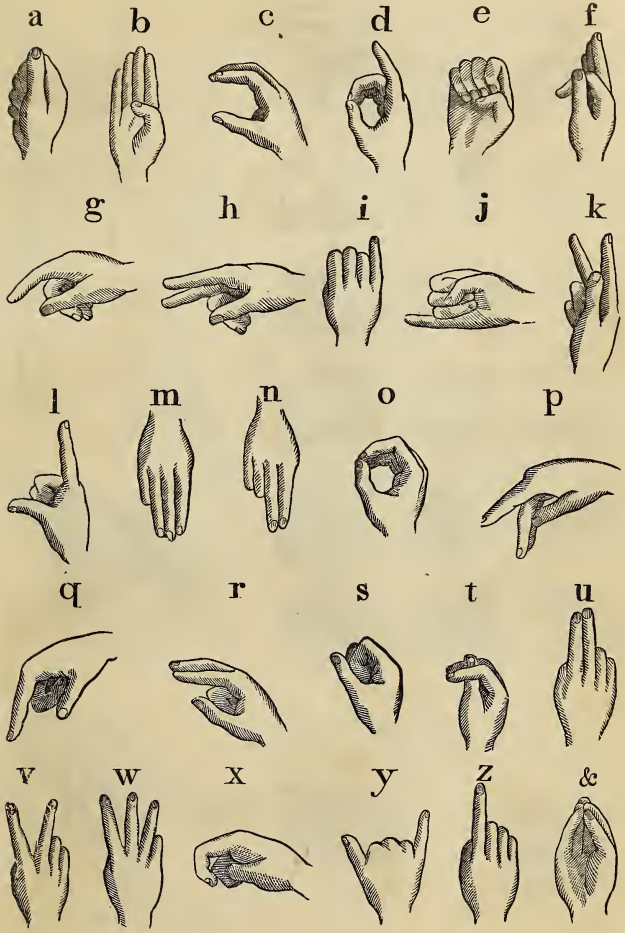


Daw.

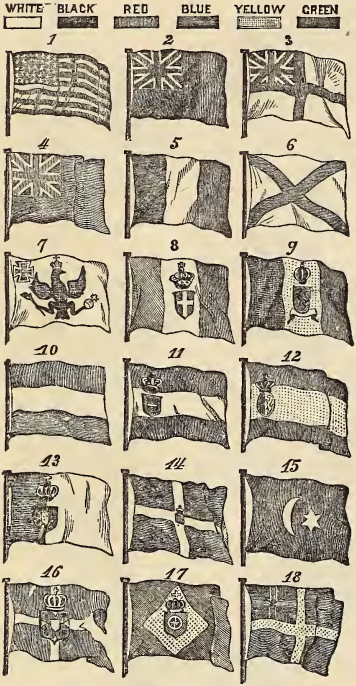


Crane.

DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET.



FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.



Flags of Principal Maritime Nations.

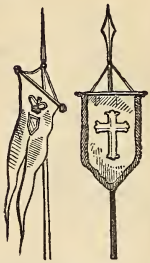
1, United States; 2, Great Britain, red Ensign; 3, Great Britain, white Ensign; 4, Great Britain, blue Ensign; 5, France; 6, Russia; 7, Prussia; 8, Italy; 9, Belgium; 10, Holland; 11, Austria; 12, Spain; 13, Portugal; 14, Greece; 15, Turkey; 16, Denmark; 17, Brazil; 18, Sweden.



American Jack.



English Jack.



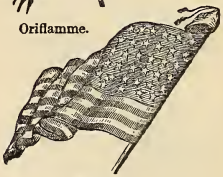
Banners.



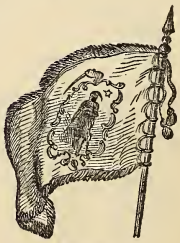
Colors.



Oriflamme.



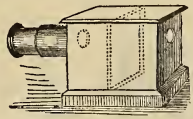
Flag.

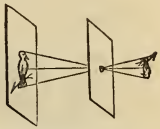


Standard.

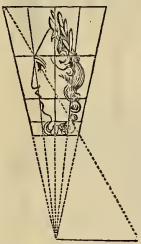
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, OPTICS, &c.



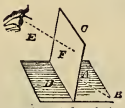




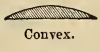
Camera Obscura, Exterior and Interior.



Anamorphosis.



Accidental point.



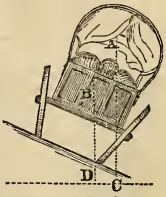
Convex.



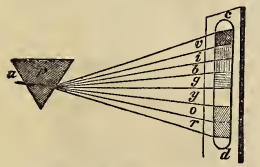
Convexo-concave.



Convexo-convex.



Center of Gravity.

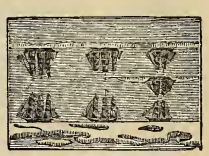


Light, separated by a Prism into the seven primary Colors.

a, prism; *c*, *d*, spectrum; *v*, violet; *i*, indigo; *b*, blue; *g*, green; *y*, yellow; *o*, orange; *r*, red.



Meniscus.



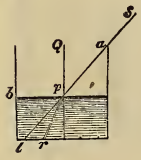
Mirage.



Prism.



Pencil of Rays.





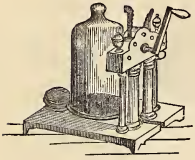
Refraction.

a, *b*, vessel, lower part filled with water; *s l*, ray of light in straight line; *r p s*, ray of light refracted; *q*, perpendicular.

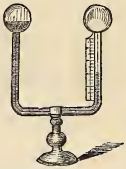


Snow Crystals.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.



Air-pump.



Air-thermometer.



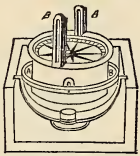
Alembic.



Æthrioscope.



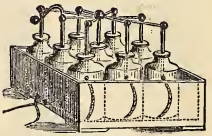
Anemometer.



Azimuth Compass.



Barometer.



Electrical Battery.



Balance Thermometer.



Cathetometer.

a, case; *bb*, divided scale; *d*, horizontal telescope.



Circumferentor.



Cryophorus.



Differential Thermometer.



Blow-pipes.



Dipping Needle.



Sun-dial.



Clock or Watch Dials.

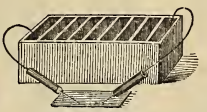
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS. — Continued.



Hour-glass.



Discharger, and Leyden Jar.



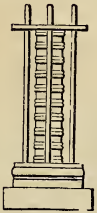
Galvanic Battery.



Hadley's Quadrant.
i, index-glass; *h*, horizon-glass; *s*, sight.



Eudiometer.



Galvanic Pile.



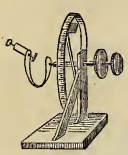
Hydrometer.
A, scale; *B*, ball; *C*, stem; *D*, *F*, weights.



Safety Lamp.



Theodolite.



Reflecting Goniometer.



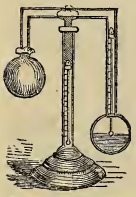
Hydrostatic Balance.



Magic Lantern.



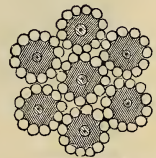
Opera-glass.

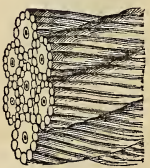


Daniell's Hygrometer.



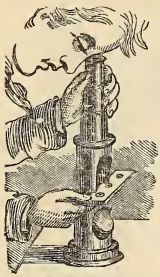
Gunner's Quadrant.



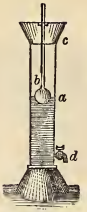


Sections of Submarine Telegraph Cable.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS. — Continued.



Microscope.



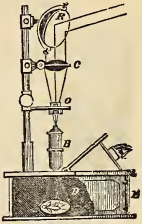
Rain-guage.
a, cylinder; *b*, cork - ball and stem; *c*, funnel; *d*, cock.



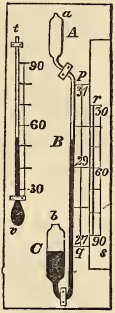
Retort.



Stereoscope.



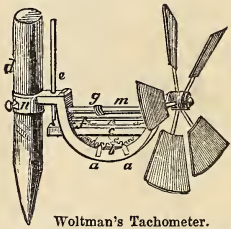
Solar Microscope.



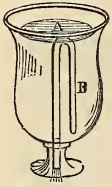
Sympiesometer.



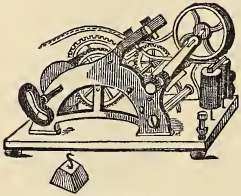
Tachometer.



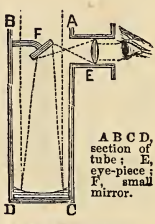
Woltman's Tachometer.
a, *a*, projections; *b*, *b*, toothed wheels; *c*, lever-beam; *d*, pole; *e*, rod; *f*, spring; *g*, endless screw; *m*, beam; *n*, ring.



Tantalus's Cup.



Telegraph (Morse's).



A B C D, section of tube; E, eye-piece; F, small mirror.

Newtonian Telescope.

PLANTS, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, AND FRUITS.



Acacia.



Ananas (Pine-apple.)



Anona (Sour-sop).



Agave, or American Aloe.



Sugar-cane.



Barley.



Barometz.



Cactus (Melon-thistle)



Cockscomb.



Coffee.



Cotton-plant.

PLANTS, FLOWERS, FRUITS, &c. — Continued.



Iceland-moss.



Indian Corn.



Root and Branch of Mandrake.



Lichens.





Orange Lily.



Lily of the Valley.



Lizard-tail.



Nymphæa lotus.



Loose-strife.



Lungwort.



Maize.

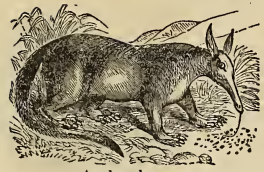


Mangel-wurzel.



Leek.

QUADRUPEDS.



Aard-vark.



Agouti.



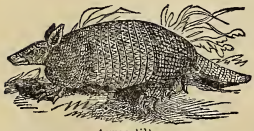
Antlers of Fossil Elk.



Ant-bear (Great Ant-eater).



Ape.



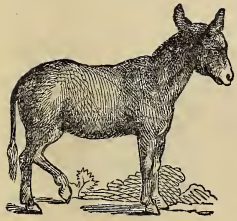
Armadillo.



Aye-aye.



Baboon.



Ass.

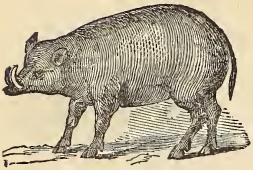


Aurochs.

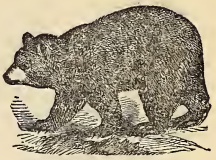


Alpaca.

QUADRUPEDS. — Continued.



Babiroussa.



Black Bear



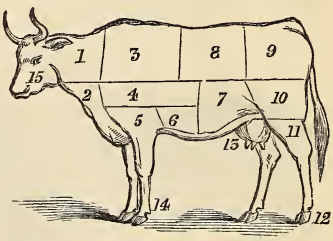
White Bear.



Indian Badger.

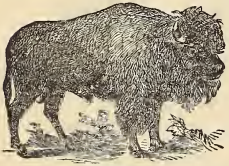


Beaver.

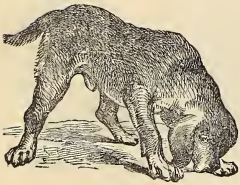


Beef.

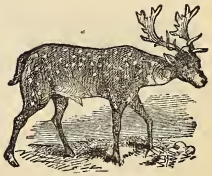
1, neck; 2, shoulder-piece; 3, chine; 4, ribs; 5, clod; 6, brisket; 7, flank; 8, loin, sirloin; 9, rump; 10, round; 11, leg; 12, foot; 13, udder; 14, shin; 15, cheek.



Bison.



Cuban Blood-hound.

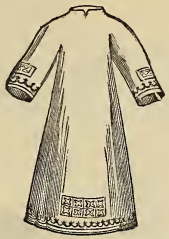


Buck, or Fallow Deer

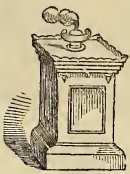
RELIGION. — UTENSILS, DRESS, &c., USED IN WORSHIP AND RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.



Agnus Dei.



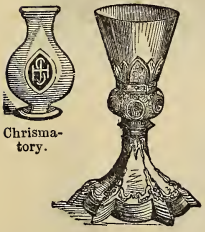
Alb.



Altar.

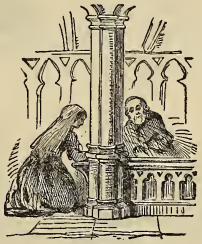


Aspergill.



Chrismatory.

Chalice.



Confessional.



Crosses.



Crosiers.



Faldstool.



Ephod.

Jewish High Priest and Ephod.

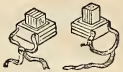


Dalmatica.

RELIGION. — UTENSILS, DRESS, &c. — Continued.



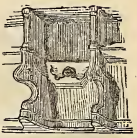
Stole.



Phylacteries.



Rosary.



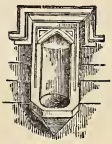
Subsellium.



Sedilium.



Surplice.



Stoup.



Tiara.



Keys of St. Peter.



Laver and Jewish Priest.



Lecturn.



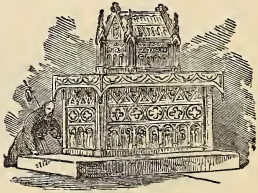
Pagoda.



Baptismal Font.



Pax.

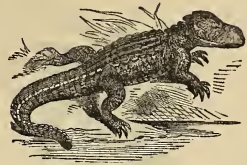


Shrine.

REPTILES.



Agama.



Alligator.



Asp.



Acontias.



Axolotl.



Cobra de Capello



Boa-constrictor.



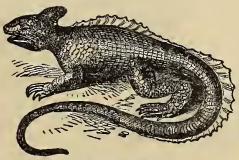
Chameleon.



Gecko.



Amphibian.

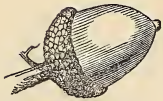


Hooded Basilisk.



Black-snake.

TREES AND THEIR FRUITS.



Acorn.



Baobab Tree.



Banana.



Bread-fruit.



Cedar of Lebanon.



Banyan Tree.



Cashew, and Fruit.



Cinnamon, Leaf and Blossom.



Cocoa.



Dragon-tree.

TREES AND THEIR FRUITS. — Continued.



Fan-palm.



Holly.



European Larch.



Lime.



Magnolia Branch, Leaf, and Blossom.



Mango-tree.



European Palm.



Papaw-tree.



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